

Appendices

Nomination File of “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded
Tombs of Ancient Japan” for World Heritage Inscription

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Appendix 1

Comprehensive management plan and related documents

Appendix 1.b Summaries of property management plans specific to each component part

I. Outline of management settings of component parts that are *Ryobo*

Component Parts of the Nominated Property that are managed as *Ryobo*:

[x]: Component Part number

Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun [1]	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun [2]	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23]
Nagayama Kofun [3]	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25]
Genemonyama Kofun [4]	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]
Magodayuyama Kofun [7]	Nakayamazuka Kofun [29]
Tatsusayama Kofun [8]	Yashimazuka Kofun [30]
Dogameyama Kofun [9]	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun [33]
Komoyamazuka Kofun [10]	Higashiumazuka Kofun [34]
Maruhoyama Kofun [11]	Kurizuka Kofun [35]
Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15]	Hakayama Kofun [38]
Gobyoyama Kofun [20]	Mukohakayama Kofun [40]
Nisanzai Kofun [21]	Nishiumazuka Kofun [41]
	Hakuchoryo Kofun [45]

1. Legal Protection and History of Designation and Management

[Legal basis for protection]

Imperial House Law (Act No. 3, January 16, 1947)

Article 27. The graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager, shall be called “*Ryo*,” and the graves of all other members of the Imperial Family shall be called “*Bo*.” Matters relating to *Ryo* and *Bo* shall be recorded in the *Ryo* Register and the *Bo* Register, respectively.

Supplementary Provisions

3. The present *Ryo* and *Bo* shall be considered the *Ryo* and *Bo* as specified under Article 27.

National Property Act (Act No. 73, June 30, 1948)

Article 3. National Properties are classified into administrative assets and ordinary properties.

2. The term “administrative assets” refers to any of the following types of property:

(iii) Imperial property: Property in the country provided directly for the use of the Imperial Household or determined to be provided as such.

Imperial Household Agency Act (Act No. 70, April 18, 1947)

Article 2. The scope of authority of the Imperial Household Agency shall be as follows:

(xii) Matters pertaining to imperial mausoleums and tombs.

Article 16. The Imperial Household Agency may, within the scope of the affairs under its jurisdiction, establish an organ consisting of a council system for taking charge of the study and deliberation of important matters and other affairs that are considered appropriate to be processed through consultation among persons with the relevant knowledge and experience, pursuant to the provisions of an Act or Cabinet Order.

Cabinet Ordinance for Organization of the Imperial Household Agency (Ordinance No.377, 1952)

Article 8. The Archives and Mausolea Department shall take charge of the following matters:

(ii) Matters pertaining to the mausolea and tombs.

Article 9. The Administrative Department shall take charge of the following matters:

(i) Matters pertaining to management of the assets for the Imperial Household and other administrative assets.

Article 22. The Mausolea and Tomb Division shall take charge of the following matters:

(i) Matters pertaining to management of mausolea and tombs.

(ii) Matters pertaining to survey and archiving of mausolea and tombs.

Article 24. The Administrative Division shall take charge of the following matters:

(i) Matters pertaining to management of the assets for the Imperial Household and other administrative assets.

[Designation and management history]

- *Ryobo*, or imperial tombs, have long been regarded as the burial sites of emperors and other members of the Imperial Family, with a history reaching back before the establishment of modern legal systems. The whereabouts of some of these sites were lost with the passing of the years since ancient times, although historical investigations were re-embarked upon during the Edo period (1603–1868). As a result of these efforts and through the use of historical records found in the *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters), *Nihon-shoki* (Chronicles of Japan) and *Engi-shiki* (Procedures of the Engi Era), most imperial tombs were identified by the end of the Edo period. Since the advent of modern times (1868 onwards), successive governments have continued this work and have succeeded in identifying all remaining *Ryobo*.
- *Ryobo* management went under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Imperial Household in 1878. The Ministry was converted to the Imperial Household Agency in 1949, and the Agency has been in charge of *Ryobo* management since then.
- The *Ryobo* rituals were re-established in the modern times, in the forms in which they are found today, and the Imperial Family continues to perform them to this day. While entry to these sites is in principle forbidden, access is permitted to worship places and their approaching paths.

2. Subject for Management

[Elements conveying essential values]

- Archaeological features, such as mounds, moats, exterior facilities of mounds (i.e., paving stones and *haniwa*), and stone coffins and other burial facilities, which carry the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value of the property nominated for World Heritage inscription: 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.

3. Management System

- Owner: National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
- Manager: National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
- Management system (administrative arrangements) for *Ryobo* within the Imperial Household Agency:
 - **Mausolea and Tombs Division, Archives and Mausolea Department:** matters related to management, surveys and archiving related to *Ryobo*.
 - **Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs, Archives and Mausolea Department:** management of *Ryobo* located in Osaka Prefecture (including Mozu and Furuichi areas), Wakayama Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Kochi Prefecture and Tokushima Prefecture, as well as Awaji Island in Hyogo Prefecture.
 - **Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency:** administrative matters and construction works related to the management of National Properties such as *Ryobo* sites.
 - For the appropriate maintenance of the ancient mounded tombs, namely kofun style *Ryobo*, the Agency holds a *Ryobo* Management Committee consisting of experts in various fields and takes their advice into consideration.

4. Basic Management Policy

4.1 Conservation of the essential values

- *Ryobo* are government designated sites where emperors and other members of the Imperial Family are interred. Rituals continue to be held by the Imperial Household. The Imperial Household Agency manages these sites as National Properties in accordance with the definition of *Ryobo* under the Imperial House Law; the definition of Imperial Property under the National Property Act as “Property in the country provided directly for the use of the Imperial Household or determined to be provided as such”; and the positioning of *Ryobo* management as being under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, as described by the Imperial Household Agency Act.
- Maintaining the serenity and dignity of *Ryobo* shall be accorded the utmost importance due to the nature of *Ryobo*, and access to areas other than the places of worship is in principle prohibited.

4.2 Principles for day-to-day maintenance and management

- Maintaining the original significance of *Ryobo* and keeping the sites pure and clean as places of cherishment and respect.
- Examining management methods for those kofun whose mound base has been eroded by moat water.

4.3 Conservation around the designated *Ryobo* areas

- The surrounding moats of the *Ryobo* indicated below, which are visible, but not included within the designated *Ryobo* area, are managed and conserved under Historic Site designation.
Nagayama Kofun [3], Magodayuyama Kofun [7], Tatsusayama Kofun [8], Nisanzai Kofun [21] and Hakayama Kofun [38] (For Gobyoyama Kofun [20], designation is in progress)

4.4 Conservation and public display of unearthed artefacts

- The Imperial Household Agency's "Mausolea and Tombs Division" has been properly conserving and archiving archaeological resources collected in and after the Meiji period and archaeological remains unearthed from *Ryobo* on the occasion of pre-conservation work excavation. These archaeological materials are shown at exhibitions if requested and are available for viewing for research purposes.

4.5 Principles of the management system

- The Imperial Household Agency's "Mausolea and Tombs Division" is the principal body responsible for the management of the tombs.
- The Imperial Household Agency's "Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs" is directly in charge of day-to-day management of the tombs, including conducting regular patrols and identifying any abnormalities.

5. Day-to-day Monitoring and Management

The following monitoring and managerial measures are conducted continuously:

- Cleaning the worship places and the approach paths
- Patrolling the *Ryobo* areas
- Maintaining the trees and weeding
- Responding to cases of trespassing
- Identify any abnormalities in and around the *Ryobo* sites
- Monitoring the moat water level
- Greeting worshippers

6. Policy on Conservation Works

- All conservation works shall aim to protect the existing state of each element carrying essential value in accordance with the nature of *Ryobo*, while reconstructive works shall in principle not be carried out. In particular, any works implemented to conserve the foot of the mound at each *Ryobo* shall employ reversible techniques.
- Installation and repair of items and structures required for the purposes of site management or disaster prevention shall employ construction methods selected to avoid any impact on the structural archaeological features and with all due consideration given to the surrounding landscape. If necessary, archaeological excavations shall be conducted when such methods are being considered to ensure the least invasive techniques are chosen. When conducting such excavations and selecting construction methods, advice from experts with relevant knowledge and experience shall be considered.

7. Preparation against Disaster Risks

- Information on natural disasters is acquired in advance from forecasts and other sources. In addition, steps are taken locally to prevent damage before it occurs, including identifying vulnerable spots. Moreover, as fires originating in the surrounding area may spread to the property, cooperation with fire stations shall be maintained.

- The following emergency measures are to be taken in the event of a disaster.
 - In the event of a typhoon or heavy storm, identify fallen trees, soil loss from mounds and rises in moat water levels and prepare countermeasures.
 - In the event of an earthquake, assess the damage situation, such as mound collapse, and consider emergency measures to be taken.
 - In the event of a fire, alert the fire department and extinguish it at an early stage.

8. Policies for Excavations and Surveys conducted in conjunction with the Conservation of *Ryobo* and Releasing the Results to the Public

- Prior to conducting necessary conservation work of *Ryobo*, archaeological excavations or surveys shall be conducted as necessary.
- The results of the above-mentioned excavations or surveys shall be made available to the public in the *Shoryo-bu Kiyo* ("Bulletin of the Archives and Mausolea Department"), which is published yearly. The agency staff shall participate in public lectures organized by the governments of Osaka Prefecture and Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera Cities in order to benefit the citizens.
- When carrying out water quality control of the surrounding moats and environmental surveys of trees on the mound, the Agency shall invite external experts to participate, as necessary, or cooperate in surveys and excavations organized by the local governments, for appropriate conservation of *Ryobo* and their surrounding environment.
- Contour maps of *Ryobo* and other archaeological resources archived by the Agency may be provided for public display if the applications for such purposes are deemed appropriate. Moreover, insofar as their original duties are not hindered, the Agency staff shall provide articles for excavation reports prepared by the local governments and cooperate in academic and research activities.

II. Summary – Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan

Component Parts of the Nominated Property that are subject to this Plan:

Tsukamawari Kofun [5], Osamezuka Kofun [6], Maruhoyama Kofun [11], Nagatsuka Kofun [12], Hatazuka Kofun [13], Zenizuka Kofun [14], Teryama-minamiyama Kofun [16], Shichikannonyama Kofun[17], Itasuke Kofun [18], Zenemonyama Kofun [19]

*[x]: Component Part number

1. Legal Protection and History of Designation and Management

[History of legal protection]

May 1956: Itasuke Kofun [18] was designated as a Historic Site by the national government under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

May 1958: Nagazuka Kofun [12], Osamezuka Kofun [6] and Tsukamawari Kofun [5] received national Historic Site status.

July 1972: Maruhoyama Kofun [11] was nationally designated as a Historic Site.

March 2014: “Mozu Kofungun” was designated as a unit of nationally designated Historic Sites, integrating the individually designated kofun sites, with the addition of Zenemonyama Kofun [19], Zenizuka Kofun [14], Hatazuka Kofun [13], Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16] and Shichikannon Kofun [17].

[Historic Site designation and state of management of each component part]

Itasuke Kofun [18]: was designated as a national Historic Site in 1956, following a citizens’ movement to conserve the site in 1955. In 1980, its conversion to public ownership was completed.

Tsukamawari Kofun [15]: It received a provisional designation as a Historic Site under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments in 1920. It was designated as a Historic Site by the national government in 1958 under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and its conversion to public ownership was completed in 1978.

Nagatsuka Kofun [12]: received a provisional designation as a Historic Site under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments in 1920. It was designated as a Historic Site by the national government in 1958 under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and its conversion to public ownership was completed in 1976.

Osamezuka Kofun [6]: received a provisional designation as a Historic Site under the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments in 1920. It was designated as a Historic Site by the national government in 1958 under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and its conversion to public ownership was completed in 1969.

Maruhoyama Kofun [11]: was designated as a Historic Site in 1967 by the national government, and was converted to full public ownership in 1968. The round section of the keyhole-shaped mound is owned by the Imperial Household Agency.

Zenemonyama Kofun [19]: received national Historic Site status in 2014. It is presently managed under private ownership.

Zenizuka Kofun [14]: was designated as a national Historic Site in 2014. It is presently located within the

grounds of a school.

Hatazuka Kofun [13]: was designated as a national Historic Site in 2014. It is conserved within the grounds of an urban park.

Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16]: was designated as a national Historic Site in 2014. It is conserved within the grounds of an urban park.

Shichikannyama Kofun [17]: was designated as a national Historic Site in 2014. It is conserved within the grounds of an urban park.

2. Subject for Management

[Elements conveying essential values]

- Archaeological features, such as mounds, moats, exterior facilities of mounds (i.e. paving stones, *haniwa*) and burial facilities underground like stone coffins, which carry the attributes of the tombs conveying the Outstanding Universal Value as World Heritage: (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.

3. Management System

- Owners: National Government (Imperial Household Agency)¹, Osaka Prefectural Government, Sakai City Government, private owners
- Managers: National Government (Imperial Household Agency), Osaka Prefectural Government, Sakai City Government, private owners
- Management authority and its role:
The Sakai City Government conducts conservation and management of the properties under guidance and in consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education. The Mozu Kofun Improvement Committee was established as a means of receiving advice and recommendations.

4. Basic Management Policy

4.1 Conservation of the essential values

- Each element comprising the essential values of a Historic Site is to be conserved, on the basis of the state of preservation which is determined by the continued implementation of excavations and other academic surveys;
- Designated Historic Site areas shall be progressively converted to public ownership, with due respect given to the will of current private owners;
- Appropriate measures to improve and utilize sites shall be established and implemented to ensure the correct management of sites;
- All impact to Historic Sites arising from human causes, such as surrounding development, or from natural threats shall be monitored, and sites shall be protected from these;
- The value of Historic Sites will be maintained in coordination with all relevant organizations and the local communities, and by establishing balance with the many forms in which sites have been utilized from medieval times until today.

1. Maruho-yama Kofun [11] is designated as both a Ryōbo and Historic Site: the round rear part of the mound is managed as both, and the rest of the Historic Site area is managed by the Sakai City Government. The actual owner and manager of the part where designation overlaps is the national government (Imperial Household Agency).

4.2 Principles for day-to-day maintenance and management

- Appropriate maintenance and management shall be conducted in consideration of visitor safety, prioritizing preservation of the Historic Sites so that they may be passed on to future generations in good condition;
- Continuous monitoring of water quality shall be conducted with consideration for the view and for the landscape as a precious green space, waterfront and recreation area. Efforts shall be made to conserve the environment within the Historic Sites;
- For those kofun whose base has been eroded by moat water, methods of management with due consideration for the preservation of the visual integrity of the landscape shall be considered.

4.3 Conservation integrated with the surrounding environment

- The individual kofun composing the Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" shall be preserved, and the landscape shall be created as a group of mounded tombs by ensuring clear visibility between mounded tombs;
- In the area surrounding the Historic Site and forming a unified environment with the Historic Site, elements of the landscape such as hills, paddies, and fields shall be appropriately conserved to maintain an environment befitting the Historic Site.

4.4 Conservation and public display of unearthed artefacts

- Excavated artifacts from the Historic Sites, such as *haniwa*, are indispensable to understanding the social structure and historical significance of the sites; therefore, they shall be preserved and stored appropriately for their protection;
- Information shall be disseminated through various communications media, including the internet, with consideration of the cultural properties as archaeological sites. The focus will be not only on the value of the individual Historic Sites, but also on the significance and preservation history of all the properties as a group.

4.5 Principles of the management system

- Management of the Historic Sites is properly implemented by the Sakai City Government and other owners, respectively;
- The Historic Sites with public ownership are independently maintained and managed by the division in charge of the protection of cultural properties in the city government, while some measures for integrated maintenance and management will be considered in cooperation and collaboration with local residents and the relevant departments and bureaus.

5. Day-to-day monitoring and management

The following observatory and managerial measures are taken constantly:

- Mounds: Collapse and loss of mound soil, soil erosion along mound base, damage or fouling from animals, impact from entry into site, vegetation and condition of non-native vegetation.
- Surrounding moats: Water quality, growth of water weeds, population status of non-native species, illegal dumping of waste, damage to fencing, damages to bank protection, accumulation of items in aqueducts (in-flowing and out-flowing).

- Banks: Vegetation growth, collapse and loss of bank soil and other damages.
- Vegetation: Negative impact on archaeological features, threat to the safety of infrastructure and facilities such as roads and buildings in the urban area, removal of alien species.

6. Policy concerning Alterations to the Existing State of Historic Sites

- Any development, restoration or other act altering the existing state within a designated Historic Site area, as well as improvement including reconstructive conservation approaches, requires the prior permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The Commissioner shall decide whether or not a permission is granted based on academic and rigorous reports to an inquiry relating to the proposed alterations, submitted by the Subcommittee on Cultural Properties within the Council for Cultural Affairs. The alteration shall be permitted after undergoing an academic and strict examination by the Cultural Affairs Committee as to whether it would impact the essential values of the site, and if it is proven not have a negative impact on the property. In cases where the operators do not follow the provisions of the permission granted, the Commissioner can order suspension of the proposed actions or cancel the permission.
- Designated Historic Site areas are divided into the following two areas: Categories 1 and 2. Management methods and the criteria to address any alteration to the existing state have been established for both of these categories, while their protection and management are carried out in harmony with the livelihood of local residents.

Category 1 Areas: These areas are subject to strict management for which alterations of the existing state can be allowed only for the purposes of preserving and utilizing the essential values of the Historic Sites, namely mounds, surrounding moats and banks under public ownership.

Category 2 Areas: These areas primarily comprise surrounding moats and banks, mostly under private ownership. Consideration shall be given to present land usage on the condition that the archaeological features within the designated area are conserved. These areas are planned to be gradually converted to public ownership and to Category 1 Areas.

- For those tombs whose mound and surrounding moat extend beyond the boundary of presently designated Historic Site areas, a manner of conservation integrated with that of the designated areas is necessary. Category 3 Areas have been established for this purpose.

Category 3 Areas: Efforts shall be made to identify the essential values of these areas, followed by future consideration of their inclusion in an expanded Historic Site area. When the distribution and preservation state of archaeological features located outside of a Category 3 Area are ascertained, the relevant Category 3 Area shall be extended.

7. Preparation against Disaster Risks

- Information on natural disasters is acquired in advance from forecasts and other sources. In addition, steps are taken locally to prevent damage before it occurs, including identifying vulnerable spots. Moreover, as fires originating in the surrounding area may spread to the property, cooperation with fire stations shall be maintained.
- The following emergency measures are to be taken to respond in case a disaster hits.
 - Identify fallen trees, soil loss from mounds and rises in moat water levels and prepare

countermeasures.

- Assess the damage situation, such as mound collapse, and consider emergency measures to be taken.
- Alert the fire department in the event of a fire and extinguish it at an early stage.

8. Policies for Site Improvement and Public Display

- The mounds and surrounding moats shall be on public display after conducting the necessary conservation work, such as presentation of the original outline of the mound and the moat on the ground surface. In addition, opportunities are pursued to improve surrounding environments so that the visual integrity of the group as a whole can be highlighted by creating views of the topography and natural environment.
- All improvement and public display activities are planned and implemented in cooperation with the members of the local communities. With regard to public display and utilization of Historic Sites after improvement works are made, citizen-friendly, multi-faceted use shall be promoted, linking with the surrounding natural environments and local historical and cultural resources. Historic Sites also provide education opportunities for elementary and junior high schools located within and outside of the city, as well as for lifelong learning.

III. Summary – Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan

Component Parts of the Nominated Property that are subject to this Plan:

Tsuso-shiroyama Kofun [22], Hachizuka Kofun [24], Nabezuka Kofun [27], Suketayama Kofun [28], Komuroyama Kofun [31], Otorizuka Kofun [32], Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1], Higashiyama Kofun [36], Hazamiyama Kofun [37], Hakayama Kofun [38], Nonaka Kofun [39], Joganjiyama Kofun [42], Aoyama Kofun [43], Minegazuka Kofun [44].

[x]: Component Part number

1. Legal Protection, and History of Designation and Management

[History of legal protection]

September 1956: Nabezuka Kofun [27], Komuroyama Kofun [31], Otorizuka Kofun [32] and Suketayama Kofun [28] were nationally designated as Historic Sites as part of the Domyoji Kofun Group under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

January 1958: Tsuso-shiroyama Kofun [22] received national Historic Site status.

April 1974: Minegazuka Kofun [44] received national Historic Site status.

February 1975: Hakayama Kofun [38] received national Historic Site status.

October 1978: The outer moat and bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] received national Historic Site status.

December 1979: Hachizuka Kofun [24] received national Historic Site status.

February 1995: Nonaka Kofun [39] received national Historic Site status.

March 1996: Hazamiyama Kofun [37] received national Historic Site status.

January 2001: "Furuichi Kofungun (Kofun Group)", was designated as a unit of nationally designated Historic Sites, integrating individually designated kofun sites, with the addition of Aoyama Kofun [43].

October 2014: Higashiyama Kofun [36] was additionally designated as part of the national Historic Site of “Furuichi Kofungun”.

October 2016: Joganjiyama Kofun [42] was additionally designated as part of the national Historic Site.

[Historic Site designation and state of management of each component part]

Tsuso-shiroyama Kofun [22]: (a.k.a. Shiroyama Kofun): Part of the round section is designated as an Unidentified *Ryobo* Site and managed by the Imperial Household Agency. In 1956, the other parts were nationally designated as Historic Site.

Hachizuka Kofun [24]: Following its initial, individual national Historic site designation in 1979, the Historic Site area was extended in 2001.

Nabezuka Kofun [27]: It was designated as a national Historic Site in 1956, and its conversion to public ownership was completed in 1975.

Suketayama Kofun [28]: It was designated as a national Historic Site in 1956, and its conversion to public ownership was completed in 1993.

Komuroyama Kofun [31]: It became a nationally designated Historic Site in 1956, and its conversion to public ownership commenced in 1958 and is still in progress.

Otorizuka Kofun [32]: It was designated as a national Historic Site in 1956, and its conversion to public

ownership was completed in 1961.

Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1]: Against a proposal for development on the western side of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, managed by the Imperial Household Agency, the section concerned was designated as a national Historic Site in 1978 and protection of the site is ensured. Later, additional inclusion of patches of the moat and bank, as additional designations, extended the Historic Site area.

Higashiyama Kofun [36]: It was designated as a national Historic Site in 2014.

Hazamiyama Kofun [37]: It was nationally designated as a Historic Site in 1996, and its conversion to public ownership commenced in 1997 and is still in progress. Car lanes of a national road constructed along the western side of the site were reduced for the purpose of protecting the site.

Hakayama Kofun [38]: Its mound is designated as *Ryobo* managed by the Imperial Household Agency, while the moat is managed by the municipality and private owners. In 1975, it was designated as a national Historic Site.

Nonaka Kofun [39]: An excavation was carried out in 1964. It became a nationally designated Historic Site in 1995.

Joganjiyama Kofun [42]: An excavation was conducted in 1985. It was designated as part of the Historic Site group in 2016.

Aoyama Kofun [43]: It received national Historic Site designation in 2001.

Minegazuka Kofun [44]: Its conversion to public ownership commenced in 1972, and it was designated as a national Historic Site in 1974. Since 1988, excavations have been carried out for the purpose of site improvement.

2. Subject for Management

[Elements conveying essential values]

- Archaeological features, such as mounds, moats, exterior facilities of mounds (i.e. paving stones, *haniwa*) and burial facilities underground like stone coffins, which carry the attributes of the tombs conveying the Outstanding Universal Value as World Heritage: (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.

3. Management System

- Owners: National Government (Imperial Household Agency)¹, Osaka Prefectural Government, Habikino City and Fujiidera City Governments, private owners
- Managers: Habikino City, Fujiidera City, private owners.
- Management authorities and their roles:

The Habikino City and Fujiidera City Governments promote conservation and management of the property under guidance and in consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education. The two municipalities have jointly established the Furuichi Kofungun Improvement Committee as a means to receive advice and recommendations.

4. Basic Management Policy

4-1. Conservation of the essential values

- Each element comprising the essential values of a Historic Site is to be conserved, on the basis of the

1. Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] and Hakayama Kofun [38] are designated as both *Ryobo* and Historic Sites. For the former, part of its mound's round rear part is managed as both by the Imperial Household Agency, and the rest of the Historic Site area is managed by the Fujiidera City Government. For the latter, the entire round rear part is managed as both by the Imperial Household Agency, and the rest of the Historic Site area is managed by the Fujiidera and Habikino City Governments. The actual owner and manager of the parts where designation overlaps is the national government (Imperial Household Agency).

state of preservation which is determined by the continued implementation of excavations and other academic surveys.

- Designated Historic Site areas shall be progressively converted to public ownership, with due respect to the will of current private owners.
- Appropriate measures to improve and utilize sites shall be established and implemented to ensure the correct management of sites.
- All impacts to Historic Sites arising from human causes such as surrounding development or from natural threats shall be monitored to conserve the sites.
- The value of Historic Sites will be maintained in coordination with all relevant organizations and the local communities, by establishing balance with the many forms in which sites have been utilized from medieval times until today.

4.2 Principles for day-to-day maintenance and management

- Appropriate maintenance and management shall be conducted in consideration of visitor safety, prioritizing preservation of the Historic Sites so that they may be passed on to future generations in good condition;
- Continuous monitoring of water quality shall be conducted with consideration for the view and for the landscape as a precious green space, waterfront and recreation area. Efforts shall be made to conserve the environment within the Historic Sites.

4.3 Conservation integrated with the surrounding environment

- The individual kofun composing the Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" shall be preserved, manifested as a group;
- In the area surrounding the Historic Site and forming a unified environment with the Historic Site, elements of the landscape such as hills, paddies, and fields shall be appropriately conserved to maintain an environment befitting the Historic Site.

4.4 Conservation and public display of unearthed artefacts

- Various kinds of artifacts excavated from the Historic Sites are indispensable to understanding the historical significance of the sites, social structure, and cultural exchange, as well as past technologies and foreign relations with other East Asian polities. Therefore, they shall be preserved, repaired and stored appropriately for their protection in accordance with their nature and excavation status. Thus, appropriate display and utilization, including the improvement of the display facilities, shall be conducted.

4.5 Principles of the management system

- Management of the Historic Sites is properly implemented by the Fujiidera and Habikino City Governments and other owners respectively;
- Historic Sites with public ownership are independently maintained and managed by the divisions in charge of the protection of cultural properties in the city governments, while some measures for maintenance and management will be considered in cooperation and collaboration with local residents.

5. Day-to-day monitoring and management

The following observatory and managerial measures are taken constantly:

- Mounds: Collapse and loss of mound soil, soil erosion along mound base, damage or fouling from animals, impact from entry into site, vegetation and condition of non-native vegetation.
- Surrounding moats: Water quality, growth of water weeds, population status of non-native species, illegal dumping of waste, damage to fencing, damages to bank protection, accumulation of items in aqueducts (in-flowing and out-flowing).
- Banks: Vegetation growth, collapse and loss of bank soil and other damages.
- Vegetation: Negative impact on archaeological features, threat to the safety of infrastructure and facilities, such as roads and buildings in the urban area.

6. Policy concerning Alterations to the Existing State at Historic Sites

- Any development, restoration or other act altering the existing state within a designated Historic Site area, as well as improvement including reconstructive conservation approaches, requires the prior permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The Commissioner shall decide whether or not a permission is granted based on academic and rigorous reports to an inquiry relating to the proposed alterations, submitted by the Subcommittee on Cultural Properties within the Council for Cultural Affairs. The alteration shall be permitted after undergoing an academic and strict examination by the Cultural Affairs Committee as to whether it would impact the essential value of the site, and if it is proven not have a negative impact on the property. In cases where the operators do not follow the provisions of the permission granted, the Commissioner can order suspension of the proposed actions or cancel the permission.
- Designated Historic Site areas are divided into the following two areas: Categories 1 and 2. Management methods and the criteria to address any alteration to the existing state have been established for both of these categories, while their protection and management are carried out in harmony with the livelihood of local residents.

Category 1 Areas: These areas are subject to appropriate management, in order to ensure the conservation of the elements carrying the essential value of the Historic Sites, namely mounds, surrounding moats and banks. In addition, conservation of landscapes in these areas is to be done, integrating Historic Site areas and their surrounding environments.

Category 2 Areas: These areas primarily comprise surrounding moats and banks, mostly under private ownership. Consideration shall be given to present land usage on the condition that the archaeological features within the designated area are conserved. These areas are planned to be gradually converted to public ownership and to Category 1 Areas.

- For those tombs whose mound and surrounding moat extend beyond the boundary of presently designated Historic Site areas, a manner of conservation integrated with that of the designated areas is necessary. Category 3 Areas have been established for this purpose.

Category 3 Areas: Efforts shall be made to identify the essential values of these areas, followed by future consideration of their inclusion in an expanded Historic Site area. When the distribution and preservation state of archaeological features located outside of a Category 3 Area are ascertained, the relevant Category 3 Area shall be extended.

7. Preparation against Disaster Risks

- Information on natural disasters is acquired in advance from forecasts and other sources. In addition, steps are taken locally to prevent damage before it occurs, including identifying vulnerable spots. Moreover, as fires originating in the surrounding area may spread to the property, cooperation with fire stations shall be maintained.
- The following emergency measures are to be taken to respond in case a disaster hits.
 - Identify fallen trees, soil loss from mounds and rises in moat water levels and prepare countermeasures.
 - Assessing the damage situation, such as mound collapse, and consider emergency measures to be taken.
- Alerting the fire department in the event of a fire and extinguish it at an early stage.

8. Policies for Site Improvement and Public Display

- The mounds and surrounding moats shall be on public display after conducting the necessary conservation work, such as presentation of the original outline of the mound and the moat on the ground surface. In addition, opportunities are pursued to improve surrounding environments so that the visual integrity of the group as a whole can be highlighted by creating views of the topography and natural environment.
- All improvement and public display activities are planned and implemented in cooperation with the members of the local communities. With regard to public display and utilization of Historic Sites after improvement works are made, citizen-friendly, multi-faceted use shall be promoted, linking with the surrounding natural environments and local historical and cultural resources. Historic Sites also provide education opportunities for elementary and junior high schools located within and outside of the city, as well as for lifelong learning.

Appendix 1.c Landscape simulations charts

The setting of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group today is highly developed as urban area; individual mounded tombs as component parts are surrounded by many houses and other buildings. It is indispensable to safeguard the vista of the giant keyhole-shaped mounded tombs looked up from their periphery in order to properly manage the visual integrity of the tomb. Imposing appropriate height regulation in the buffer zone should ensure conservation of the landscape.

In the buffer zones outside of the Prioritized Zone, the building height is limited to either 31 m or 45 m, depending on the location. To determine the height limit, a site reconnaissance was implemented, followed by a simulation exercise using maps produced by 3D laser scanning. The criterion was that no buildings would be visible behind the mound at each of the giant or large keyhole-shaped mounded tomb sites, when one stands at its moat and looks up the mound. It was confirmed that the criterion was met in all non-Prioritized Zone, including a section in Mozu area where the height limit is set as 45 m.

In the simulation, the eye height was set at 1.5 m. To make the conditions strict, trees on the mounds were ignored and the ridge lines were used for the exercise. As examples, the simulation figures for Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun are shown below.

Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] (Figures A1-1, A1-2)

The sectional diagram shows how the vista of the kofun when viewed from just outside its moat, on the axes A-B and C-D. The vista line of C-D is secured, even though looking towards the district with the height limit of 45 m, namely the area where high-rise buildings exist within the buffer zone. In other words, no buildings show behind the mound of the Nintoku-tennoryo Kofun.

This indicates that the current height limit of 31 m and 45 m in the buffer zone outside of the Prioritized Zones should protect the vista, even if new constructions were made in the future.

Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] (Figures A1-3, A1-4)

Similarly to that of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, the sectional diagram shows the vista of the mound of Ojin-tenno-ryo viewed from outside of its moat on the axes A-B and C-D. The vista lines prove that no buildings are visible behind the mound.

This demonstrates the current height limit of 31 in the buffer zone outside of the Prioritized Zone in Furuichi area should protect the vista of the mound.

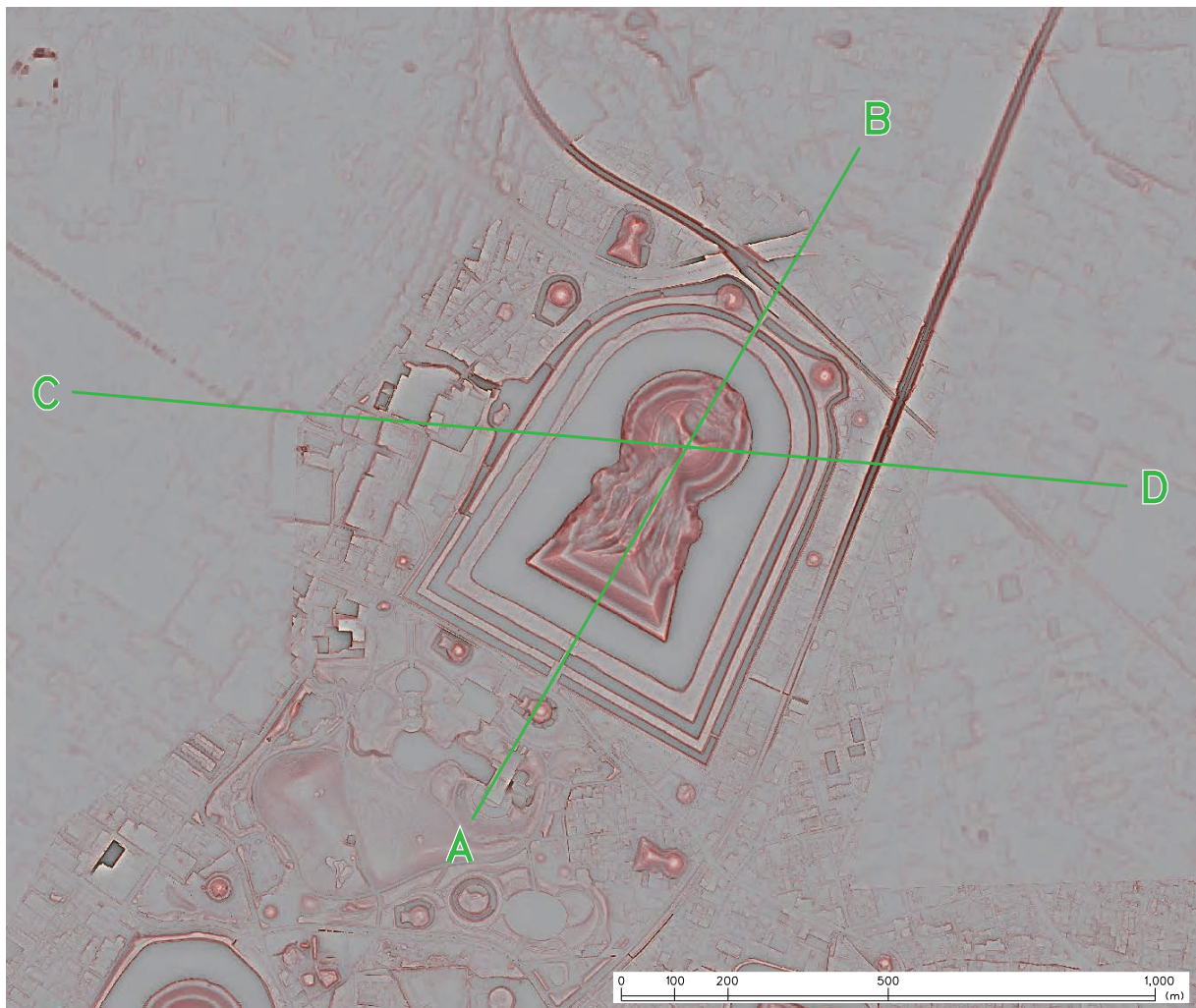


Figure A1-1 Cross-section cutting lines (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

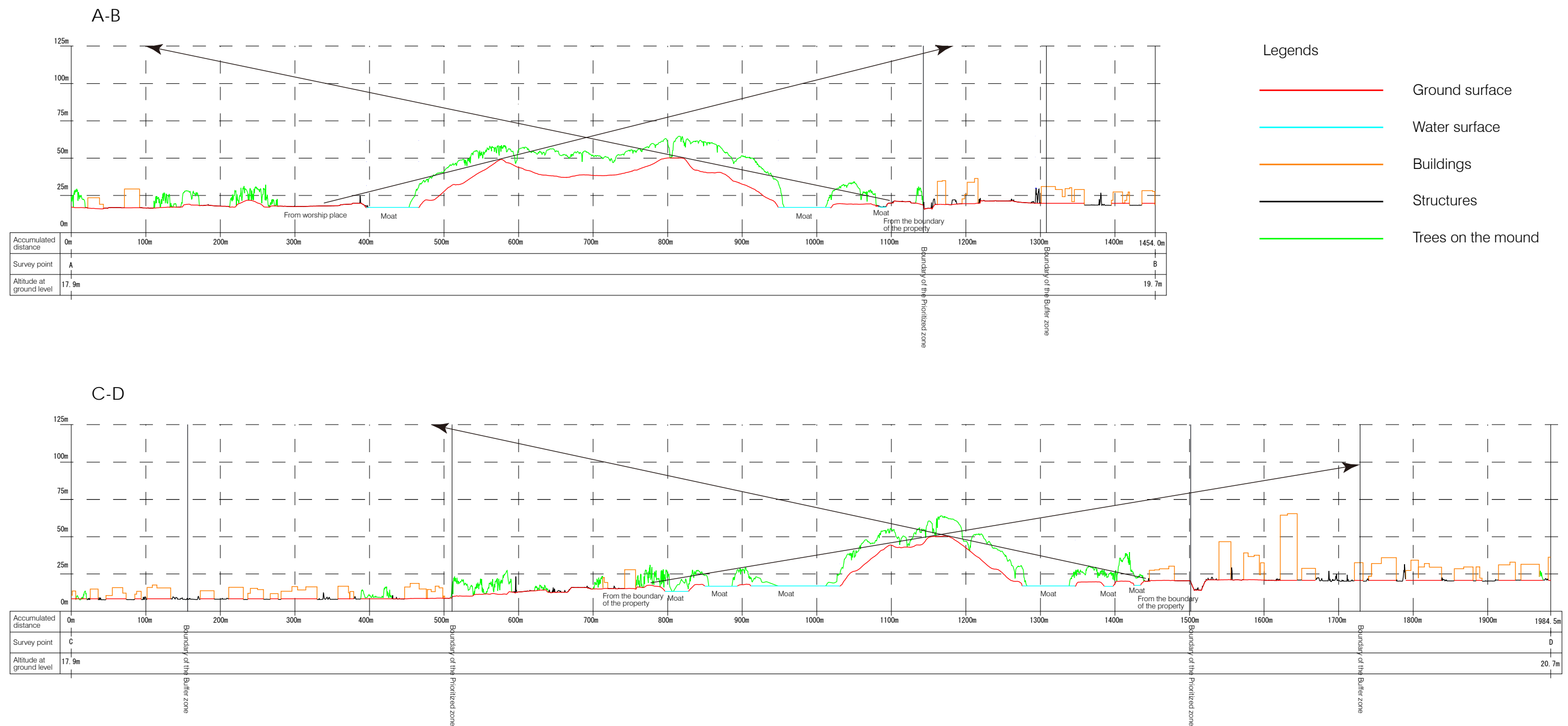


Figure A1-2 Cross sections (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Name of kofun	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]
Vertical scale	1/2, 800
Horizontal scale	1/5, 600

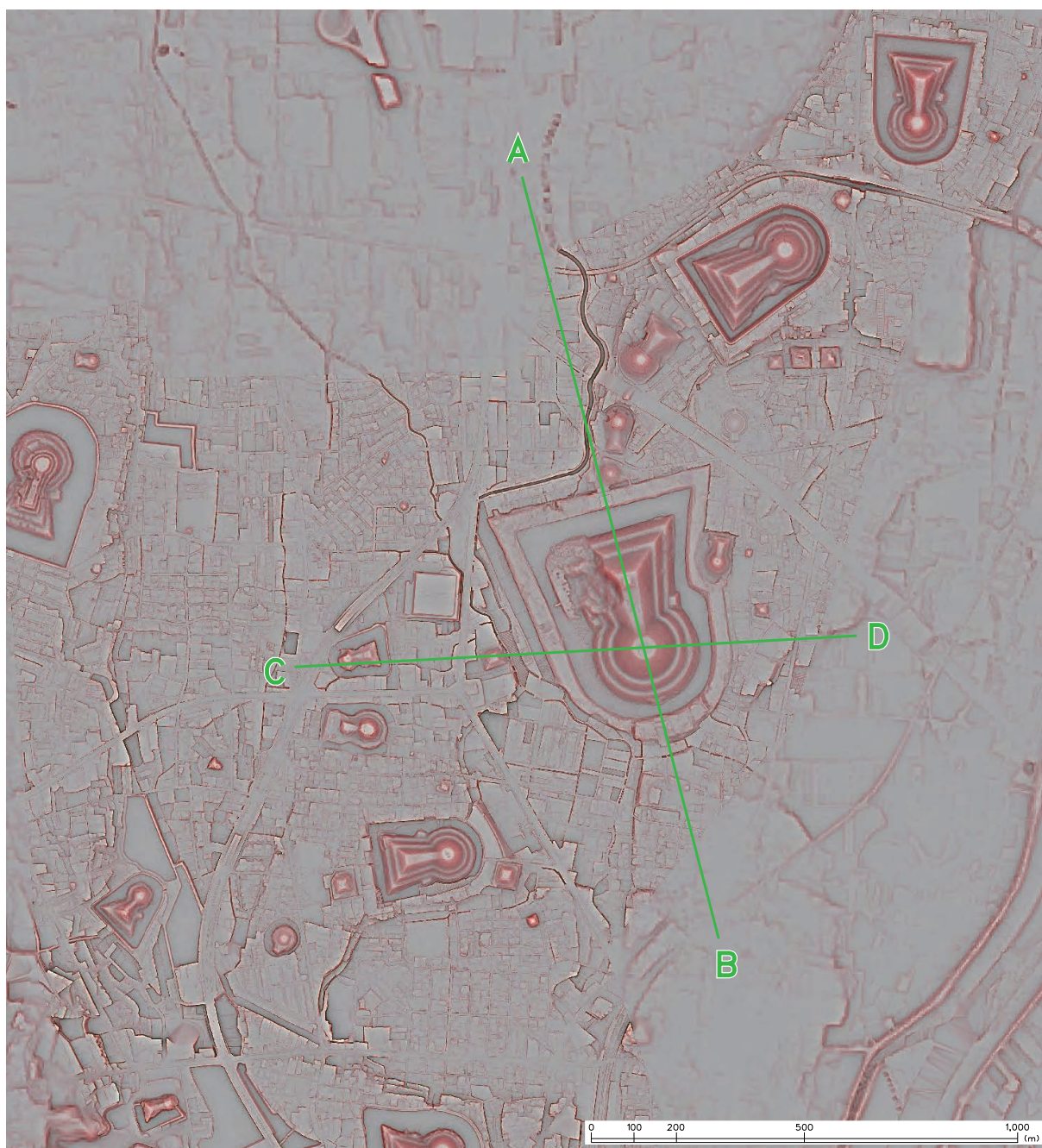
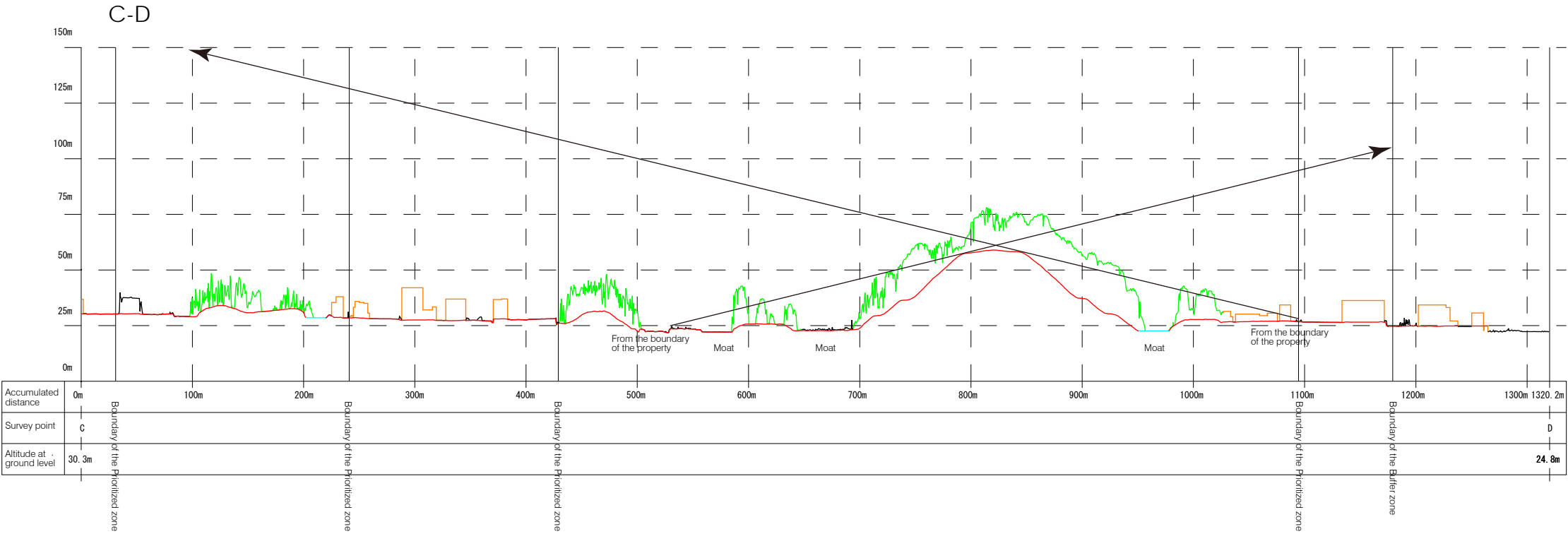
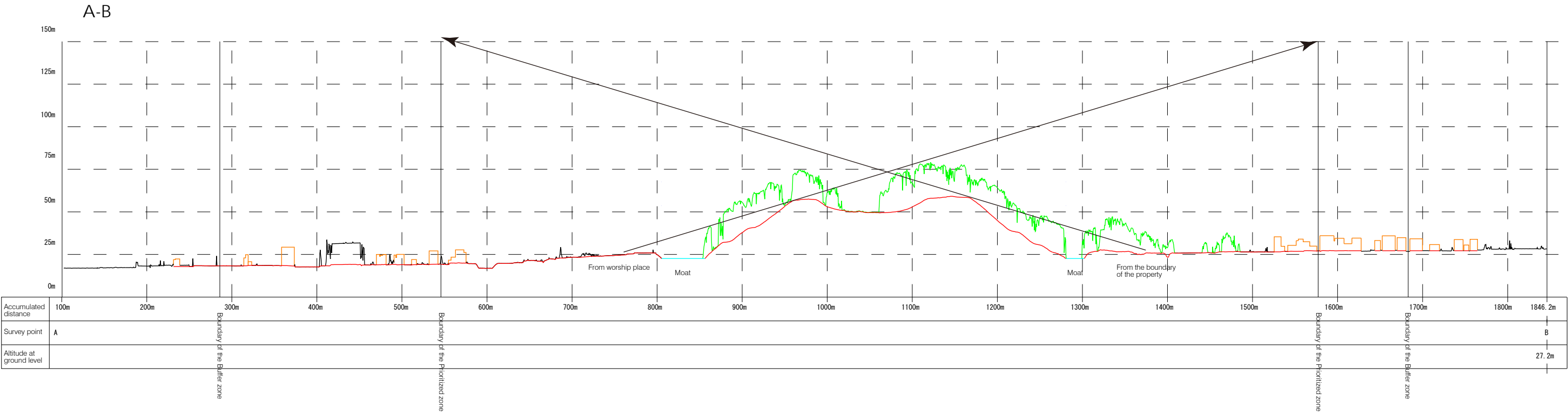


Figure A1-3 Cross-section cutting lines (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)



- Legends
- Ground surface
 - Water surface
 - Buildings
 - Structures
 - Trees on the mound

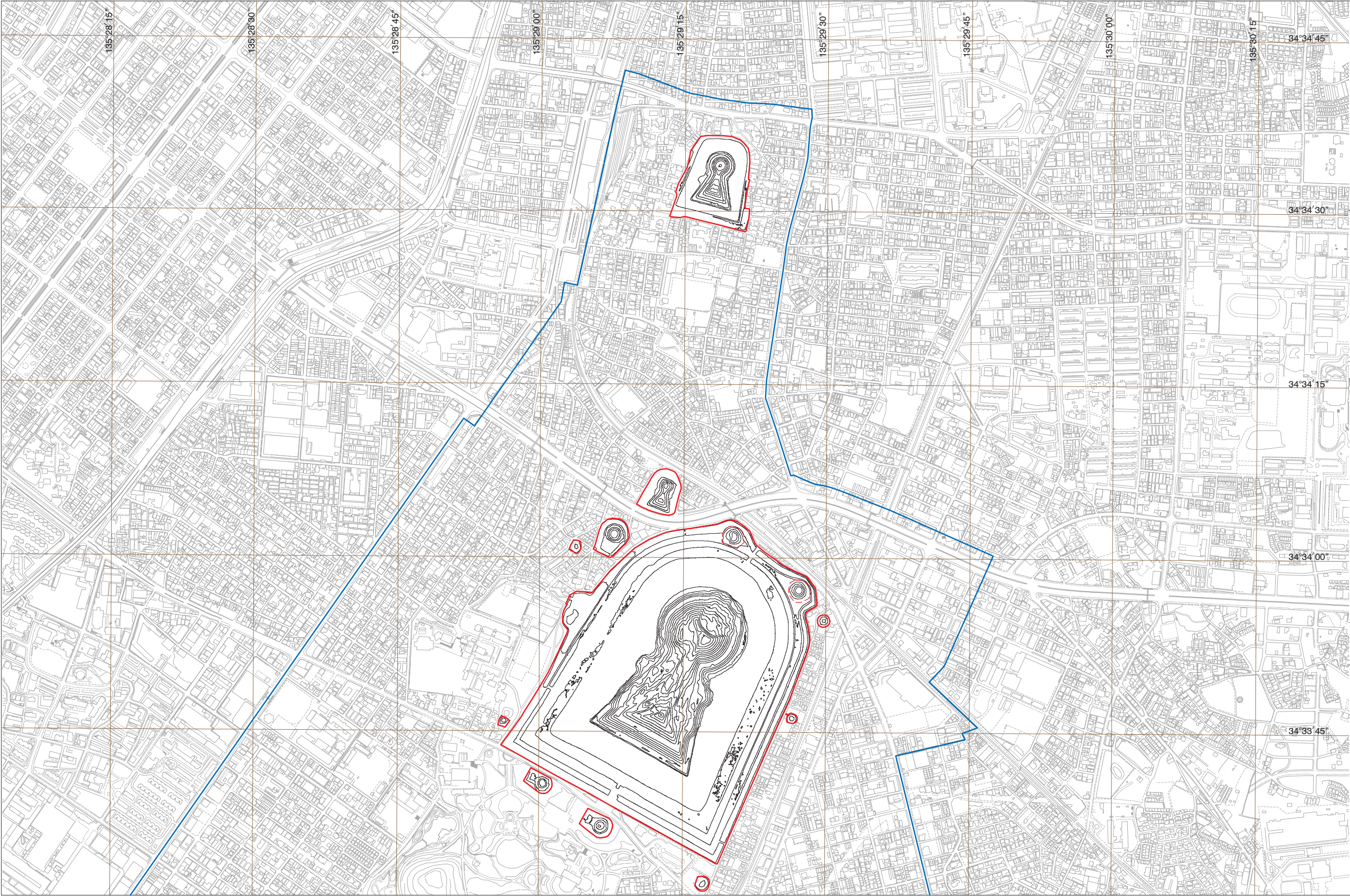
Name of kofun	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1]
Vertical scale	1/2, 400
Horizontal scale	1/4, 800

Figure A1-4 Cross-section cutting lines (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun)

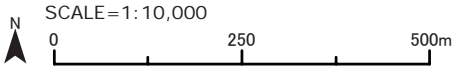
Appendix 2

Supplementary maps and drawings

Appendix 2.a Map showing the boundaries of the component parts and buffer zones



Boundary of the buffer zone (Mozu area) 1/2

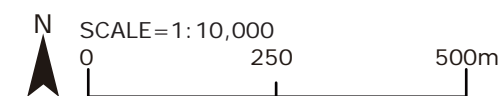


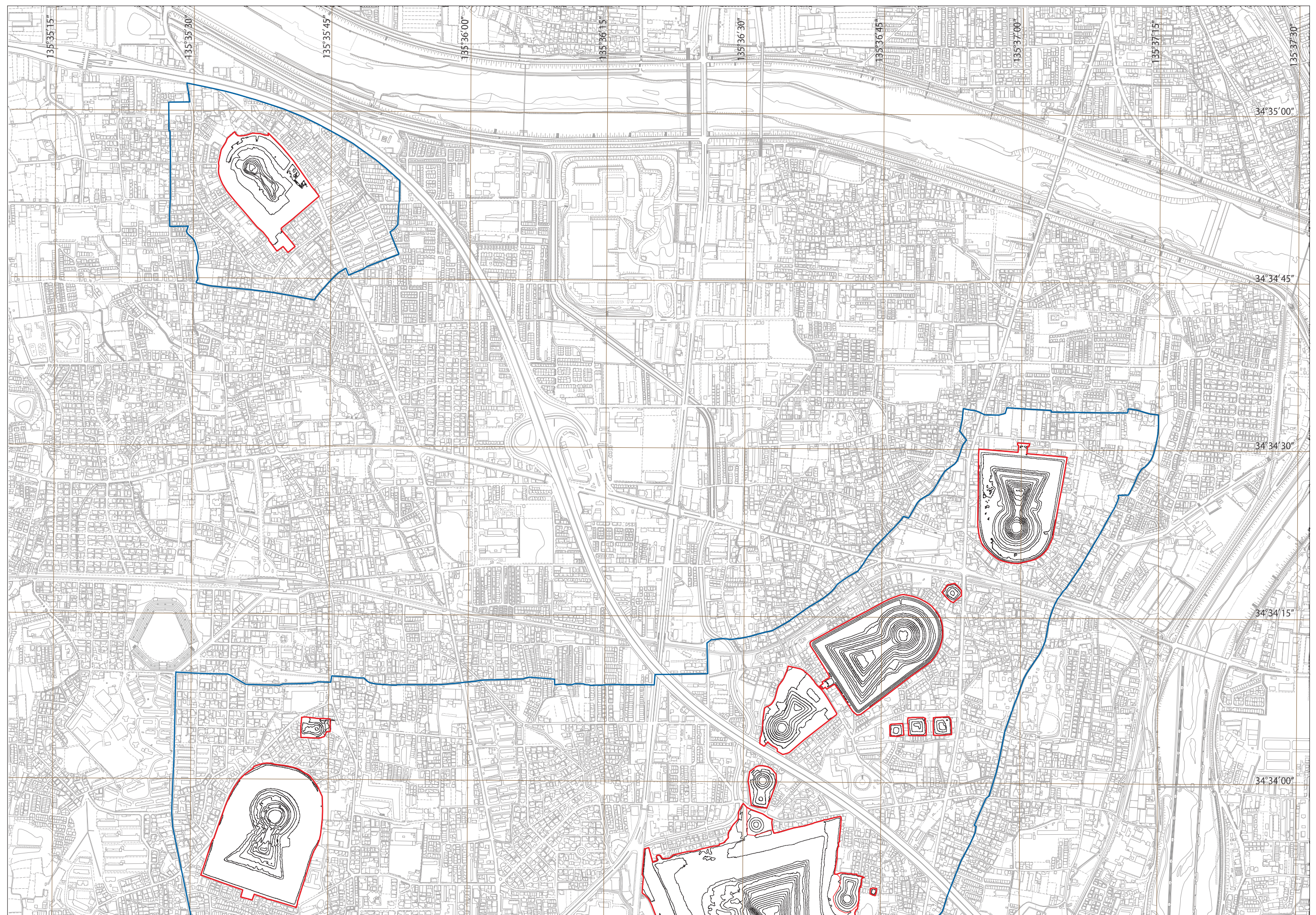


Boundary of the buffer zone (Mozu area) 2/2

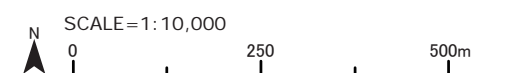
Legends

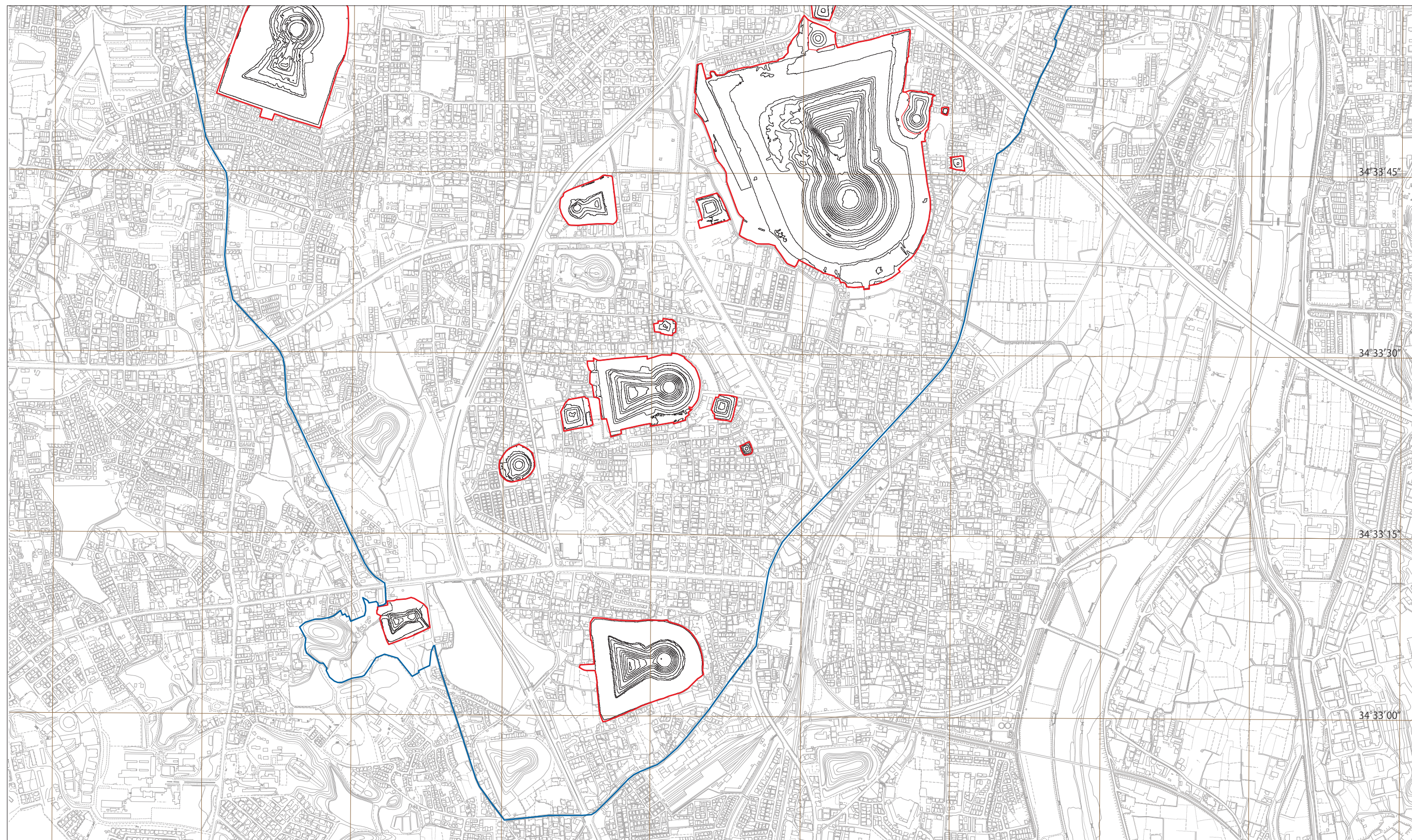
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone





Boundary of the buffer zone (Furuichi area) 1/2

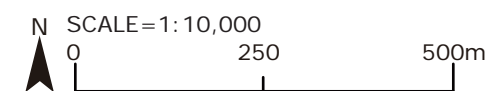




Boundary of the buffer zone (Furuichi area) 2/2

Legends

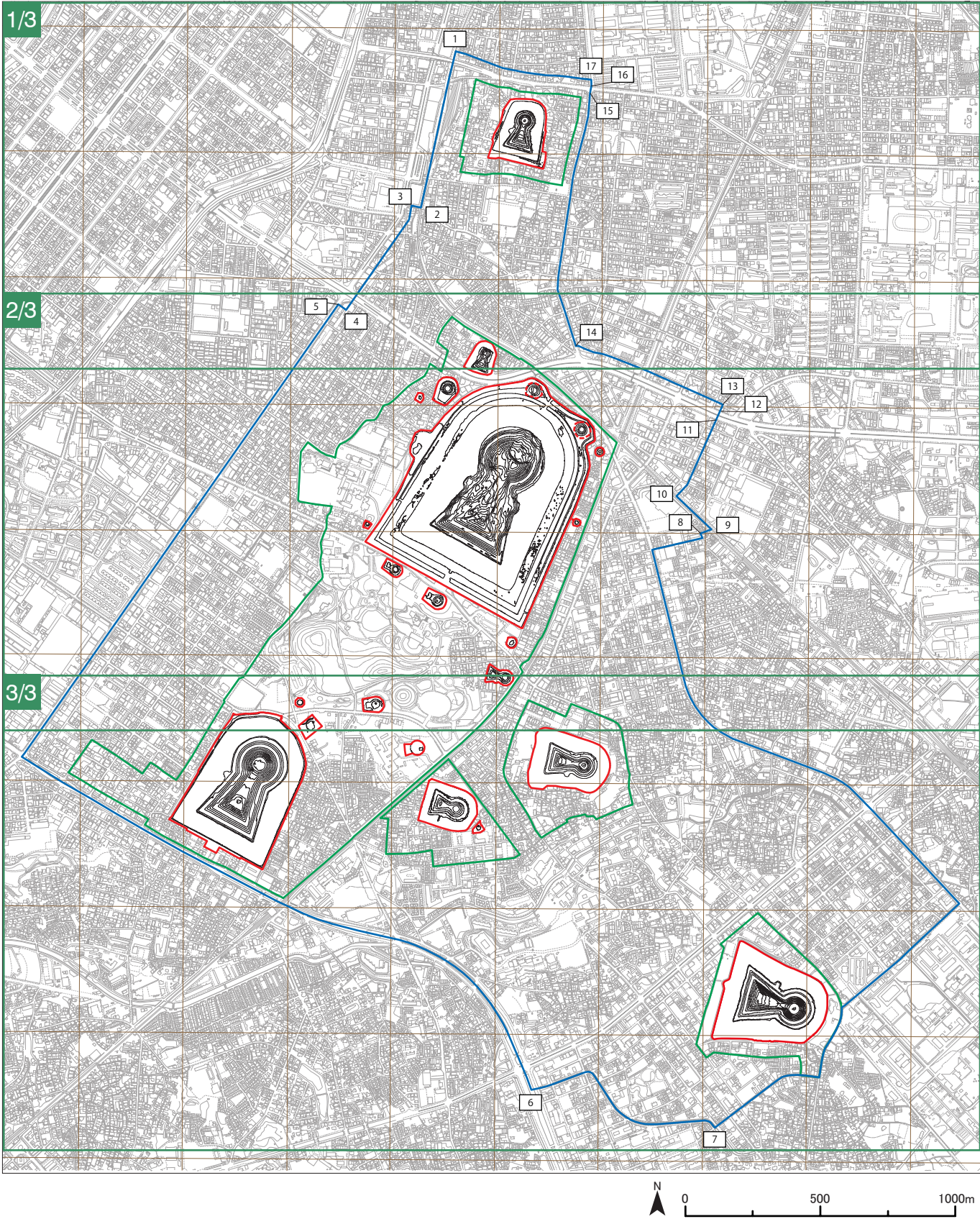
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

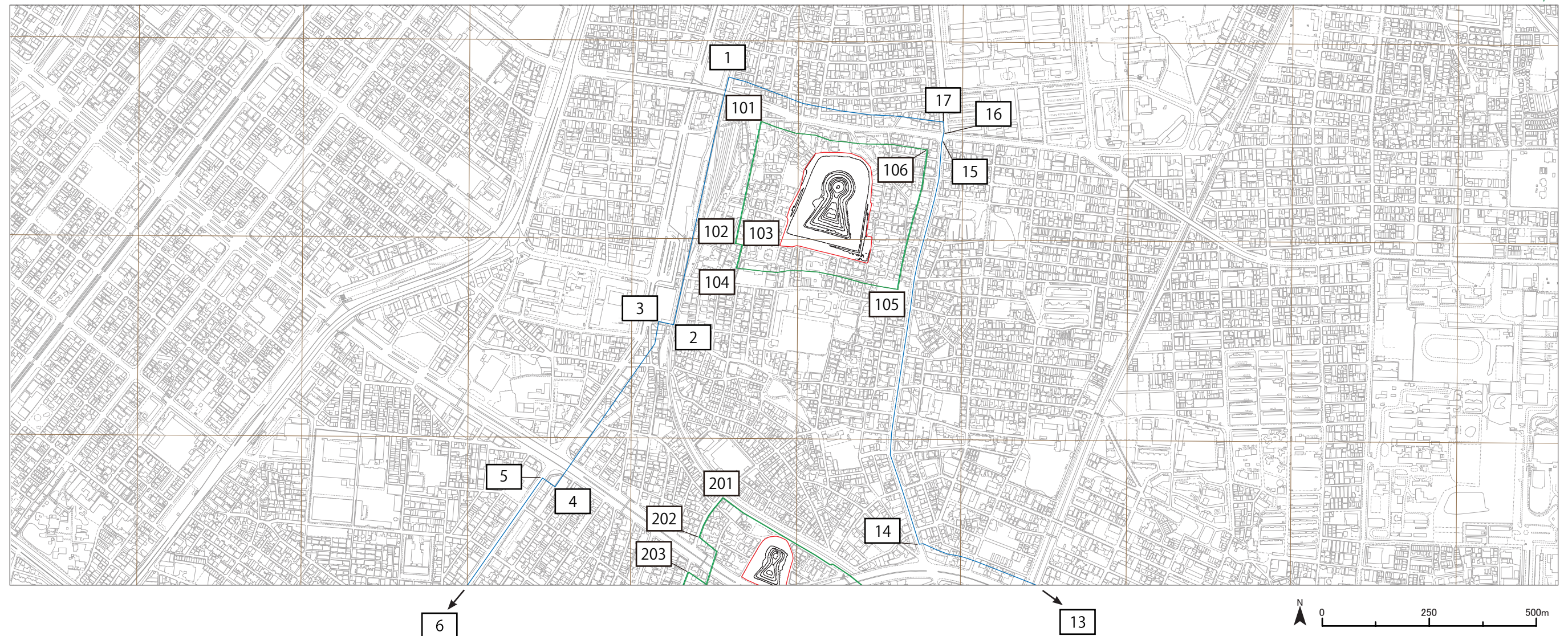


Appendix 2.b Maps indicating the basis of the buffer zone boundary delineation

The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone	1	2	the centerline of Nankai Railway Koya Line
	2	3	the northern edge of the road
	3	4	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	4	5	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	5	6	the centerline of the road
	6	7	the centerline of the Mino River
	7	8	the centerline of the road
	8	9	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	9	10	the centerline of Nankai Railway Koya Line
	10	11	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	11	12	the line crossing the road to connect Lines 10-11 and 12-13
	12	13	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	13	14	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	14	15	the centerline of the road
	15	16	the line crossing the road to connect Lines 14-15 and 16-17
	16	17	the centerline of the road
	17	1	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]



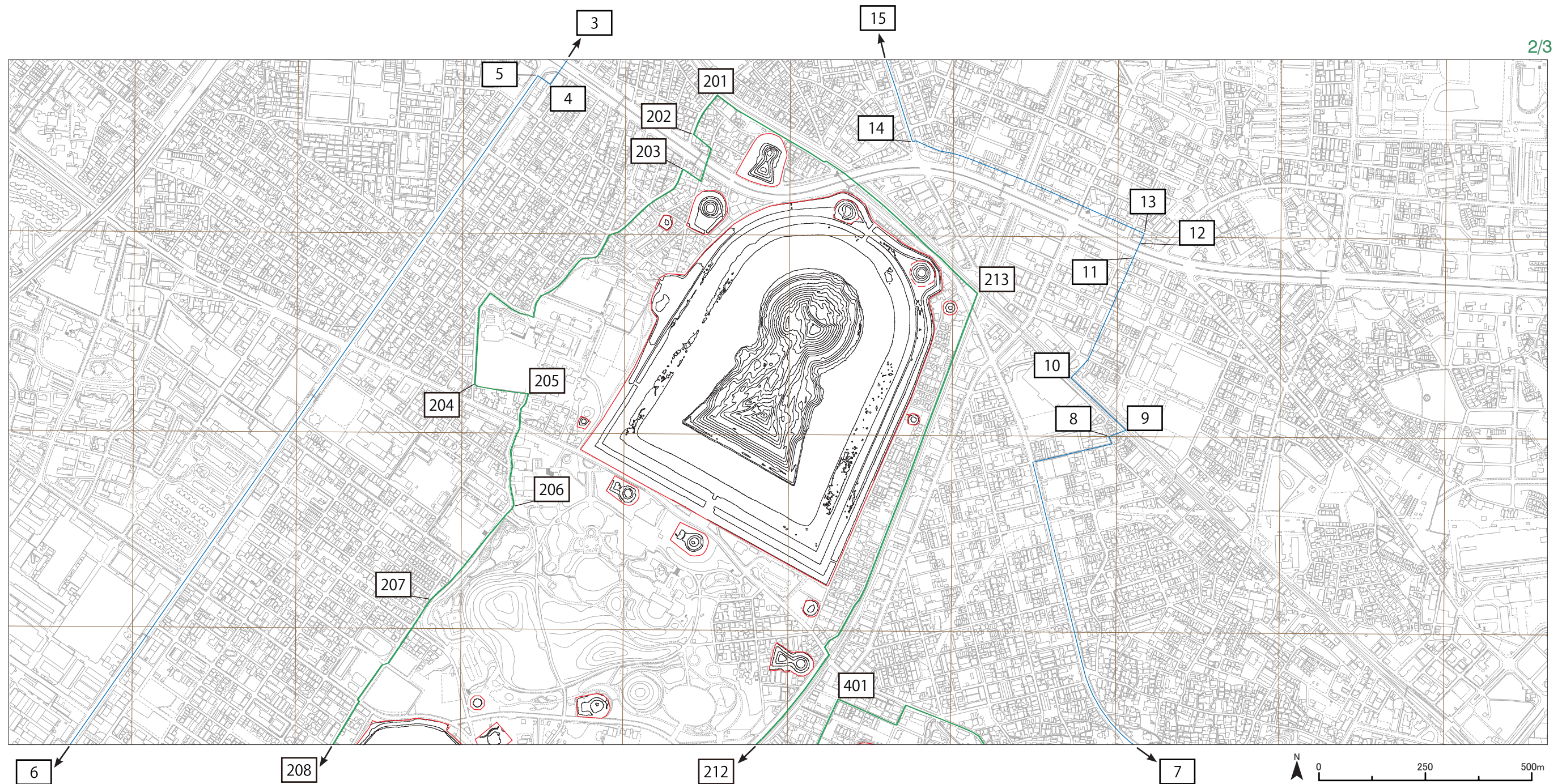


The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone	1	2	the centerline of Nankai Railway Koya Line
	2	3	the northern edge of the road
	3	4	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	4	5	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	5	6	the centerline of the road
	13	14	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	14	15	the centerline of the road
	15	16	the line crossing the road to connect Lines 14-15 and 16-17
	16	17	the centerline of the road
	17	1	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]

The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun]	101	102	the parallel line running 100m outside of the centerline of Nankai Railway Koya Line [land-use boundary line]
	102	103	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern boundary line of Sakai-higashi Station Square [land-use boundary line]
	103	104	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern boundary line of Sakai-higashi Station Square [land-use boundary line]
	104	105	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	105	106	the parallel line running 25m outside of the western edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	106	101	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]

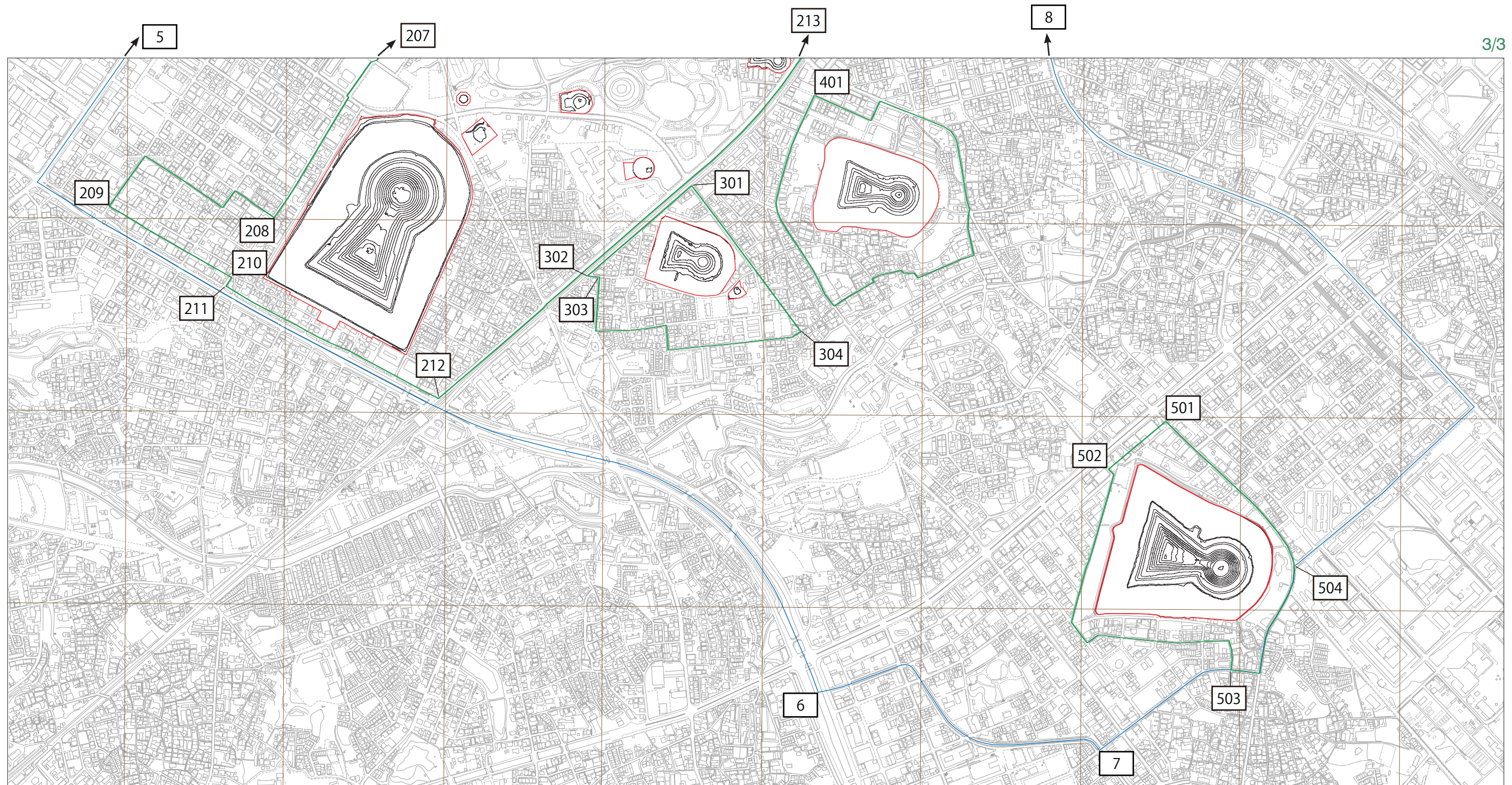


The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone	3	4	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	4	5	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	5	6	the centerline of the road
	6	7	the centerline of the Mino River
	7	8	the centerline of the road
	8	9	the parallel line running 25m outside of the southern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	9	10	the centerline of Nankai Railway Koya Line
	10	11	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	11	12	the line crossing the road to connect Lines 10-11 and 12-13
	13	14	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	14	15	the centerline of the road
	201	202	the eastern boundary line of the road
	202	203	the land-use boundary line
	203	204	the eastern boundary line of the road

The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun / Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun]	201	202	the eastern boundary line of the road
	202	203	the land-use boundary line
	203	204	the eastern boundary line of the road
	204	205	the boundary line of the private land (formerly the boundary line of the prefecture owned land)
	205	206	the eastern boundary line of the road
	206	207	the eastern boundary line of the Daisen Park site (currently the eastern boundary line of the road)
	207	208	the eastern boundary line of the road
	212	213	the western boundary line of JR Hanwa Line
	213	201	the southern boundary line of Nankai Railway site
	208	212	the centerline of the road



The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone	5	6	the centerline of the road
	6	7	the centerline of the Mino River
	7	8	the centerline of the road

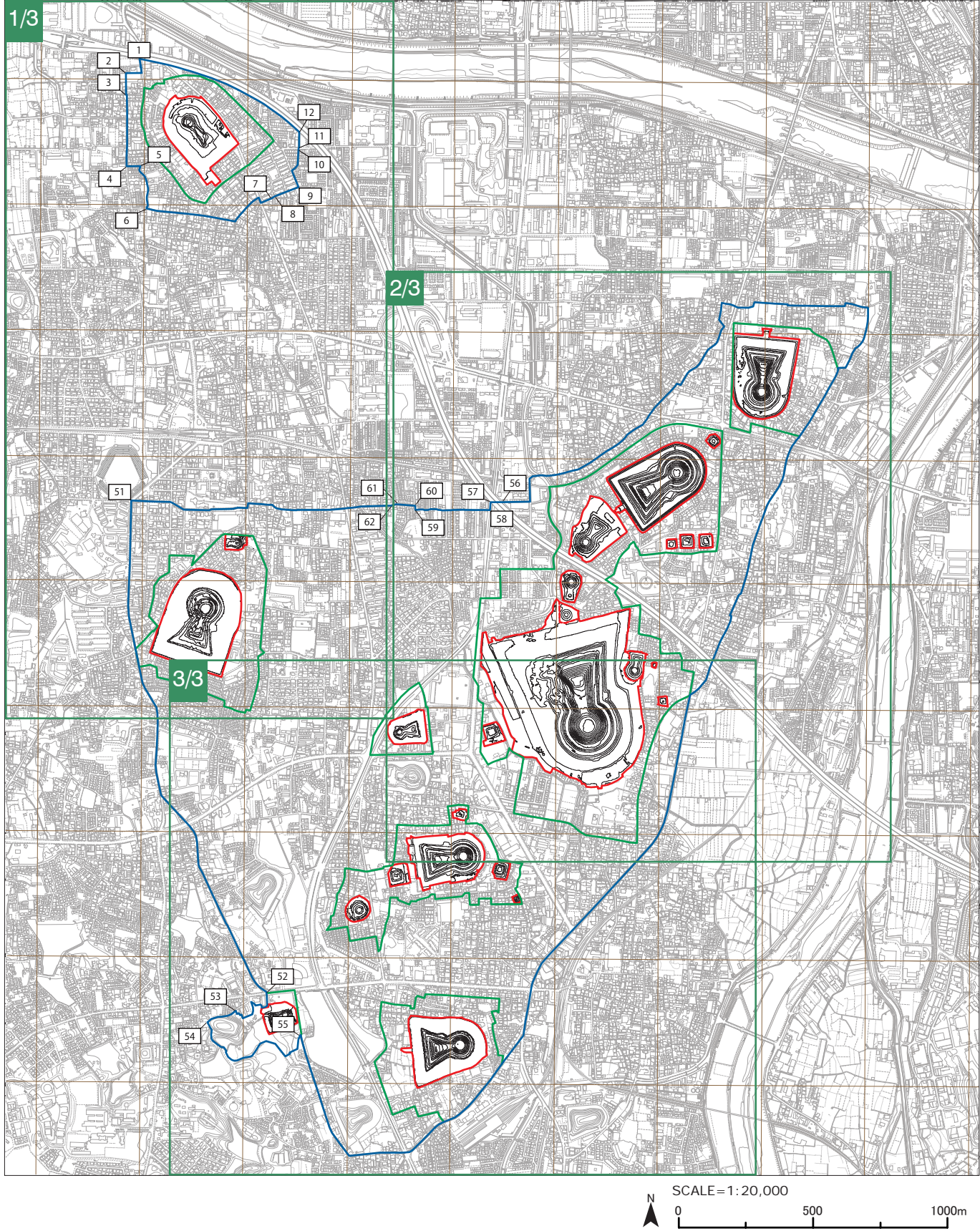
The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun / Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun]	207	208	the eastern boundary line of the road
	208	209	the centerline of the road
	209	210	the parallel line running 25m outside of the northern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
	210	211	the eastern boundary line of the road
	211	212	the northern boundary line of the road
	212	213	the western boundary line of JR Hanwa Line

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Itasuke Kofun]	301	302	the eastern boundary line of JR Hanwa Line
	302	303	the light of sight of the centerline of the road
	303	304	the centerline of the road
	304	301	the centerline of the road or city-planning road
Prioritized Zone [around Gobyoyama Kofun]	401	401	the centerline of the road
	501	502	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of the road [land-use boundary line]
Prioritized Zone (around Nisanzai Kofun)	502	503	the centerline of the road
	503	504	the centerline of the road (the same line as the buffer zone boundary)
	504	501	the centerline of the road

The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone (Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun)	1	2	the centerline of the road
	2	3	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the other road
	3	4	the centerline of the road
	4	5	the centerline running through the vacant land
	5	6	the centerline of the waterway
	6	7	the centerline of the road
	7	8	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the other road administrated by the municipality
	8	9	the centerline of the road administrated by the municipality
	9	10	the centerline of the road
	10	11	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the waterway
	11	12	the centerline of the waterway
	12	1	the southern boundary line of the road
Buffer Zone (The main zone excluding Tsudo- shiroyama Kofun)	51	52	the centerline of the road
	52	53	the boundary of the structure
	53	54	the centerline of the road
	54	55	the boundary of the structure
	55	56	the centerline of the road
	56	57	the line of sight connecting the center of the road and the boundary of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	57	58	the southern boundary line of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	58	59	the centerline of the road
	59	60	the centerline of the waterway
	60	61	the centerline of the location designated road
	61	62	the line of sight connecting the centers of the location designated road and the road
	62	51	the centerline of the road

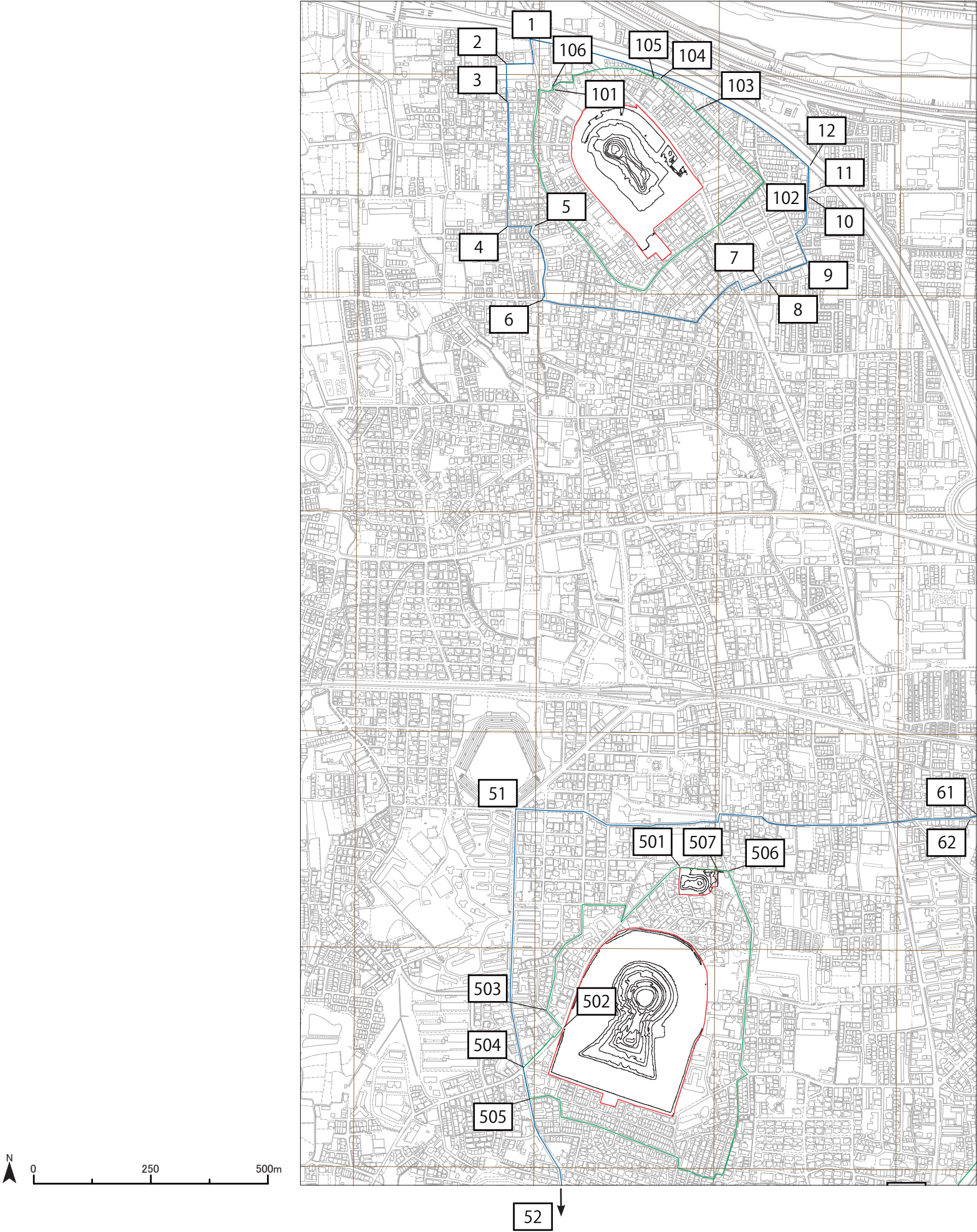


The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone (Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun)	1	2	the centerline of the road
	2	3	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the other road
	3	4	the centerline of the road
	4	5	the centerline running through the vacant land
	5	6	the centerline of the waterway
	6	7	the centerline of the road
	7	8	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the other road administrated by the municipality
	8	9	the centerline of the road administrated by the municipality
	9	10	the centerline of the road
	10	11	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the waterway
	11	12	the centerline of the waterway
	12	1	the southern boundary line of the road
Buffer Zone (The main zone excluding Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun)	51	52	the centerline of the road
	60	61	the centerline of the location designated road
	61	62	the line of sight connecting the centers of the location designated road and the road
	62	51	the centerline of the road

The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun]	101	102	the centerline of the road
	102	103	the land-use boundary line
	103	104	the boundary line of the private land
	104	105	the line of sight connecting the boundary of the private land and the center of the waterway
	105	106	the centerline of the water way
	106	101	the line of sight connecting the centers of the waterway and the road
Prioritized Zone [around Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun]	501	502	the centerline of the road
	502	503	the land-use boundary line
	503	504	the administrative boundary
	504	505	the centerline of the road (the same line as the buffer zone boundary)
	505	506	the centerline of the road
	506	507	the line of sight connecting the center of the road and the boundary between the private and public lands
	507	501	the boundary line between the private and public lands

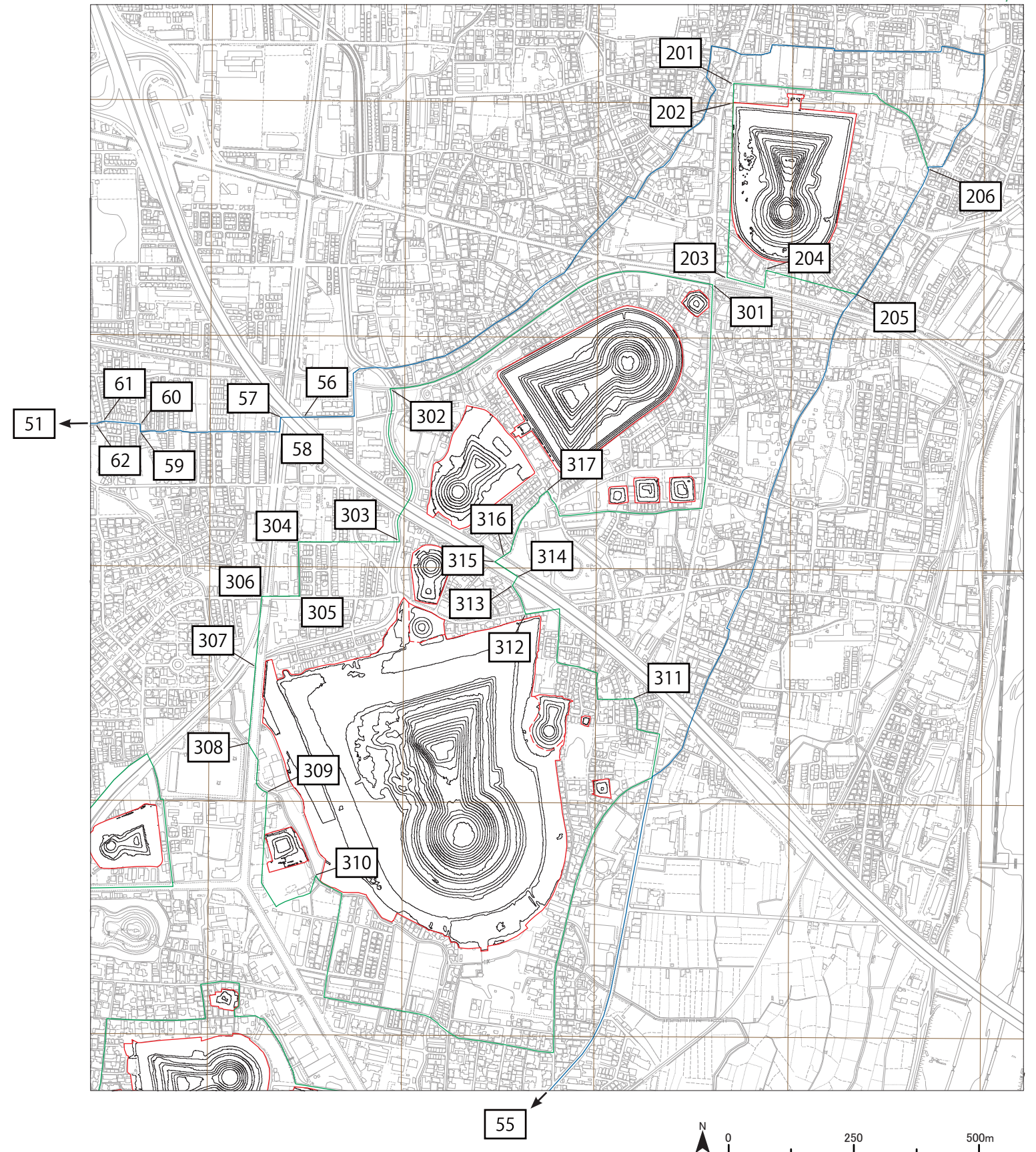


The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone (The main zone excluding Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun)	55	56	the centerline of the road
	56	57	the line of sight connecting the center of the road and the boundary of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	57	58	the southern boundary line of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	58	59	the centerline of the road
	59	60	the centerline of the waterway
	60	61	the centerline of the location designated road
	61	62	the line of sight connecting the centers of the location designated road and the road
	62	51	the centerline of the road

The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun]	201	202	the line of sight connecting the center of the road and the land-use boundary line
	202	203	the land-use boundary line
	203	204	the centerline of the road
	204	205	the land-use boundary line
	205	206	the centerline of the road (the same line as the buffer zone boundary)
	206	201	the centerline of the road
Prioritized Zone [around Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun / Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun]	301	302	the centerline of Kintetsu Railway Minami Osaka Line
	302	303	the centerline of the Ozui River
	303	304	the centerline of the road
	304	305	the centerline of the waterway
	305	306	the administrative boundary
	306	307	the line of sight extending from Line 307-308
	307	308	the western boundary line of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	308	309	the administrative boundary
	309	310	the parallel line running 25m outside of the eastern edge of Osaka Outer Loop Line
	310	311	the centerline of the road
	311	312	the administrative boundary
	312	313	the centerline of the road
	313	314	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and Nishi-Meihan Expressway
	314	315	the centerline of Nishi-Meihan Expressway
	315	316	the line of sight connecting the centers of Nishi-Meihan Expressway and the waterway
	316	317	the centerline of the road
	317	301	the centerline of the waterway

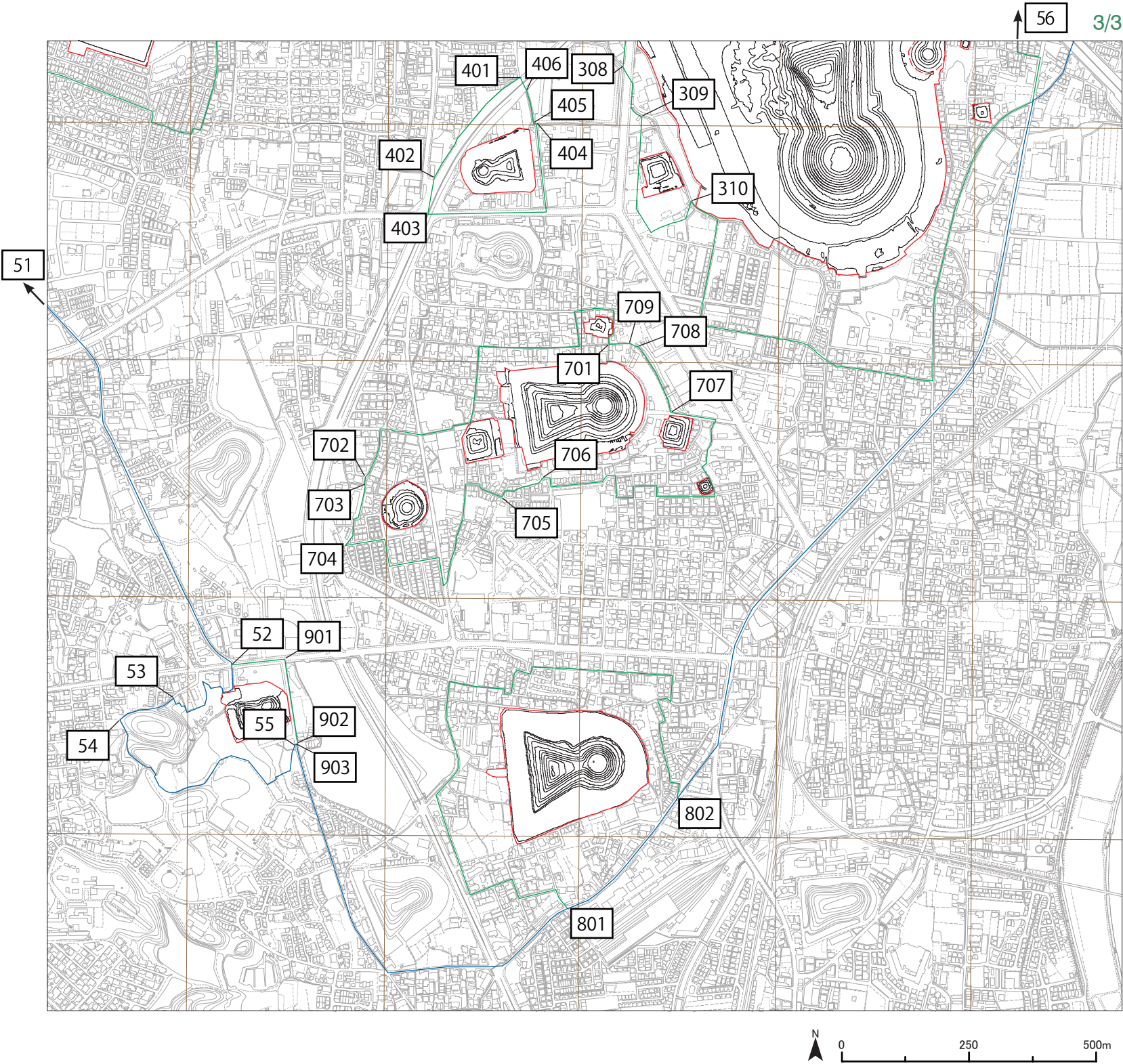


The Basis for the buffer zone boundary delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Buffer Zone (The main zone excluding Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun)	51	52	the centerline of the road
	52	53	the boundary of the structure
	53	54	the centerline of the road
	54	55	the boundary of the structure
	55	903	the line of sight connecting the center and the eastern edge of the road
	903	56	the centerline of the road

The Basis for the Prioritized Zones delineation

Type	Starting Point	Ending Point	Basis of the Boundary of the Buffer Zone
Prioritized Zone [around Hazamiyama Kofun]	401	402	the western boundary line of Osaka Outer Loop Road
	402	403	the line of sight connecting the western boundary of Osaka Outer Loop Road and the center of the road
	403	404	the centerline of the road
	404	405	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the other road
	405	406	the centerline of the road
	406	401	the line of sight connecting the center of the road and the western boundary of Osaka Outer Loop Road
Prioritized Zone [around Hakayama Kofun]	701	702	the centerline of the road
	702	703	the line of sight connecting the centers of the road and the waterway
	703	704	the centerline of the waterway
	704	705	the centerline of the road
	705	706	the administrative boundary
	706	707	the centerline of the road
	707	708	the centerline of the waterway
	708	709	the line of sight connecting the center of the waterway and the boundary of the private land
Prioritized Zone [around Hakuchoryo Kofun]	801	802	the centerline of the road (the same line as the buffer zone boundary)
	802	801	the centerline of the road
Prioritized Zone [around Minegazuka Kofun]	52	901	the centerline of the road
	901	902	the eastern boundary of the road
	902	903	the line of sight connecting the western edge and the center of the road



Appendix 3

Supplementary information about the nominated property

Appendix 3.a Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun

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Section I. Kofun and Dating the Kofun Period.....	A3-2
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Section I. Kofun and Dating the Kofun Period

Introduction

The Kofun Period, during which the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was built, was a historical stage in which written language had not spread widely. As such, there are no records written in the Japanese Archipelago from that time. Additionally, archaeological materials with text inscriptions are exceedingly rare, and dating based on inscriptions is extremely difficult. Thus, and it is necessary to determine dates based on the relative age of archaeological materials (features and artifacts).

Sites from the Kofun Period are commonly divided into settlements and burial mounds, that is to say, kofun. Because features and artifacts accumulate at a settlement site over the years of its occupation, settlement sites have a range of dates from the start to end of occupation. On the other hand, with the exception of additional burials, kofun are made in basically a single event composed of the interment and its associated rituals. However, in the case of items used regularly by the deceased that are included among grave goods, there is a range of time between the production or acquisition of these objects, and their burial in the tomb, and as such there are many points to keep in mind during date determination.

With the above points in mind, this section will introduce both the theory and materials for determining the date of construction of kofun.

1. Date Determination for Archaeological Materials

Special qualities of archaeological materials

Most of the time, archaeological materials themselves have no written dating information. As such, in order to place materials in the chronological sequence, first, after performing the chronological work that makes clear the materials' relative dates, it is necessary to assign absolute dates (calendar dates) to the time ranges so defined.

Chronological work means determining the typologies of archaeological materials by organizing and classifying their various characteristics, investigating the relationships between the various types, and then arranging them according to their chronology. Typically in archaeology, the chronology of pottery is used as the basic ruler for measuring chronological changes since pottery styles change very quickly and the cycle of production to discard is fast.

A chronological ruler

In the Kofun Period, earthenware known as Haji Ware, which was descended from the pottery of the previous Yayoi Period, and stoneware, known as Sue Ware, which was made using new firing techniques that arrived from the Korean Peninsula, were both made in large quantities, and are used as chronological rulers (Figures I-1 and I-2).

The start of the Kofun Period is understood as the establishment of Haji Ware (with a type called Furushiki Type 0). The production of Sue Ware alongside Haji Ware begins in the middle of the Middle Kofun Period. After the start of Sue Ware production, the basis for the chronology of the period switches from Haji Ware to Sue Ware. From that point through the end of the Kofun Period (with TK43 type Sue Ware), the pottery chronology is known and can be used by researchers.

The ages of kofun

However, it is common for pottery not to be found at kofun of the Early and Middle Kofun Periods, so after determining the relative chronology of kofun based on a comprehensive investigation that includes non-pottery artifacts and features as seen below, it is necessary to compare the relative chronology with absolute dates.

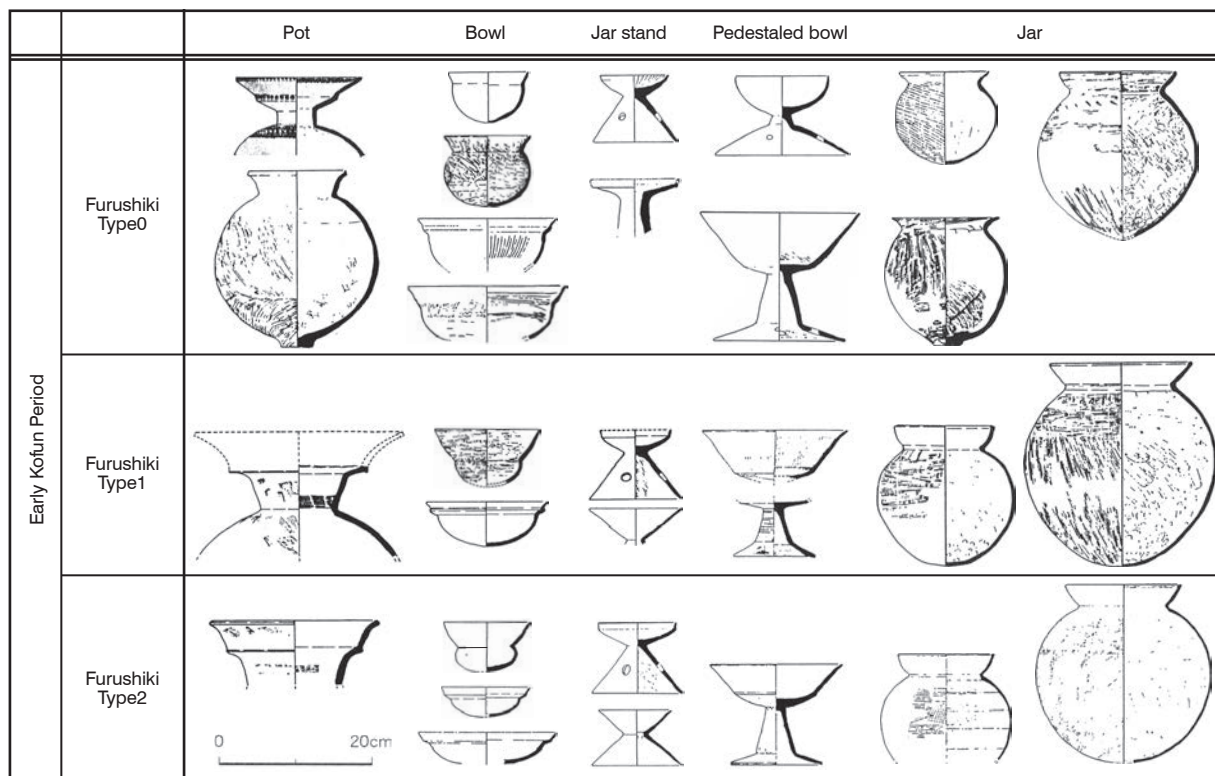


Figure I-1. Pottery chronology of the Early Kofun Period (*Haji Ware*)












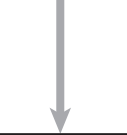

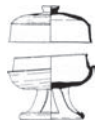




















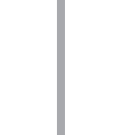









		Dish with fitted cover	Pedestaled bowl	Wide-mouthed vessel	Jar stand	handled vase
Middle Kofun Period	Type TG232					
	Type TK73					
	Type TK216					
	Type TK208					
	Type TK23					
	Type TK47					  [● only]
Late Kofun Period	Type MT15					
	Type TK10					
	Type MT85					
	Type TK43					
	Type TK209					

Figure I-2. Pottery chronology of the Middle and Late Kofun Periods (Sue Ware)

2. Relative Dating

Kofun, which are the graves of powerful figures of the time, are made up of several elements, such as their mound shape, burial facilities, grave goods, and *haniwa*. The research work of classification and detailed typological assignment has been performed for each of these elements, and especially each kind of grave good.

Mound shape

This is discussed in detail in section II, but Hashihaka Kofun, taken to be the earliest keyhole-shaped kofun, has a shape like a plectrum, where the square front portion extends out long and thin, and gets wider toward the foot of the mound. Over time, the square front portion of keyhole-shaped kofun got wider and rapidly got taller as well. Then, arriving in the Middle Kofun Period, kofun became gigantic in scale, as exemplified by the kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. Also, on some powerful kofun, facilities for ritual activities including *haniwa* were made on projections built out from the constricted part of the keyhole-shaped mound. Beginning around the Late Kofun Period, there was a characteristic general trend that while the scale of kofun were getting smaller, the square front portion of the mound got even larger, with its width exceeding that of the round rear portion.

Burial facilities

As discussed in section III, burial facilities change significantly over time as well. In the first half of the Early Kofun Period, in the major kofun, split log-shaped wooden coffins, made by splitting huge logs down the middle, were interred in pit style stone compartments, and from the second half of the Early Kofun Period, the use of clay coffin enclosures increased. In the Middle Kofun Period, oblong chest-shaped stone coffins, assembled from slabs of stone, first appear, and are frequently found in the large kofun of the Middle Kofun Period, which was when the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was at its height. In the latter half of the Middle Kofun Period, boat-shaped stone coffins, made by carving out large blocks of stone first appear. In the Late Kofun Period, corridor style stone chambers appear, which took influence from the Korean Peninsula. The pit style stone compartments and clay coffin enclosures common to that point disappear, and house-shaped stone coffins become the most common form.

Grave goods

Grave goods are discussed in detail in section III. There are trends in the grave goods of kofun according to their time period, and the dates of the kofun can be grasped according to the combinations of these grave goods. In the Early Kofun Period, objects with strong magical or religious character, such as large quantities of bronze mirrors and bracelet-shaped stone objects, are characteristic. In the Middle Kofun Period, these objects are replaced as the main grave goods by large quantities of iron armor and swords. Also, brand new objects were added in the form of horse trappings. In the Late Kofun Period, the interment of large amounts of weapons and armor ends, and the main form of grave goods becomes lavishly decorated horse trappings and swords. Also, large quantities of pottery start to be brought into the burial facilities.

Haniwa

Haniwa are covered in section IV. They begin with cylindrical *haniwa* that themselves originate from tube-

shaped “special vessel stands,” a type derived formally from Late Yayoi period vessel stands. Over time, representational *haniwa* in the shapes of things, people, and animals increase. The chronology of cylindrical *haniwa* is well understood based on the manufacturing and firing techniques used in their production. Older *haniwa* were fired without kilns, leaving black spotting on them, whereas newer ones were fired in kilns and have no such mottling. Additionally, the direction of marks left on the surface of the *haniwa* by scraping with a board-shaped tool allows for finer chronological divisions.

Combinations of kofun components

It is common for the timing of changes to each of the kofun components described above to vary independently of each other. Though the large trends in the shape of mounds are clear, it is difficult to perceive chronological relationships at a fine level. As for grave goods, there are many cases in which there is a gap between the date of manufacture of an artifact and the period of the kofun's completion, which requires consideration. On the other hand, *haniwa* were basically made in conjunction with the kofun's construction, so it can be said that they are more directly related to the date of a kofun's construction, but there are many cases in which it is difficult to judge whether the differences between kofun are a function of chronological difference, or geographical difference, or differences in the labor group who built them.

Since for these reasons it is difficult to judge the date of a kofun's construction according to any single element, the method of listing kofun according to the presence or absence of each element, as well as the combination of their typologies such that each element's order is integrated is thought to be effective. Wada Seigo has compiled the results of such relative chronological investigations by numerous researchers, as seen in [Figure I-3](#). The Middle Kofun Period, when the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was at its peak, is represented by phases five through nine. Phases five and six are taken in this document to be nearly equivalent to the Early Middle Kofun Period, phase seven nearly equivalent to the Middle Middle Kofun Period, and phases eight and nine nearly equivalent to the Late Middle Kofun Period.

3. Absolute Dating

Even though the above kinds of investigations into relative dating have made the chronological changes in artifacts and features clear, it is not as if the chronological relationships between them actually give calendar dates. Therefore, absolute dates are assigned to these materials mainly using the following two methods.

- 1) The comparison of written and archaeological evidence
- 2) Reference to dating based on the natural sciences

Comparison of written and archaeological evidence

- 1) The comparison of written and archaeological evidence can be divided into the following methods:
 - 1a) The comparison of date and typology based on archaeological materials with a date inscription
 - 1b) The comparison of documented historical events with archaeological material (Ex. Transfer of the capital, changes in territory, or identification of an entombed individual)

As for comparisons of date and typology based on archaeological materials with a date inscription, an inscription of the date of death for the occupant of a kofun would be very useful, but there are no examples of this in the Japanese Archipelago. However, in some cases objects from this time period

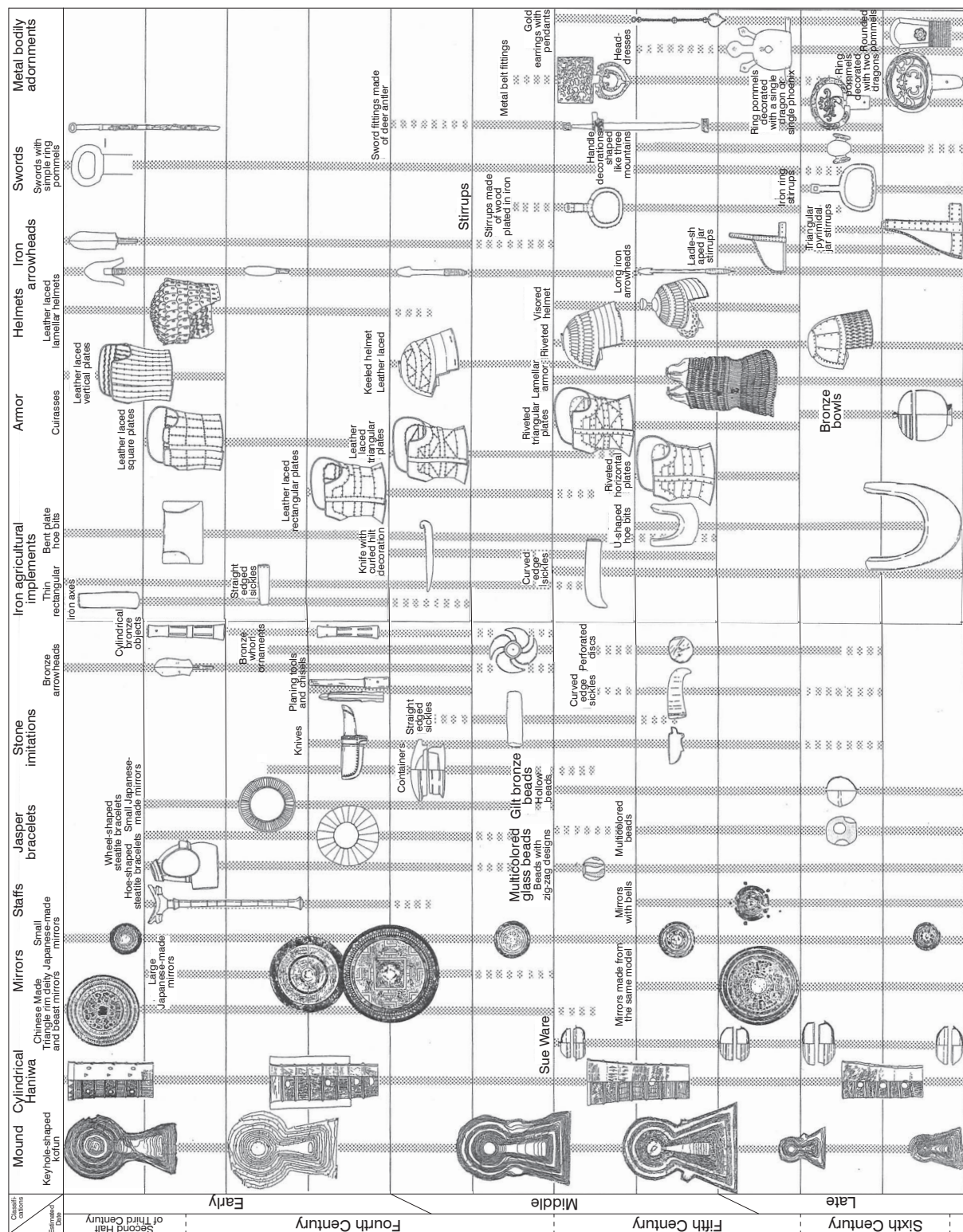


Figure I-3. Chronology of kofun

unearthed from tombs in China and the Korean Peninsula accompanied by stones with epitaph inscriptions can be used to give a date, though it is indirect.

Also, there are mirrors and swords with inscriptions unearthed from kofun, and very rarely these include monarchical reigns or years from the sexagenary cycle, which indicate calendar years. For example, triangle rimmed deity and beast mirrors, a characteristic grave good of the Early Kofun Period made in China are thought to have been made over a relatively long period of time, but the oldest type have inscriptions from the middle of the third century AD, including “Third Year of Jingchu,” or AD 239, or “First year of Zhengshi,” or AD 240 (Figure I-4-1). These mirrors are sometimes deposited in kofun from somewhat later parts of the Early Kofun Period, but they were also interred in kofun with the oldest formal elements, and are a powerful basis for the dating of the start of the Kofun Period.

The oldest object with a dated inscription thought to be made in the Japanese Archipelago is a sword unearthed from Sakitama Inariyama Kofun, in Gyoda City, Saitama Prefecture. That sword is inlaid with the characters for “shingai” or “xin-hai,” the 48th year of the sexagenary cycle, and the most commonly accepted theory puts that at AD 471¹. Thus, a fixed date can be given to the mirrors and other grave goods associated with it, as well as the type of Sue Ware (type TK23) unearthed from the mound (Figure I-4-2).

Additionally, a mirror depicting human figures handed down through Suda Hachimangu Shrine in Wakayama Prefecture, though it was made in Wa based on Chinese mirrors, has an inscription around the rim including reference to “kibi” or “gui-wei,” the 20th year of the sexagenary cycle. This is understood to refer to either AD 443 or AD 503, and the latter date is typically more accepted.

Aside from that, there is an iron sword excavated from Motooka Kofun No. G6 in Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture bearing an inscription containing “koin” or “geng-yín,” the 27th year of the sexagenary cycle, and the sword with gilt bronze decorations unearthed from Miidani Kofun No. 2 in Yabu City, Hyogo Prefecture, with an inscription containing “boshin” or “wu-chen,” the fifth year of the sexagenary cycle. The latter is from a round kofun that dates to the start of the Asuka Period, after which the construction of keyhole-shaped kofun had ended, and the inscription is typically taken to refer to the 16th year of Suiko's reign, or AD 608. As seen above, artifacts with date inscriptions are extremely rare, and all of them have been valuable materials in assigning dates to their associated materials.

On the other hand, there are few examples from the Japanese Archipelago that can be directly used for the comparison of documented historical events with archaeological material, but there is a theory that ties the spread of a specific type of corridor style burial chamber to changes in the territories of Baekje and Goguryeo on the Korean Peninsula.

Scientific dating

2) There are two main methods used for scientific dating in Kofun Period research.

2a) Dendrochronology

2b) ¹⁴C dating by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS)

Dendrochronology is the method of gathering tree rings from trees of known felling date, and then having built a pattern of tree rings from these known trees, comparing that pattern with the tree rings in excavated wooden material. This has the advantage of being able to indicate the year the tree was felled or died without even a single year of error. However, it has many limitations, such as the requirement for well-preserved wood that still has bark or the outermost tree ring, and the fact that each tree species, like

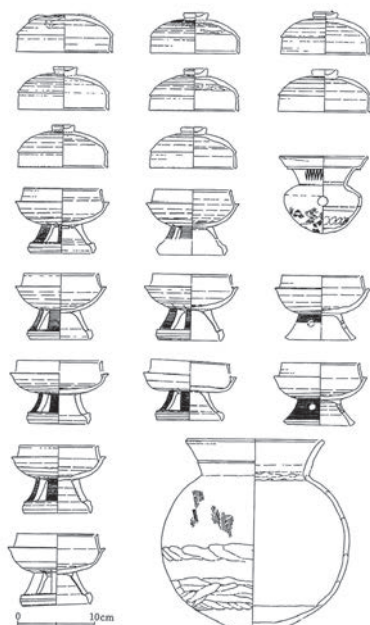
¹ However, there is a theory that it is one sexagenary cycle later, and so refers to AD 531. Also, since the burial facilities from which this sword was excavated were of a secondary burial with facilities constructed after the main burial, there are those who estimate a lag in time between the sword and the Sue Ware pottery unearthed from the mound.



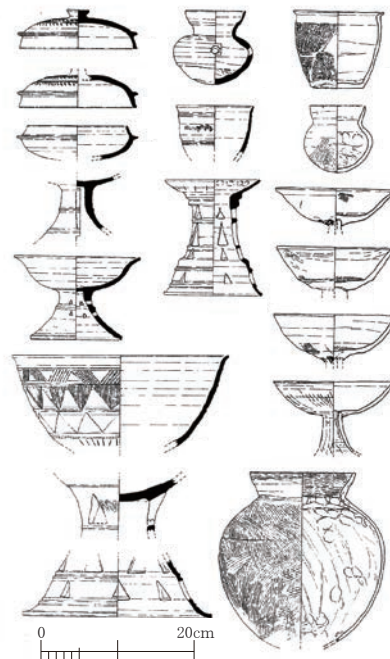
Inscripted as "Year of Kanotoi" [AD 471]

Inscripted as "Third Year of Jingchu" [AD 239]

1. Bronze mirror discovered at Kanbara Jinja Kofun



2. Iron sword and earthenware discovered at Sakitama Inariyama Kofun



3. Earthenware discovered at the Uji Shigai site



4. Earthenware discovered at the lower layer of Heijo Palace

Figure I-4. Materials relating to date determination

Japanese cypress, Japanese red cedar, or Japanese umbrella pine, all have different tree ring patterns.

^{14}C is an absolute dating technique that makes use of the radioactive isotope of carbon ^{14}C . In the past, large quantities of carbon were necessary, but with the development of accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) in the 1980s, precise measurements of tiny samples has become possible, and has become common in a stroke. However, since levels of ^{14}C in the atmosphere were not necessarily constant in the past, calibration using tree rings or varved sediments is necessary.

Examples of analyses

Based on the dendrochronology and AMS dating techniques described above, it is possible to give absolute dates to excavated material, mainly wood. Along with assigning a fixed point to the type of materials in association with the wood, this also strengthens their relative dating. Some characteristic results are introduced below (Figure I-3).

Many wooden artifacts, along with *Sue Ware*, *Haji Ware*, and Korean Peninsular Style pottery were unearthed from ditch SD302 at the Uji Shigai site in Uji City, Kyoto Prefecture. These wooden artifacts yielded a dendrochronological date of AD 389. The results of the ^{14}C dating conducted at the same time were a date range of AD 359 through AD 395; high accuracy and no contradiction. The Sue Ware associated with the dated materials was type TG232, from the Early Middle Kofun Period (Figure I-4-3).

The wooden object of unknown use made of Japanese cypress with slash grain pattern unearthed from ditch SD6030 in the lower layer beneath the eastern side of the second State Halls Compound of the Heijo Palace site was dated to AD 412 with dendrochronology. Since this object was judged to be of incomplete manufacture, it was understood to have been discarded not long after the tree from which it was made was felled. The associated Sue Ware, was of type TK73 from the Middle Middle Kofun Period (Figure I-4-4).

Based on the above examples of archaeological and scientific analysis, the following view of chronology is possible (Table I-1):

- The start of the Early Kofun Period is associated with a bronze mirror inscription of "Third Year of Jingchu," or AD 239, so the beginning of the Early Kofun Period is the middle of the 3rd century AD.
- The Uji Shigai site in Uji City is associated with type TG232 Sue Ware, which is dated to AD 389, so the Early Middle Kofun Period is the second half of the 4th century AD.
- The wooden artifact from the lower layer of the Heijo Palace site is dated to AD 412 and associated with TK73 pottery, so the Middle Middle Kofun Period is the first half of the 5th century AD.
- A sword unearthed from Sakitama Inariyama Kofun associated with TK23 type pottery is inscribed with the date AD 471, so the Late Middle Kofun Period is the second half of the 5th century AD.
- A sword unearthed from Miidani Kofun No. 2 associated with type TK209 pottery is inscribed with the date AD 608, so the start of the Asuka Period, which follows immediately after the Kofun Period, is the start of the 7th century AD.

Table I-1. Relative chronology and estimated absolute chronology for the Kofun Period

Calendar Year (AD)	Relative Chronological Period			Basis
200	Yayoi Period			
300	Kofun Period	Early Kofun Period		- Inscription on a bronze mirror: AD 239
400		Middle Kofun Period	Early	- Dendrochronological and radiocarbon date of wooden object unearthed from Uji Shigai Site: AD 389
			Middle	- Dendrochronological date of wooden object unearthed from the lower layer of the Heijo Capital site: AD 412
500			Late	- Inscription on a sword unearthed from Sakitama Inariyama Kofun: AD 471
		Late Kofun Period		
600	Asuka Period			- Inscription on a sword unearthed from Miidani Kofun No. 2: AD 608

Conclusions

The third through 6th centuries AD, which contain the Kofun Period, were a period of upheaval in the East Asian world, and if the absolute dates were different by 20 or 30 years, the state of East Asia which Kofun Period researchers must consider, would change drastically. Constructing a secure view of absolute dates is extremely important to evaluating the place of the Kofun Period, and thus a culture of constructing kofun, in the history of humanity.

As noted at the outset, estimating the dates of kofun requires special procedures, and the vast efforts of many researchers have built up to that end.

Along with explaining the outline of such procedures, this section has also outlined the chronology of the Kofun Period in conformance with each kind of material. Additionally, it showed that the Middle Kofun Period, which was the peak period of construction in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, can be further divided into three phases based on the combination of typological research of each field, including the shape of the mound, grave goods, and *haniwa*. [Figure I-5](#) shows this in conjunction with the current view of absolute dates. By understanding the dates of kofun construction in more detail, it becomes possible to more finely analyze the political structure of ancient society.

As seen in other sections of the “Supplementary archaeological information related to kofun,” the current view of the absolute chronology of the Kofun Period has been refined through combining the results of various archaeological researches, and is highly reliable. However, as seen above, archaeological materials bearing dated inscriptions are extremely limited in the Kofun Period, which was a stage prior to the spread of writing, and of the 160,000 kofun in the Japanese Archipelago, there is not a single one for which the absolute date of construction can be said to be settled.

Actually, in the history of research on the Kofun Period, large changes in the chronology of kofun

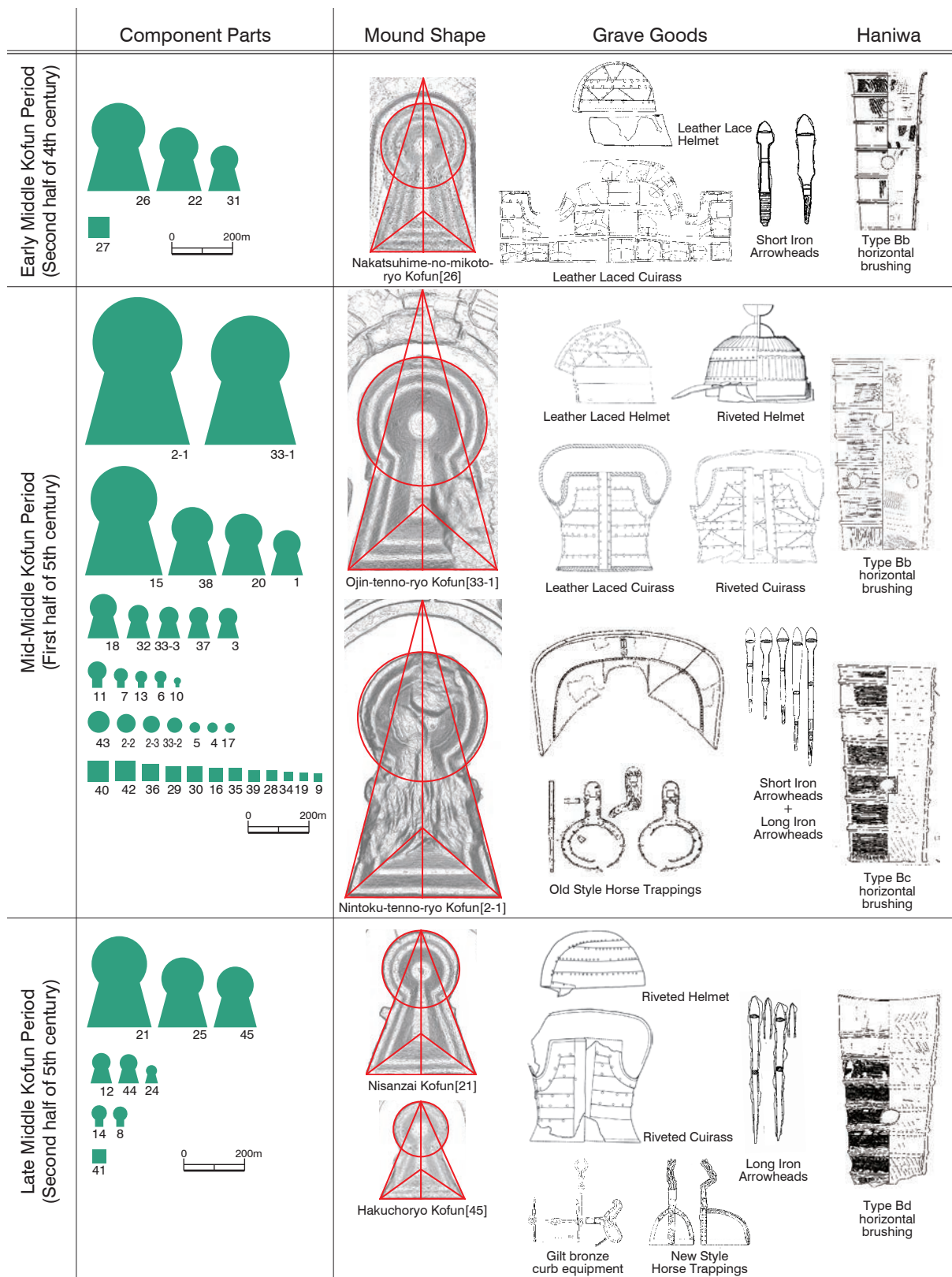


Figure I-5. Chronology of kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

and the view of absolute chronology have occurred many times with new discoveries. Also, looking in detail reveals that multiple theories have existed at the same time, some of which did not have the relative chronology settled. However, it can be said that the significance of archaeology as academic research lies in the pursuit of the most likely hypothesis based on the most recent materials at the time, under various limitations. For this reason, the current view of chronology is not settled, but will probably be continuously reexamined as the most likely hypothesis at the current moment.

Image credits:

Fig. I-1: after Terasawa 1986.

Fig. I-2: after Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum 2006.

Fig. I-3: Wada 1999.

Fig. I-4: 1 (after Kamo Town Board of Education 2002), 2 (after Saitama Prefectural Board of Education 1982), 3 (Hamanaka and Tanaka 2006), 4 (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties 1981).

Fig. I-5: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

Table I-1: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

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Section II. Typology of Tomb Mounds their Various Surrounding Facilities, and Construction Technology

Introduction

The mounds of kofun are not thoughtlessly built up hills; rather, they have carefully laid out geometric shapes that could not be built without construction plans. There are about 4700 keyhole-shaped kofun confirmed in the country, and looking at survey maps of them, it is apparent that they all share a complex shape made up of a combination of a round mound with a rectangular mound. Additionally, near these mounds, surrounding facilities such as moats and banks are constructed, and the whole kofun functioned as a stage for funerary rituals.

This section, gives an overview of the mounds and their surrounding facilities, as well as the technologies used to construct them.

1. Tomb Mounds

(1) Overview of Mound Types

Types

There are four basic shapes for Japanese kofun: keyhole, scallop, round, and square. Keyhole-shaped kofun obtain their plan from the combination of a round mound and a rectangular mound, scallop-shaped tombs are a combination of a round mound with a short frontal projection, and round tombs and square tombs are composed of round and square mounds, respectively. Additionally, other forms, predominantly from the Early Kofun Period, such as keyhole-shaped tombs featuring a square rear rather than a round one, or very rarely round tombs with two rectangular projections opposite each other, or tombs composed of two joined round mounds exist (Figure II-1). Of all these forms, round tombs are the most common. However, the 45 largest kofun in Japan are all of the keyhole shape.

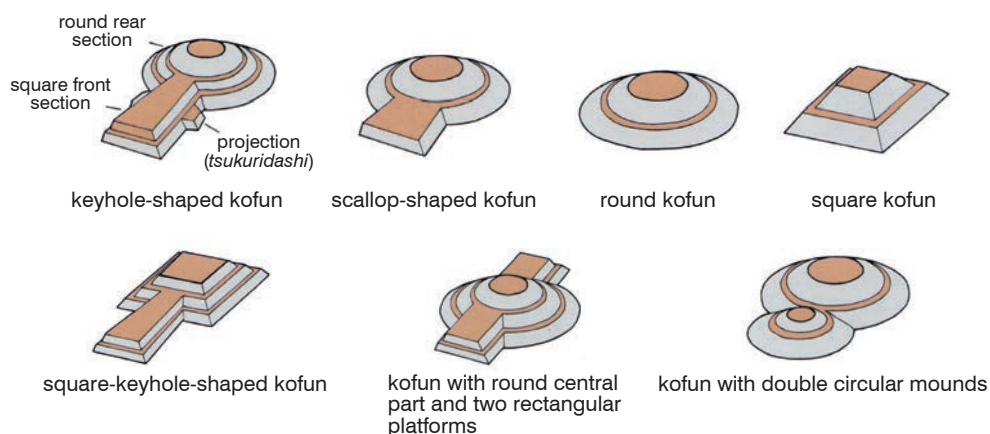


Figure II-1. Various kofun forms

Changes over time

Next, examining the changes to the mounds of kofun over time, there are two kinds of kofun in the earliest stage of the Kofun Period, keyhole-shaped kofun and square keyhole-shaped kofun, and then round

and square tombs appear in the second half of the Early Kofun Period. Additionally, with the start of the Middle Kofun Period as scallop-shaped kofun appear, square keyhole-shaped kofun become very rare. Also, in the Middle Kofun Period, the area of distribution for keyhole-shaped kofun grows to its maximum, stretching approximately 1200km from the southern Tohoku Region to southern Kyushu. In the Late Kofun Period, as small round tombs increase tremendously in number, scallop-shaped tombs disappear.

Distribution and interpretation

Kofun are distributed over a wide range of the Japanese Archipelago, but basically have the same variations in mound shape all over, showing stratification in each region with large-scale keyhole-shaped kofun at the top. Mound shape and size are correlated; generally keyhole-shaped kofun are large, and round and square-shaped tombs are smaller. The amount of labor required for construction of kofun varies according to their size, and from the fact that the level of the burial facilities and the amount of grave goods are also linked to the size means that the political status of the entombed is very probably reflected in the shape and size of the kofun. Furthermore, there are striking differences in the scale and number of keyhole-shaped kofun from region to region, with distribution centered on the Osaka Plain and Nara Basin. Kofun are rare physical evidence for the structure of ancient kingly power, with the king in the center based in these regions connected to local elites in other regions.

(2) Typology of Keyhole-shaped Kofun

Research methods

Next, this section will introduce the typological research on keyhole-shaped kofun, which are at the center of kofun research. Compared to grave goods, typological research on tomb mounds lagged behind, but from the 1960s onward, through the popularization of a “diagramming method” that gave patterns to the relationship between contour lines of a mound on a survey map with overlaid supplemental diagrams of line segments, circles, grids, and the like, several researchers suggested classification systems for keyhole-shaped kofun (Figure II-2, Ueda 1962). Additionally, the possibility of a standardized unit of measure such as the Han Shaku (from China), the Koma Shaku (from the Korean Peninsula), or a unit based on the human body in the design of kofun has been pointed out. In the 1980s, with more kofun being surveyed and the spread of photocopy machines with scaling functions, the “overlapping technique,” in which the survey plans and section elevation maps of two kofun are adjusted for scale are directly compared, became popular. Using this technique, researchers pointed out the existence mounds of geometrically similar shapes based on the same plan built at great distances from each other in multiple periods and areas.

As a result of the spread of precision surveying equipment, examples of digitally acquiring three-dimensional topographical data for mounds have increased in recent years, and the use of remarkably precise survey data is becoming possible.

Typological changes in keyhole-shaped kofun

The part that shows the most striking chronological change in kofun is the square front portion, where there is a trend for low and flat mounds become taller and spread more widely over time (Figure II-3, Shiraishi 1985). Also, in rare cases, giant kofun of the Early Kofun Period may have four or five tiers built, but by the Middle Kofun Period, they become standardized at three tiers. Eventually, arriving in the Late

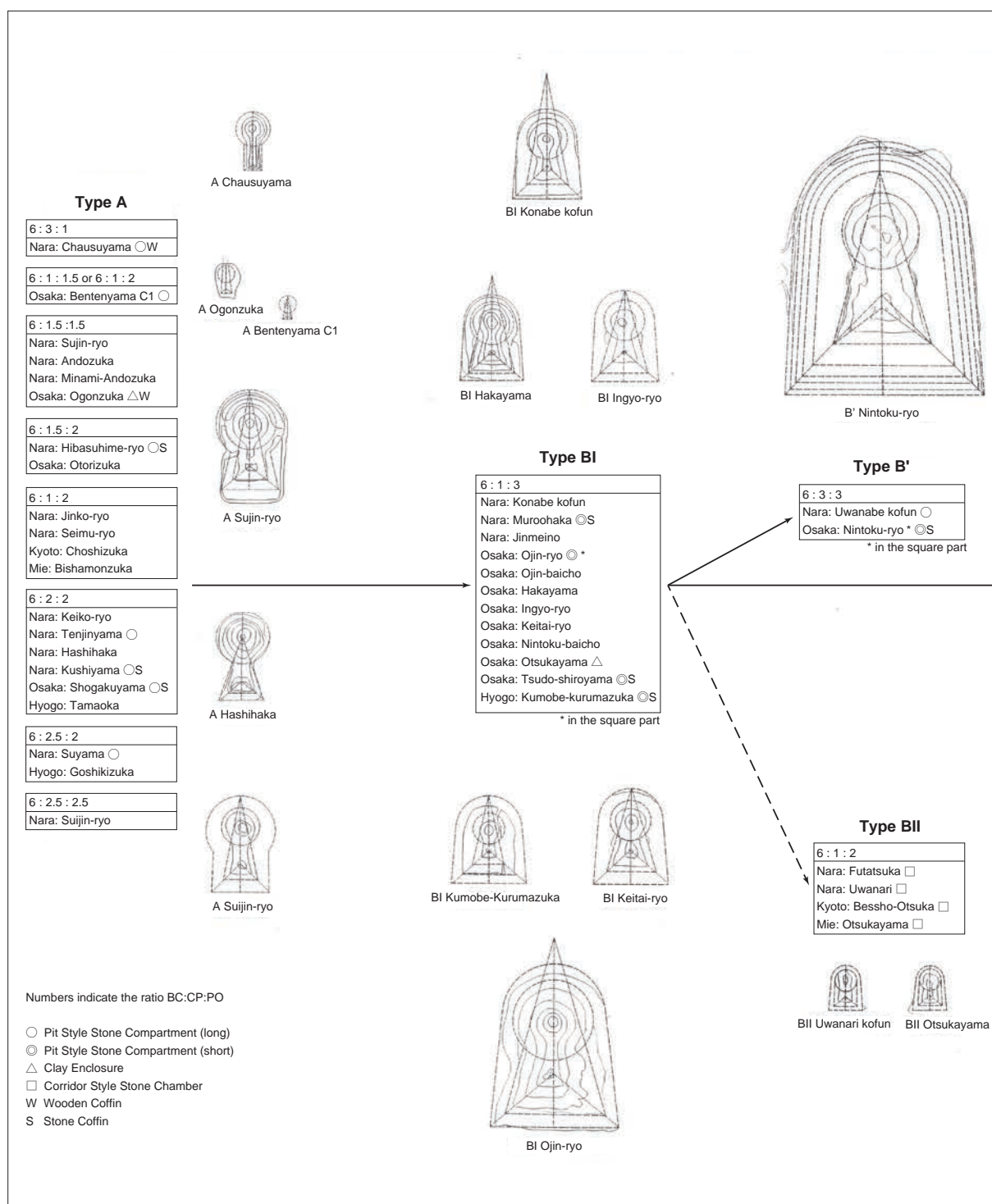
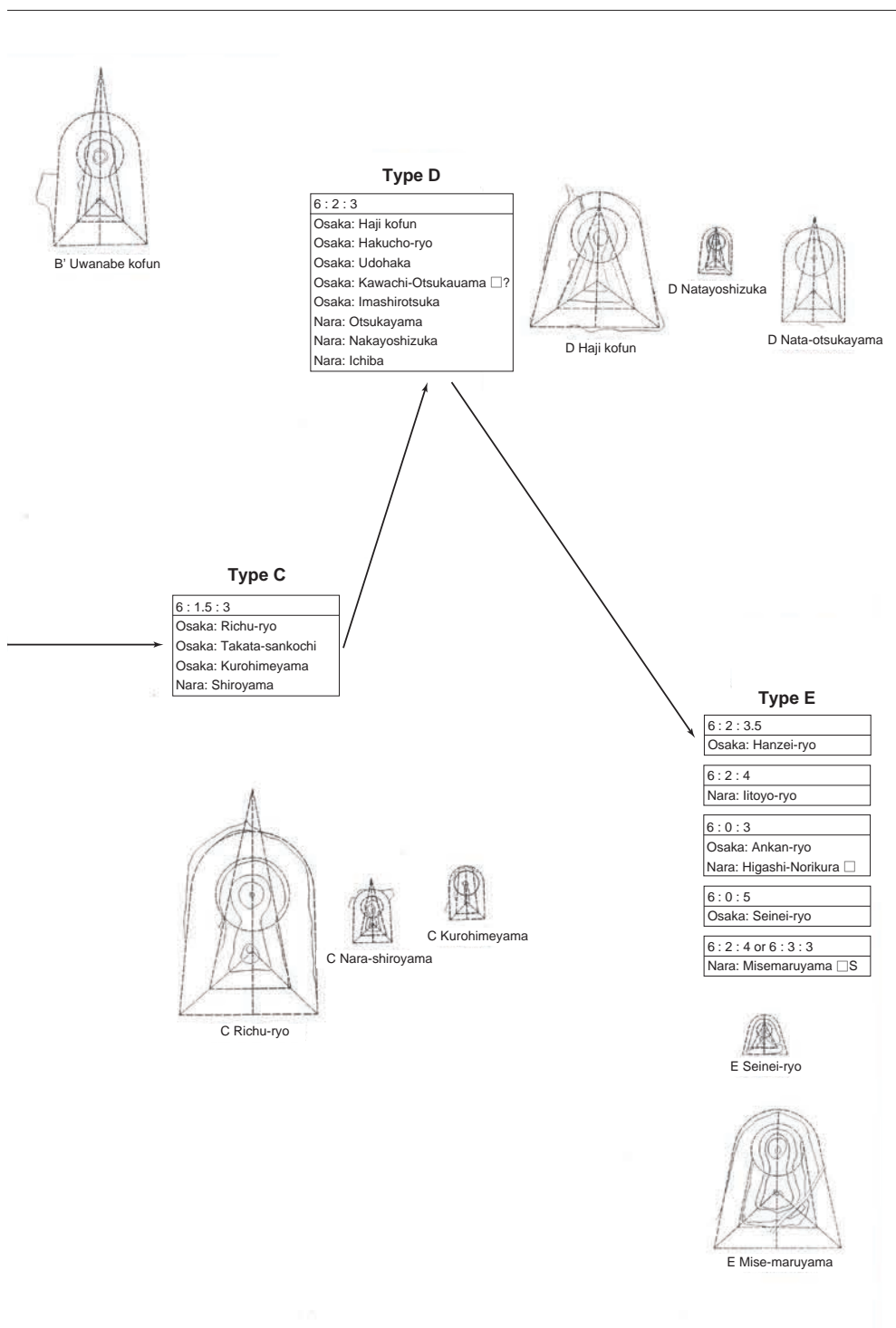


Figure II-2. Classification of keyhole-shaped kofun based on the “diagramming method”



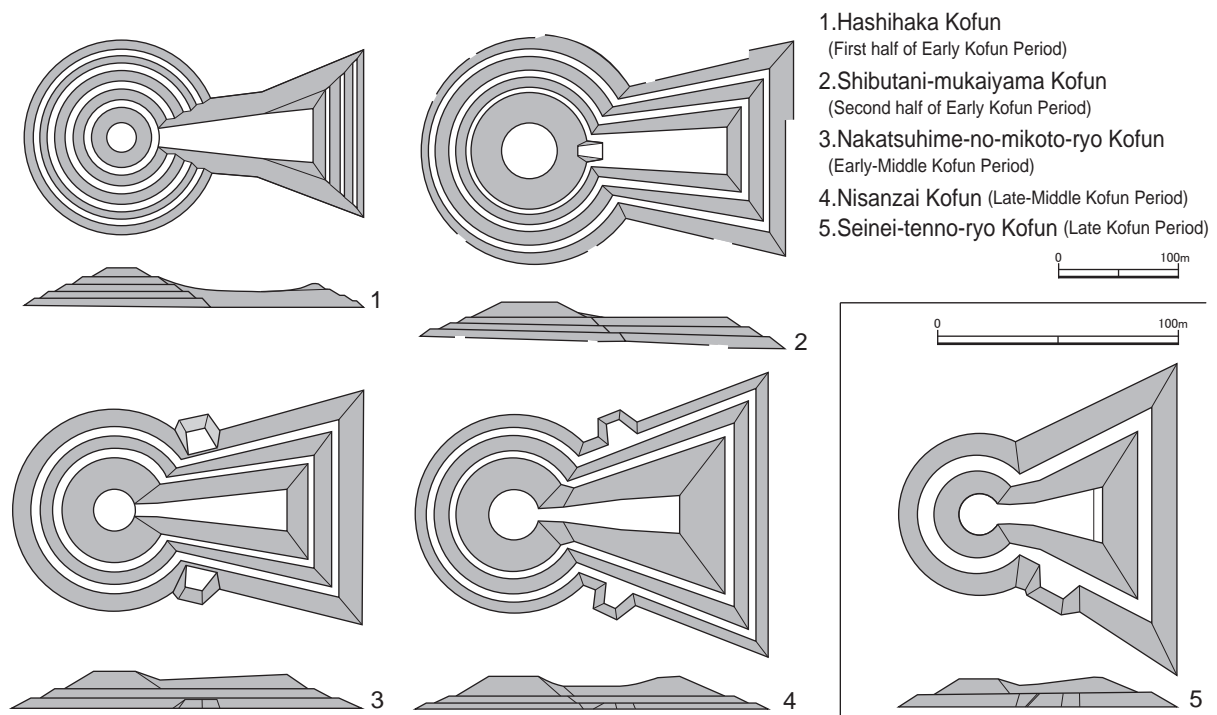


Figure II-3. Various types of keyhole-shaped kofun

Kofun Period, when corridor style stone chambers spread, two tier construction increases even among keyhole-shaped kofun. Further, the joint between the terraces of the round rear mound and the square front mound is another powerful clue in understanding a kofun's period of construction.

For example, Hashihaka Kofun (280 m) from the first half of the Early Kofun Period has a five tiered round rear mound with a square front part that widens at the foot in a plectrum shape, and the round rear part's top terrace was built as an independent round mound. The front part in contrast, is comparatively short even though it gets taller at the end. Compared to Hashihaka Kofun, Shibutani-Mukaiyama Kofun (300 m) from the second half of the Early Kofun Period has a square front mound that spreads out linearly. The top tier of its four tier round rear mound is an independently built round mound, but the square front mound is comparatively taller, and there is a slope connecting the upper surface of the square front part to the top terrace of the round rear mound. On Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun (290 m), from the Early Middle Kofun Period, at the same time that the square front mound gets even wider at its end, with its width exceeding the diameter of the round rear mound, it is also even taller, with the highest tier of the kofun forming a keyhole shape from the joined round rear part and square front part. The square front part of Nisanzai Kofun (300 m) from the Late Middle Kofun Period is still taller and wider, with the height of the square front part even with that of the round rear part. At Seinei-tenno-ryo Kofun (115 m) from the Late Kofun Period, the enlargement of the square front mound reaches its peak, with both its width and height exceeding those of the round rear mound.

Distribution and interpretation of geometrically similar kofun

In representative research on geometrically similar kofun, the existence of five models based on kingly tombs and 52 tombs from across the Kanto Region down through Kyushu from the start of the Early Kofun Period through the end of the Middle Kofun Period has been argued (Figure II-4, Kishimoto 1995). Behind the spread of geometrically similar kofun, it is hypothesized that either kofun construction technologists were dispatched from the center of the kingly power, or elites from the provinces were mobilized in the construction of huge tombs in the center of the kingly power. The similarity or differences between kofun is understood to express the political allegiances and relative status differences between the kingly power and local elites. However, there are critiques of the recognition of geometrically similar kofun (Numazawa 2008), and from the typological classification of mounds to the standard unit of measure, there are various theories and many problems with no conclusions. From now on, based on reconstructions from high precision digital survey data (Niino 2015), it is necessary for researchers to verify each other's work, form a common understanding, and resolve arguments (Hojō 2011).

2. Adjoining and Surrounding Facilities

(1) Overview of the adjoining and surrounding facilities of kofun

Typically, kofun have things like moats and banks surrounding them. There are also kofun with projections built out from the waist of mound or islets in their moat. This section will introduce these components that were planned along with the mounds (Figure II-5).

Projections

Projections are platforms built projecting out near the foot of the mound, the majority of which are at the waist of keyhole-shaped kofun. However, there are rare examples of scallop-shaped, round, and square kofun also having projections. The projections are shaped like rectangular stages with squares outlined on their top surfaces by rows of *haniwa*. Inside and outside these rows of *haniwa*, various representational *haniwa*, including house-shaped *haniwa* are arranged and pottery and pottery imitations of objects are frequently unearthed there, so they are thought to have been the sites of rituals. Rarely, burial facilities are built into them.

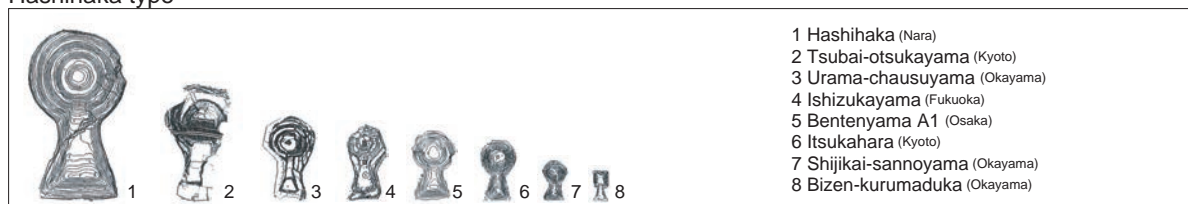
Islet facilities

Islet facilities are square platforms made in a moat surrounding a kofun. Some are isolated from the mound, while others have pathways that connect them to the mound. Commonly, the slopes are paved with cladding stones and various *haniwa* are set up on top. It is interesting that glimpses of their connection to water rituals can be seen in that some islet facilities have inlet-shaped depressions on the top with waterfowl-shaped *haniwa* placed on them, while other examples have large-scale boat-shaped *haniwa* placed in the depression between the islet and the mound.

Moats and banks

Moats are ditches that surround the outside of a kofun's mound, and banks refer to the raised areas along the outside of moats. It is thought that the moats were a source of dirt for constructing the mound and a drainage channel during construction, and together with banks, provided a physical and symbolic demarcation of the tomb after completion. Also, *haniwa* precincts that included several representational

Hashihaka type



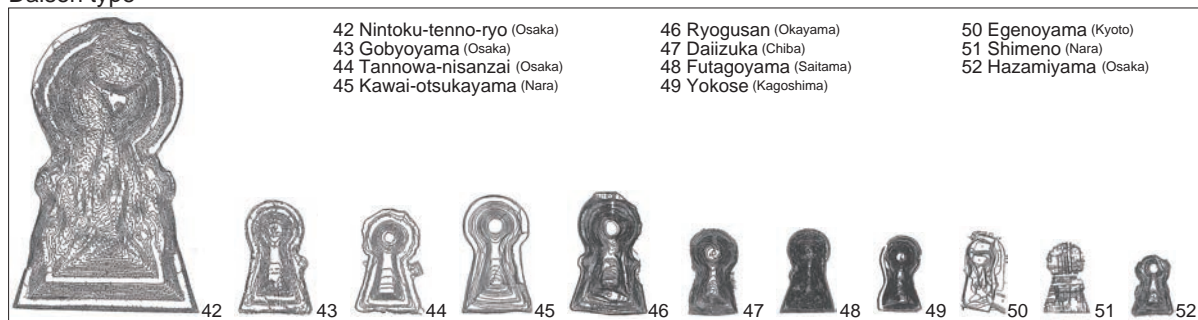
Saki-misasagiyama type



Konda-gobyoyama type



Daisen type



Haji-Nisanzai type



Figure II-4. Keyhole-shaped kofun forms and geometrically similar kofun

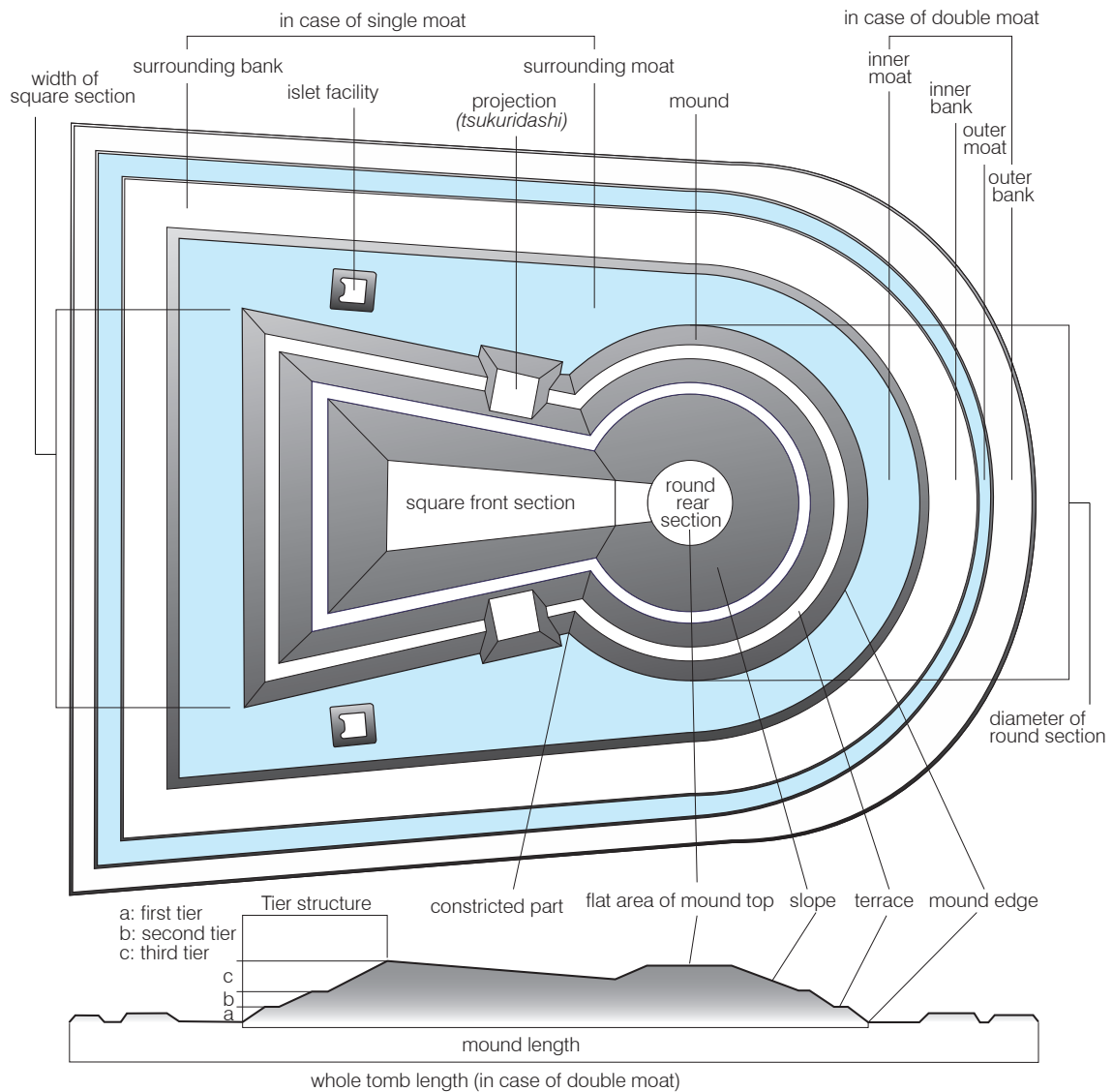


Figure II-5. Structure of a keyhole tomb with the name of each part

haniwa were sometimes set up on top of part of the bank. In most cases, moated kofun have a single moat, but rarely there are two moats. Also, at present there are moats full of water, but it is thought that originally most moats were dry moats since they do not have mechanisms for conveying water to the inner part. However, there is the possibility that the bottoms of the moats took on standing water from rainwater or spring water, depending on the location. Actually, in recent years' investigations, boat-shaped *haniwa* or wooden objects thought to be boats themselves have been unearthed from near the feet of kofun, and there is the possibility, especially at large-scale kofun, that the sight of a kofun surrounded by a moat filled with water was intended. Also, traces of a large bridge connecting the bank to the round rear part were found during the excavation inside the moat of Nisanzai Kofun [21], providing a valuable clue about access to the mound.

Further, while the various sorts of adjoining and surrounding facilities described above accompany kofun, one characteristic of Japanese kofun is that architectural features like shrines or mausolea are not included among them.

(2) Changes over Time and Distribution

Changes over time

With a few exceptions, the keyhole-shaped kofun of the first half of the Early Kofun Period are located on hillsides and do not have moats (Sakurai Chausuyama Kofun). In the middle of the Early Kofun Period, kofun appear that, despite being built on slopes, have stepped moats (Andonyama Kofun), and in the second half of the Early Kofun Period keyhole-shaped moats that completely surround the tomb on the same plane appear (Horaisan Kofun). With the start of the Middle Kofun Period, as many new components such as shield-shaped moats, projections, and islets become fixed in form, double moats appear (Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]) and the standard type of giant kofun took form. Beginning in the Middle Middle Kofun Period, there are examples of *haniwa* precincts that include human figure *haniwa* on top of the banks. In the Late Kofun Period, the simplification of all the elements proceeds, and projections and double moats are not seen in the second half of the Late Kofun Period (Figure II-6).

Distribution

Of the facilities described above, there are some, such as moats, that are found universally, and others that have a heavily biased distribution. In the latter category, projections and double moats appear in

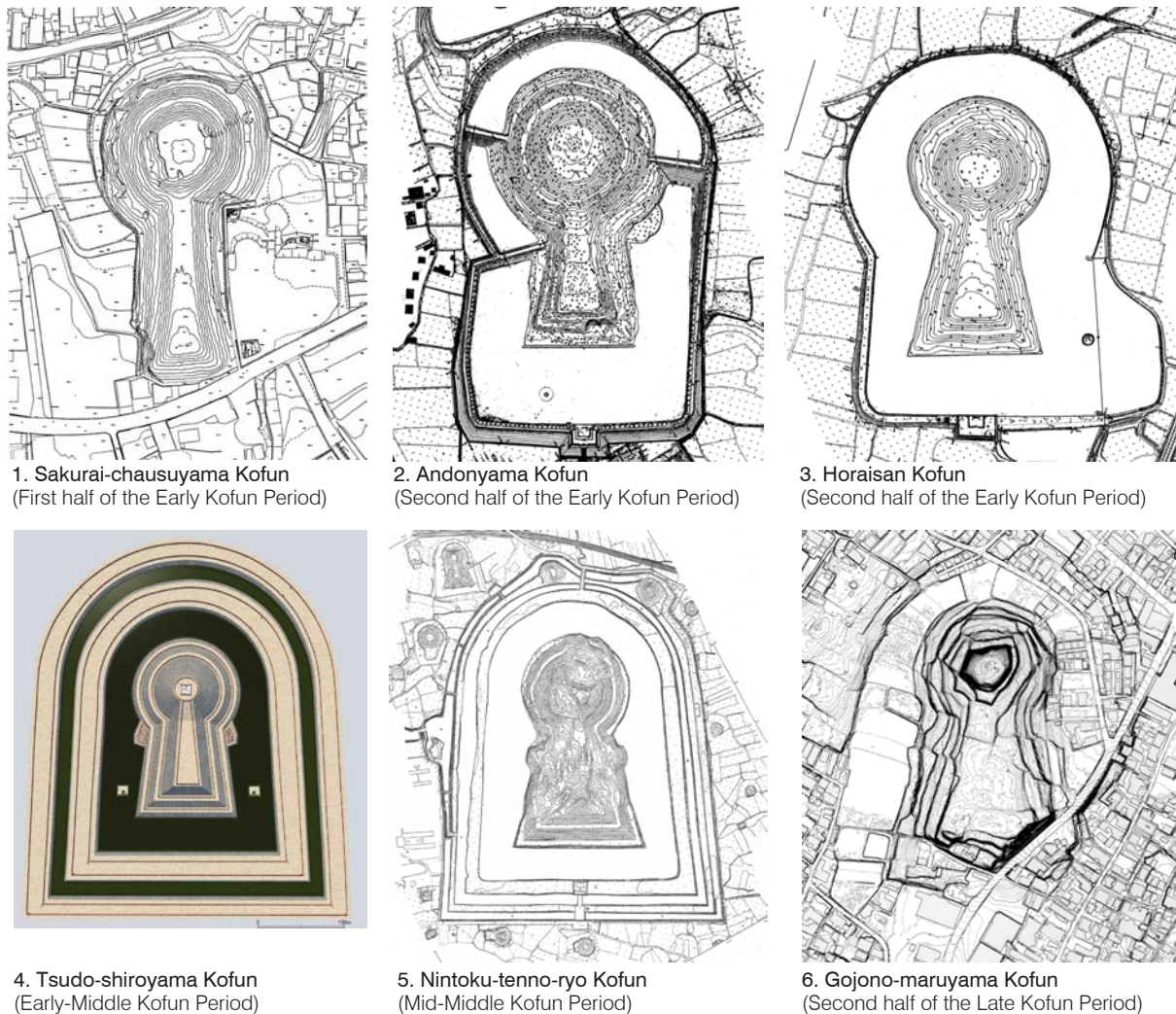


Figure II-6. Variations in adjoining and surrounding facilities (not at scale)

an extremely high proportion of large-scale keyhole-shaped kofun, and they are exceedingly common at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. Even outside the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, the majority of the largest scale kofun of each region have them. In cases where they accompany smaller-sized kofun, those kofun usually held a comparatively powerful position in the region. Additionally, looking at each region separately, about 30% are on the Osaka Plain and about 20% are in the Nara Basin, showing a significantly biased distribution toward the core of the kingly power. Looking at the time period of their appearance, too, it is estimated that new components appeared first in the giant kofun of these two regions, which influence on the large kofun of other areas.

3. Construction Technology

(1) Overview of construction technology

Work process

Reconstructing how kofun were built, it is thought that a process of 1) appropriating the land, 2) clearing vegetation and preparing the land, 3) survey and allotment, 4) setting the drainage channel, 5) construction (excavation, transport, and building earth into the mound), 6) setting the paving stones, and 7) setting the *haniwa*, was followed. Furthermore, in the case of a typical pit style burial facility, the burial facility is thought to have been constructed between steps five and six.

As seen later, each individual technology is simple to modern eyes. However, even so, the fact that such large-scale monuments were built tells of planning abilities for executing a long construction project and the high standard of precise labor management skills over a large work site.

Tools

For parceling out the land, it is thought that a rope or rod the length of a fixed unit was used. The details of how level surfaces were made are unknown, but it is imagined that the surface of water in a ditch was used. For clearing vegetation, things like axes, hoes, and shovels with iron bits were used. Also, since there were no domestic beasts of burden in Kofun Period Japan, while the excavation, transportation, and building the earthwork relied on human labor, it was optimized to the greatest degree. Excavation tools were simple tools such as shovels and hoes, but new types with fixed iron bits were introduced (Figure II-7). New types of bits were brought from the Korean Peninsula in the Middle Kofun Period, and it is thought that efficiency increased especially in this period. There is a possibility that the earthworks were compacted in some way, and while the details of mounds are unknown, there are cases where the clay

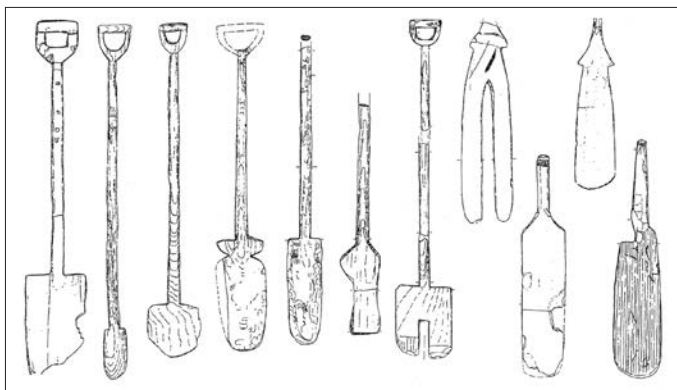


Figure II-7. Tools used in the construction of a kofun (Shikishima site in Nara Prefecture)



Photo II-1. A sled (*shura*) excavated from the moat of a kofun (Nakayamazuka Kofun [29])

used for the clay coffin enclosure clearly shows traces of being tamped down with stick-shaped tools. The transportation of earth and paving stones is thought to have been accomplished by putting earth in net-like sling-bags on poles and carrying them on the shoulders. Stone coffins and other heavy objects were transported with sleds made from large trees called shura (Photo II-1).

Earthworks (mounded earth)

In order to form geometric mound shapes, rather than thoughtlessly piling up earth, construction technology was developed to accurately reproduce a plan at the construction site (Figure II-8). For large-scale kofun built on flat land, it was typical to completely dig out the moat, and make the terrace of the first tier of the kofun out of the area near the remaining surface soil, and on top of that build the second and additional terraces of earthwork. The earthworks were commonly constructed by making an bank-shaped high area along the perimeter of the mound, then filling in the center. There is even an example wherein it was discovered that the height of the mound tiers corresponds to the work unit of this process (Mozu-otsukayama Kofun, Figure II-8-1). Also, the pit style burial facilities of the Early and Middle Kofun Period were conventionally dug into the top of the nearly completed tomb portion of the kofun, but there are examples, especially of the giant kofun, where the construction of the stone facilities began inside the space created when the outer bank of the highest level of the round rear portion of the kofun was built. This is called a “built” grave pit rather than one that was dug out (Figure II-8-2). “Areal packing,” a construction method in which clayey soil was piled up in units 30-50 cm each side and about 10cm thick

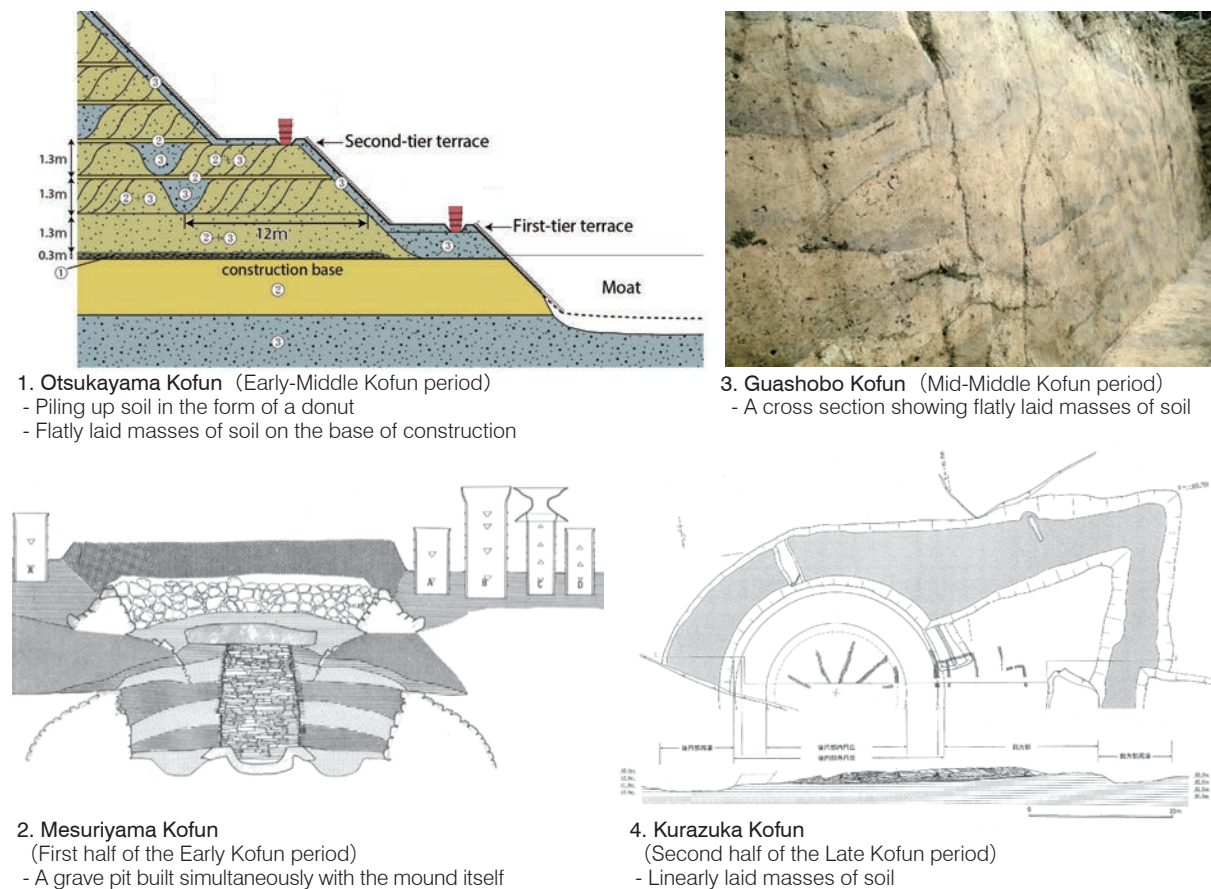


Figure II-8. Traces of the work process in kofun construction

merits special attention (figure II-8-3). Among these units there are some wherein the relative positions of the topsoil, where soil formation has occurred, and the underlying natural ground are preserved, but flipped over and stacked up. Because these units sandwich thin layers of organic materials, their level of adhesion is increased, and they can be expected to have a drainage function. The “row packing” construction method also leaves similar traces of soil clumps (Figure II-8-4). In the “row packing” construction method, the mound was divided up radially by rows of sandbags, and the spaces between them were then filled in. It is thought that this procedure was related to clarifying work units during construction.

Setting up the paving stones and *haniwa*

Research has clarified the process by which paving stones were added to kofun. After encircling the bottom portion of the slope, that is to say between the foot and the terrace surface, with larger stones, vertical sections were outlined with columns of stones at fixed intervals originating at the large stones. After these rectangular sections were filled in with somewhat smaller stones, they were completed with horizontal rows of stones, and then above that, vertical sections were outlined and filled in and then capped by horizontal rows, repeating the process. *Haniwa* were set up in rows at fixed intervals on the top of the mound and on the surfaces of the terraces. Individual *haniwa* were set in shallow holes or ditches on the surface of the mound that were then filled in.

(2) Changes over time and distribution

Changes over time

The most epochal change to the construction technology of kofun was the transition between the pit style burial facilities used in the Early and Middle Kofun Periods, and the corridor style burial facilities that spread in the Late Kofun Period. In the former, the burial facilities were built after the mound was nearly complete, but in the latter, as the stone walls of the stone chamber were built up, the earthworks were built up in an integrated fashion as the backfill. For this reason, the construction of the burial facilities and the mound were simultaneous. Also, the “areal packing” method of construction appears for the first time in the Middle Kofun Period, and the “row packing” method is recognized in kofun from the Late Kofun Period onward. Furthermore, hanchiku, a technique for tamping down thin layers of clay with origins in the temple building technology that flowed in from the continent, began to be used to make tomb platforms in the Asuka Period, after the construction of keyhole-shaped kofun has ceased.

Distribution

Bank-shaped earthworks and “built” grave pits are thought to have begun with the giant kofun of the core of the kingly power during the Early Kofun Period. Regarding the bank-shaped earthworks, there are examples from Kyushu and the Kanto Region, showing interaction between very distant areas included even the construction technology for the parts of the kofun that can’t be seen. Regarding the “areal packing” method, many examples of this method are found in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, with Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun as the oldest example, but it is clear that it was used over a wide geographic range that includes Kyushu, Shikoku, and the Kanto Region. The “row packing” method was also widely adopted in the Late Kofun Period, but its origin can be traced to influence from the southern Korean Peninsula, where examples with similar demarcations made with stones have been identified.

Conclusions

This section has given an overview of kofun mounds and their surrounding facilities. Next it will summarize the points especially important to evaluating the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

How kofun, especially keyhole-shaped kofun, show changes over time in their construction plan, and that their plans are one basis for judging the time of their construction was shown concretely (see [section I](#)). Furthermore, there are geometrically similar mounds in regions very distant from each other, and though there are various interpretations of this phenomenon, it is understood that that fundamentally kings' tombs served as models for similar tombs at reduced scales. For this reason, the shapes of tombs are thought to be powerful clues to the relationships between the core of the kingly power and local elites.

Next, the facilities adjoined to and surrounding the mounds, which first appeared in the first half of the Early Kofun Period in simple compositions, gradually become more numerous and arrive at their final form in the Middle Kofun Period. In the Late Kofun Period, kofun are reduced back to simple compositions of mounds and moats. Along with this, big changes to rituals using *haniwa* occurred (see [section IV](#)). Also, the adoption rates for double moats and projections are high for kofun near the core of the kingly power, and these facilities express rank differences between kofun through different form than the scale of the mound.

Despite the fact that many points are still unclear about the construction technology of kofun, the circumstances of how the construction methods created in the royal core influenced outlying regions have been surmised (see [section III](#)).

Image credits:

Fig. II-1: after a figure from the Sakai City Museum.

Fig. II-2: Ueda 1969.

Fig. II-3: after Shiraishi 1985.

Fig. II-4: after Kishimoto 1995.

Fig. II-5: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

Fig. II-6: 1 (Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture 2014), 2 and 3 (Imperial Household Agency 2014), 4 (Imperial Household Agency 1980), 5 (newly prepared for this nomination dossier), 6 (Kyoto Tachibana University 2013).

Fig. II-7: Sakurai City Board of Education 1991.

Fig. II-8: 1 (newly prepared for this nomination dossier); 2 (Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture 1977); 3 (Sakai City Board of Education 2009); 4 (Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage 1998).

Photo II-1: Osaka Prefectural Board of Education 2007.

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Section III. Burial Facilities, Grave Goods, and Funerary Rituals

Introduction

Kofun are people's graves, and the burial facilities that contained the body or bodies were finished with special care. Additionally, the bodies were interred with grave goods that showed the political power of the deceased, and also provide important clues about rituals, religion, and views on the afterlife during this period. This section outlines the burial facilities and grave goods found in kofun, as well as the funerary rituals in which they played important roles.

1. Types of Burial Facilities and their Changes over Time

Here, the term "burial facilities" refers to the parts of the tomb that are directly related to the interment of the body, mainly the coffin, but also the space (either a compartment or a chamber) that shelters it. The burial facilities of the Kofun Period are extremely varied, as they show chronological and geographic variation in addition to reflecting the status of the interred (Figure III-1). The biggest structural differences are between pit style burial facilities and corridor style burial facilities, which are distinguished by whether the inner compartment or chamber is accessed vertically from above, or horizontally from the side of the tomb. The difference between these styles of burial facility relates to the timing of their construction during the overall construction of the tomb, which has a large influence on the location of the facilities as well as their associated rituals.

Burial chambers and compartments

Pit style burial facilities open from above, and were filled in after the coffin was interred. There are three kinds of pit style burial facilities: stone compartments in which the coffin in the burial pit is covered with stone, clay coffin enclosures in which the coffin is coated with clay, and grave pits without compartments, wherein the coffin is directly buried in the pit (direct interment). Corridor style burial facilities have an empty space, called the burial chamber, where the coffin is installed, which is connected to the outside of the tomb from an entrance on one of its sides. The majority of corridor style facilities have chambers made of stone, but a very small number were made of wood, or seem to be an entrance built directly into a stone coffin, which is called a "corridor style stone compartment."

Coffins

Coffins vary in their construction material as well as their shape. There are several kinds of wooden coffin shapes, including split log-shaped, oblong chest-shaped, and box-shaped wooden coffins. Stone coffins, too, can be divided into types described by their form, like oblong chest-shaped, split log-shaped, boat-shaped, house-shaped, and box-shaped stone coffins. These forms fall into two broad classifications: forms carved out of large pieces of material such as split log-shaped wooden and stone coffins), and those that are built from several pieces of material, such as oblong chest-shaped stone coffins, and assembled-box-shaped wooden coffins. Besides these, rare forms such as stoneware coffins or coffins made with the same technology as *haniwa* (*haniwa* coffins) are also known.

Changes over time

Burial facilities of the Kofun Period begin as pit style burial facilities, and this style is predominant in the

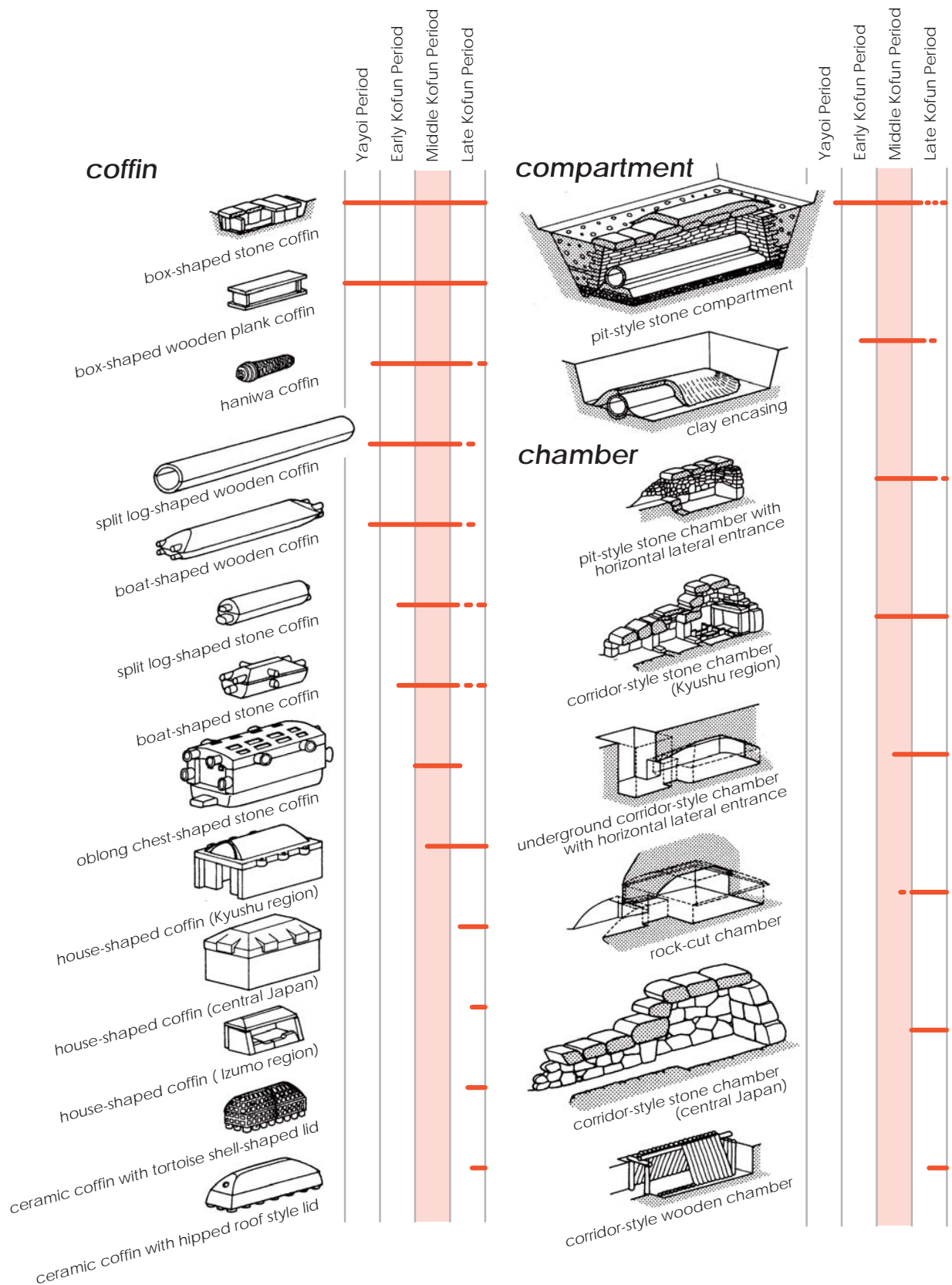


Figure III-1. Various types of coffin, compartment, and chamber

Early and Middle Kofun Period. From the Late Kofun Period onward, the form of corridor style burial facilities known as corridor style stone chambers spread, and while at their start they existed in parallel with pit style burial facilities, eventually pit style burial facilities were superseded by corridor style burial facilities as the main form of burial facility.

The main form of burial facility in the large-scale kofun of the Early Kofun Period is a huge split log-shaped wooden coffin 4-8 m in length installed in a large-scale pit style stone compartment. In the second half of the Early Kofun Period, as large-scale kofun containing stone rather than wooden coffins began to appear, differences between kofun were starting to become pronounced as many medium and small-sized kofun were built with clay coffin enclosures or utilized direct interment rather than stone compartments.

At Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun, which demarcates the start of the Middle Kofun Period, a stone oblong chest-shaped coffin of standardized form was interred in a pit style stone compartment, displaying the standard form that royal-class tombs would take from this point on. Most oblong chest-shaped stone coffins are made from a specific stone called “Tatsuyama stone,” quarried about 70 km west of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group in what is now Takasago City, Hyogo Prefecture. These coffins are also called kingly coffins because they were only used in the large-scale kofun in the core of kingly power, what are now Osaka and Nara Prefectures. The Middle Kofun Period, in which this new type of coffin appeared, is the period in which the differences between kofun become most pronounced according to their combination of coffin type and compartment type. Also, the great efforts expended in carefully interring the body and sealing the compartment to prevent the ingress of evil is one characteristic shared between the burial facilities of the Early and Middle Kofun Periods.

In the Late Kofun Period groups of small kofun (called clustered tombs) quickly increase in number, and corridor style stone chambers, adopted from the Chinese continent, spread widely from royal tombs of the 300 m class down to small kofun barely 10 m in diameter. However, these stone chambers show significant differences in scale according to the scale of the mound itself. Also, in contrast to large-scale kofun, which had house-shaped stone coffins, cluster tombs commonly held assembled box-shaped wooden coffins.

It is thought that the spread of corridor style stone rooms had a large influence on the people of the period's beliefs toward death. This is because, with a few exceptions, only one burial was done per burial facility with pit style burial facilities, but with the easily reopened corridor style burial chambers it was normal for additional bodies to be interred inside over time, sometimes over the course of several decades.

Burial facilities of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

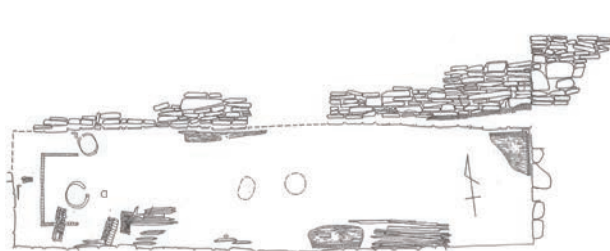
[Table III-1](#) shows the types of burial facilities for the tombs at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group known at present.

It is thought that large-scale kofun over 200 m in length have oblong chest-shaped stone coffins in pit style stone compartments. In contrast to this, keyhole-shaped kofun under 200 m in length commonly have wooden coffins in clay coffin enclosures. Additionally, wooden coffins are widely used in smaller kofun of 100 m in length or less, and some of these have clay coffin enclosures and some made use of direct interment. Besides these, sometimes boat-shaped stone coffins were used in the small and medium sized kofun of the Late Middle Kofun Period.

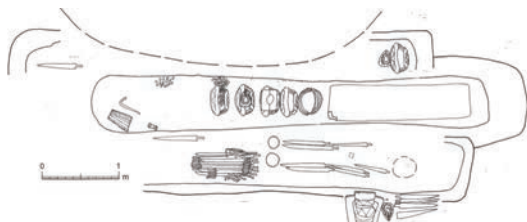
Table III-1. Outline of the survey of major burial facilities

Kofun	Area	Mound type	Length (m)	Compartment	Coffin	Year Investigated	Notes
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (Round Rear Part)	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	486	Unknown	Stone Coffin	-	Component part; Existence of a stone coffin is according to tradition
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (Square Front Part)	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	486	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Oblong Chest-shaped stone coffin	1872	Component part
Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun (Front Rectangular Part)	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	425	Pit Style Stone Compartment?	Unknown	-	Component part; Existence of a stone core is according to tradition
Nakatsukahime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	290	Unknown	Stone Coffin?	-	Component part; Existence of a stone coffin is according to tradition
Hakayama Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	225	Unknown	Oblong Chest-shaped stone coffin	-	Component part; according to tradition, there are two burial facilities/graves
Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	210	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Oblong Chest-shaped stone coffin	1912	Component part
Otsukayama Kofun (Round Rear Part and Square Front Part)	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	168	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1950	Destroyed; there were four graves each in the square front and round rear parts of the mound, all with clay enclosures
Chinooka Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	155	Clay Enclosure	Oblong Chest-shaped stone coffin	1972	Not a component part
Nonaka-miyayama Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	154	Pit Style Stone Compartment?	Unknown	-	Not a component part; Stone material is scattered on top of the round rear part of the mound
Komuroyama Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	150	Pit Style Stone Compartment?	Unknown	-	Component part; Stone material is scattered on top of the round rear part of the mound
Itasuke Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	146	Clay Enclosure?	Wooden Coffin?	2002	Component part; Survey conducted with ground penetrating radar
Otorizuka Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	110	Clay Enclosure?	Wooden Coffin?	-	Component part; Existence of a stone core and wooden coffin is according to tradition
Nagatsuka Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	106.4	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Unknown	2009	Component part; Survey conducted with ground penetrating radar
Hazamiyama Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	103	Unknown	Stone Coffin?	-	Component part; Existence of a composite stone coffin is according to tradition
Minegazuka Kofun	Furuichi	Keyhole-shaped	96	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Boat-shaped Stone Coffin	1991	Component part
Jonoyama Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	88	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Wooden Coffin	1950	Destroyed
Monjuzuka Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	59.1	Clay Enclosure?	Wooden Coffin?	2009	Not a component part; Survey conducted with ground penetrating radar
Hiraizuka Kofun	Mozu	Keyhole-shaped	58	None	Wooden Coffin	-	Destroyed; Observations made at time of destruction
Tatezuka Kofun	Furuichi	Scallop-shaped	73	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1955	Destroyed
Sadonoyama Kofun	Mozu	Scallop-shaped	67	Clay Enclosure?	Unknown	1968	Not a component part; A drainage ditch thought to go with the clay enclosure was found
Karatoyama Kofun	Furuichi	Scallop-shaped	57	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Boat-shaped Stone Coffin	1955	Not a component part
Kurazuka Kofun	Furuichi	Scallop-shaped	51	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1955	Destroyed
Kojiyama Kofun	Mozu	Scallop-shaped	50.5	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1955	Destroyed
Shichikanyama Kofun	Mozu	Round	56	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1947, 1952	Destroyed; A group of three clay enclosures with wooden coffins
Katonboyama Kofun	Mozu	Round	50	Clay Enclosure?	Wooden Coffin?	1949	Destroyed

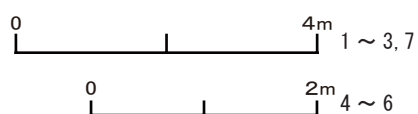
Kofun	Area	Mound type	Length (m)	Compartment	Coffin	Year Investigated	Notes
Takazukayama Kofun	Furuichi	Round	50	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1954	Destroyed
Nagamochiyama Kofun	Furuichi	Round	40	Pit Style Stone Compartment	Boat-shaped Stone Coffin	1946	Destroyed; There were two stone coffins and they are preserved
Tsukamawari Kofun	Mozu	Round	32	None	Wooden Coffin	1912	Component part
Harayama Kofun	Mozu	Round	25	None	Wooden Coffin	1955	Destroyed
Fujinomori Kofun	Furuichi	Round	22	Corridor Style Stone Chamber	Wooden Coffin	1965	Destroyed; The corridor style stone chamber was dismantled and reconstructed elsewhere
Yunoyama Kofun	Mozu	Round	20	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1975	Destroyed
Ariyama Kofun	Furuichi	Square	45	None	Wooden Coffin	1961	Destroyed
Nonaka Kofun	Furuichi	Square	37	None	Wooden Coffin, Wooden Chest	1964	Component part; five wooden coffins and chests
Suketayama Kofun	Furuichi	Square	36	Pit Style Stone Compartment?	Unknown	-	Component part; Stone material is exposed on the top of the mound
Oka Kofun	Furuichi	Square	33	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1979, 1980	Destroyed
Shukinzuka Kofun	Furuichi	Square	27	Clay Enclosure	Wooden Coffin	1955	Destroyed; Pair of clay enclosures with wooden coffins
Nishihakayama Kofun	Furuichi	Square	20	None	Wooden Chest	1988	Destroyed
Haji-no-sato Kofun No. 8	Furuichi	Square	12	Clay Enclosure	Haniwa Coffin	1991	Destroyed; Group of three clay enclosures with haniwa coffins



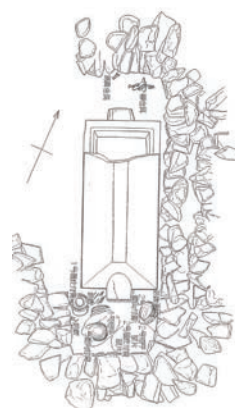
1. Jonoyama Kofun (Mozu)
Pit Style Stone Compartment / Wooden Coffin



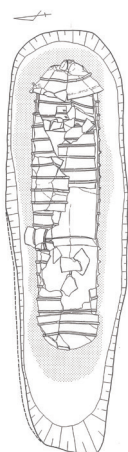
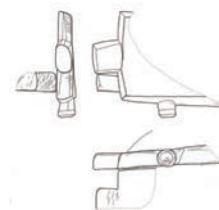
2. Otsukayama Kofun (Mozu)
Clay Enclosure / Wooden Coffin



3. Karatoyama Kofun (Furuichi)
Pit Style Stone Compartment / Boat-shaped Stone Coffin



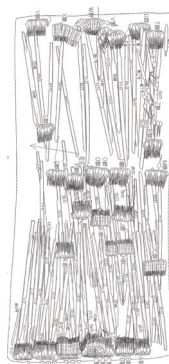
4. Chinooka Kofun (Mozu)
Clay Enclosure / Oblong Chest-shaped Stone Coffin



5. Hajinosato Kofun No.8 (Furuichi)
Clay Enclosure / Haniwa Coffin



6. Ariyama Kofun (Furuichi) Wooden Coffin (burial goods)



7. Shukinzuka Kofun (Furuichi) Clay Enclosure / Wooden Coffin

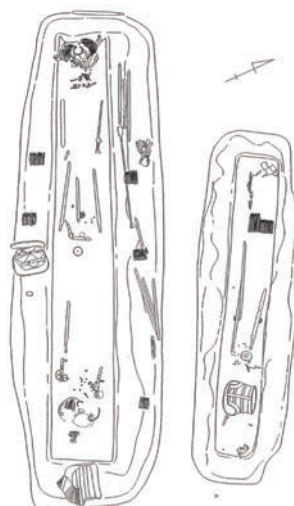


Figure III-2. Examples of site surveys at burial facilities of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The burial facilities of the heyday of kofun, the Middle Kofun Period, at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group encompass the entire range of elite burials, from the absolute peak to the bottom stratum. They show the most developed form of pit style burial facilities that include kingly coffins (oblong chest-shaped stone coffins), and also most clearly demonstrate the rank ordering of Kofun Period burial facilities according to their combinations of coffin and compartment forms.

2. Kinds of Grave Goods and their Changes over Time

The burial facilities of kofun contain various grave goods in addition to the body of the deceased. The burial of objects in graves is a phenomenon seen across many cultures in many time periods, and within Japan, grave goods of the kofun period are much greater in number, quality, and type than in prior or later periods. For this reason, grave goods comprise a major field of Kofun Period research, and efforts have been made to read the social position, status, or even sex of the deceased.

Kinds of grave goods

Grave goods include things like parts of the deceased's costume, and their personal belongings during life, as well as objects used in funeral rituals, and so are powerful clues to the lifeways and religious views of the period. Among the grave goods of the Kofun Period are objects made of metal, stone, clay, and organic materials. The list of actual objects used includes bronze mirrors, which were thought to have special power, stone imitations of other objects, beads made of various materials, weapons and military equipment such as swords and armor, horse trappings formed from sets of saddles and stirrups, agricultural equipment such as hoes and shovels, crafting equipment such as axes and knives, fishing gear such as harpoons and hooks, jewelry such as earrings, and pottery of every kind.

Changes over time

The types of grave goods and their combinations changed over the course of the Kofun Period in the following way. Bronze mirrors, beads, iron and bronze weapons and military equipment, iron implements for agriculture, fishing, and craft production, as well as stone imitations of shell bracelets form the basic combination of grave goods in the Early Kofun Period. The large numbers of bronze mirrors and bracelet-shaped stone objects are particularly striking, and scholars recognize the strong magical or religious character of this configuration.

While the composition of grave goods from the Early Kofun Period is carried forward into the Middle Kofun Period, the number of bronze mirrors and bracelet-shaped stone objects is reduced, and these are replaced as the main elements of the assemblage by large numbers of suits of armor and swords. Also, this period sees the important addition of a brand new item to the grave good assemblage in the form of horse trappings. Aside from the increase in the number of suits of armor, horse trappings and jewelry decorated using the new technology of gilding bronze, numerous objects imported from the Korean Peninsula were also included in grave good assemblages. Also, this period corresponds with the beginning of production of Sue Ware pottery, made with newly arrived technology, and some kofun have this pottery interred in the burial facilities.

While the composition of grave goods from the Middle Kofun Period is carried forward into the Late Kofun Period, the interment of large quantities of weapons and military equipment ends, and the main element of grave goods becomes lavishly decorated horse trappings and swords. Also, the new practice

of bringing large quantities of pottery into the tomb may show the influence of customs from the Korean Peninsula with the spread of corridor style stone rooms.

Chronology of major grave goods of the Middle Kofun Period

Each kind of the various grave goods described above has been subject to aggregation and classification on a national scale, and a huge amount of chronological research has accumulated. This section introduces the chronology of iron armor, horse trappings, and arrowheads, which most keenly reflect the time of construction of the kofun of the Middle Kofun Period, when the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was constructed.

The armor of this period was built by combining multiple iron plates, and its chronological development, which follows the advancement of production technology, is understood in detail. The major point is the method of binding the multiple plates together. Originally, this was done with leather thongs (leather laced style), but there is a transition to the use of rivets to bind the plates (riveted style). However, it is not as if the transition to riveted armor occurred at a stroke; the two styles sandwich a period in which both styles were made. For this reason, the chronology of armor can be divided into three main stages: 1) the stage of only leather laced armor, 2) the stage of both leather laced and riveted armor, and 3) the stage of only riveted armor.

As for horse trappings, they were not interred in tombs during the Early Kofun Period or the early part of the Middle Kofun Period. Even so, they can be divided into two groups, utilitarian horse trappings made entirely of iron, and those that were variously decorated with gilt bronze. Broadly speaking, these two groups have a chronological relationship. Old style horse trappings, as the utilitarian examples are called, are characterized by cheek plates in simple shapes like circles attached to the bridle, and they do not have leaf-shaped pendants decorating the harness. On new style horse trappings, as the examples decorated with gilt bronze are called, the combination of f-shaped cheek plates attached to the bit and diamond-shaped harness pendants is representative, and these were used alongside with utilitarian versions. There are also examples accompanied by jar-shaped stirrups that completely cover the toes. Based on this, the chronology of horse trappings can be roughly divided into three stages: 1) the stage with no horse trappings, 2) the stage of old style horse trappings, and 3) the stage of new style horse trappings.

At the start of the Middle Kofun Period, short arrowheads were the main kind, but demand for high piercing ability led to a transition to long and narrow ones. For this reason, the chronology of iron arrowheads can be roughly divided into the three following stages: 1) the stage wherein short arrowheads are the main kind, 2) the stage wherein short and long arrowheads coexisted, and 3) the stage in which long arrowheads were the main kind.

The three stages of chronology for the above three kinds of objects hold true for grave good assemblages of kofun consistently throughout the Japanese Archipelago, and these stages can be seen as the Early Middle Kofun Period, the Middle Middle Kofun Period, and the Late Middle Kofun Period.

Grave goods of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

Table III-2 shows the types of grave goods from the tombs at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group known at present. There have been very few glimpses of the contents of giant tombs, but the contents of a secondary burial in the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun are known to have included such extremely rare and

Table III-2 Major grave goods

Kofun	Mound shape	Size (m)	Burial goods	
			Category	Details
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (square front section)	Keyhole-shaped	486	Armor	1 gilt-bronze riveted cuirass, 1 gilt-bronze riveted helmet
			Other	Glass bowl
Hakayama Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	225	Stone objects	41 stone comma-shaped-bead imitation objects
Tsudō-shiroyama Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	210	Mirrors	8 Chinese bronze mirrors
			Stone objects	84 talc beads, 15 green-tuff beads, 3 stone armlets, 2 stone knife-shaped imitation objects, 1 stone sword-shaped imitation object, 1 stone hoe-shaped imitation object
			Weapons	6+ iron swords, iron arrowheads, 1 bronze bow nock, 5 bronze arrow nocks, 10 bronze whorl ornaments
			Armor	1 laced iron cuirass
			Other	2 unidentified bronze objects
Otsukayama Kofun (square front and round rear sections)	Keyhole-shaped	168	Mirrors	1 iron mirror, 1 domestic bronze mirror (burial facility no. 1), 1 Chinese bronze mirror, 2 domestic bronze mirrors (burial facility no. 7)
			Stone objects	3 comma-shaped beads, 57 cylindrical beads, 2 jujube-shaped beads, 2 abacus-bead-shaped beads, 777 glass beads, 1700 mortar-shaped beads (burial facility no. 1), 535 glass beads (burial facility no. 2), 1 cylindrical bead (burial facility no. 7)
			Weapons	16 iron swords, 1 iron socketed spear, 3 iron tanged spears, iron arrowheads (burial facility no. 1), 1 iron sword (burial facility no. 2), 1 iron sword (burial facility no. 3), iron arrowheads, 1 iron socketed spear, 100 iron swords (burial facility no. 4), 17 iron socketed spears, 91 iron swords (burial facility no. 5), 117 iron arrowheads, 3 iron socketed spearheads, 2 iron swords (burial facility no. 6), 1 iron sword (burial facility no. 7)
			Armor	1 laced iron helmet, 1 laced iron cuirass (burial facility no. 1), 4 laced iron cuirasses, 1 laced iron helmet, iron tassels, 4 shin guards, iron-framed shield (burial facility no. 2), 1 laced iron cuirass, 1 laced iron helmet (burial facility no. 3), 114 iron lamellae (burial facility no. 6), 1 iron helmet (burial facility no. 7)
			Tools	13 iron-handled adzes, 3 knives (burial facility no. 1), 1 iron-handled adze (burial facility no. 2), 16 iron-handled adzes, 1 saw, 2 sickles, 1 axehead, 1 pair of blacksmith tongs, 1 plane (burial facility no. 4), 1 iron-handled adze (burial facility no. 7), 1 adze, 1 chisel (burial facility no. 8)
			Other	202 combs, miniature clay objects (tables, chairs, jars, pottery stands) (burial facility no. 7), 1 iron bar (burial facility no. 8)
Chinooka Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	155	Stone objects	21 stone armlets, 1 gear wheel-shaped stone object
Otorizuka Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	110	Weapons	iron swords, iron arrowheads
Minegazuka Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	96	Mirrors	1 Chinese bronze mirror
			Stone objects	76 jasper beads, 246 talc beads, 670 glass beads, 78 silver beads, 4 gilt-bronze beads
			Weapons	245 iron arrowheads, quiver(s), 15 iron swords, 5 silver sword fittings, 13 deer-antler sword fittings
			Armor	100 iron lamellae, 1 shield
			Horse trappings	1 bit, 1 stirrup, 4 saddle fixtures, 1 strap divider, 2 leather belt fittings, 1 gilt-bronze bell, 1 buckle
			Tools	1 scissors, 1 plane, 4 knives
Jonoyama ('Shironoyama') Kofun	Keyhole-shaped	88	Other	Crown(s), 5 round pendants, belt fittings, earrings, 684 gilt-bronze decorations with glass beads, 3 silver decorations with glass beads, gilt-bronze and silver decorations, 21 decorative earrings, 25 gilt-bronze flower-shaped decorations, 99 silver flower-shaped decorations, 3 sets of gilt-bronze fish-shaped waist ornaments, 8 bronze bells, 7 gilt-bronze beads, 4 bow ornaments
			Mirrors	3 bronze mirrors
			Stone objects	1 jadeite bead, 18 glass beads, 21 cylindrical beads, 3 flat beads, 1 abacus-bead-shaped bead
			Weapons	27 iron swords, 5 iron socketed spears, iron ferrule(s), iron arrowheads
			Armor	2 riveted iron helmets, 1 iron cuirass, 1 gilt-bronze riveted iron cuirass, 2 lamellar suits, 2 neck guards, shoulder guards
			Horse trappings	2 saddle-arch buckles
			Other	2 gilt-bronze belt fittings, 1 corner protector, comb(s)

Kofun	Mound shape	Size (m)	Burial goods	
			Category	Details
Tatezuka Kofun	Scallop-shaped	73	Mirrors	1 domestic bronze mirror
			Stone objects	1 stone armlet, 4 jasper beads, 2 green-tuff beads, 77 cylindrical beads, 2 jade beads, 5 jasper beads
			Weapons	21 iron swords, 375 iron arrowheads, 11 shields
			Armor	2 laced iron cuirasses, 1 laced iron helmet, 1 helmet decoration, 1 neck guard, shoulder guards, 2 cheek guards
			Tools	10 axeheads, 10 sickles, 12 hand sickles, 11 planes, 13 chisels, 3 hand drills, 16 knives, 9 curved-handle knives, 2 tweezer-shaped iron objects
			Other	1 bronze cylindrical ornament, 1 bronze armlet, 2 bronze rings, 1 bronze bell, 150 combs
Karatoyama Kofun	Scallop-shaped	57	Stone objects	Gilt-bronze beads, 937 glass beads
			Weapons	1 deer-antler sword fitting, iron swords, 22 iron arrowheads
			Armor	4 riveted lamellar helmets, 2 riveted iron cuirasses, 2 neck guards, 2 shoulder guards
			Horse trappings	1 gilt-bronze bit, 3 rivets, buckle(s)
			Other	Gilt bronze belt fitting(s), silver decorations
Kurazuka Kofun	Scallop-shaped	51	Mirrors	1 domestic bronze mirror
			Stone objects	6 green-tuff beads, 42 cylindrical beads, 1078 glass beads, 2180 mortar-shaped beads
			Weapons	6 iron swords, 2 iron socketed spears, 163 iron arrowheads
			Armor	1 laced iron cuirass, 1 riveted iron helmet, 1 helmet decoration, 1 cheek guard, 2 neck guards, 1 armpit guard
			Horse trappings	1 bit, saddle fixtures, 2 stirrups, strap dividers, buckle(s), crupper strap divider(s), variant-shaped iron object(s)
			Tools	2 axeheads, 1 sickle, 1 plane, 1 chisel, 2 knives
			Other	5 iron ingots, 2 axle-shaped iron objects, 1 hooked iron tool, 1 iron corner protector, 2 whetstones
Shichikanyama Kofun	Round	56	Weapons	3 iron swords, 75 iron arrowheads (burial facility no. 1), 4 iron swords, 6 iron tanged spears, 1 iron socketed spear, 20 iron arrowheads (burial facility no. 2), 150+ iron swords, 1 iron tanged spear, 3 iron socketed spears (burial facility no. 3)
			Armor	5 laced iron cuirasses, 2 riveted iron cuirasses, 5 laced iron helmets, 1 riveted iron helmet, 2 leather helmets, 4 neck guards, 3 shoulder guards (burial facility no. 2)
			Horse trappings	1 bit, 1 saddle, 2 stirrups, 4 crupper strap dividers, 8 buckles, 2 bells (burial facility no. 1)
			Tools	4 axeheads, 2 iron-handled adzes, 1 plane (burial facility no. 2)
			Other	Gilt-bronze belt fitting(s) (burial facility no. 2)
Katonboyama Kofun	Round	50	Mirrors	1 Chinese bronze mirror, 1 domestic bronze mirror
			Stone objects	20729 talc beads, 381 stone imitation objects
			Weapons	11 iron swords, 1 iron socketed spear, 20 iron arrowheads
			Tools	59 axeheads, 4 knives
			Other	2 multi-pronged iron objects
Maruyama Kofun	Round	50	Weapons	Iron swords, iron socketed spears, iron arrowheads
			Armor	1 riveted iron cuirass
			Horse trappings	Gilt-bronze saddle fixture(s), gilt-bronze cheekplate(s), gilt-bronze ornaments
Nagamochiyama Kofun	Round	40	Mirrors	1 Chinese bronze mirror?, 1 miniature bronze mirror?
			Stone objects	37 glass beads (southern burial facility)
			Weapons	Iron swords, sword decorations, 1 iron socketed spear, 3 iron ferrules, 254 iron arrowheads, 7 quiver decorations (southern burial facility)
			Armor	1 riveted iron helmet, 1 lamellar suit, 7 lamellar auxiliary protectors (southern burial facility)
			Horse trappings	2 bits, gilt-bronze saddle ornament(s), stirrups, 4 pendants, crupper strap divider(s), 67 buckles (southern burial facility)
			Tools	1 hoe blade, 6 sickles, 37 knives (southern burial facility)
			Other	Sue ware, 57 iron timber fasteners (southern burial facility)

Kofun	Mound shape	Size (m)	Burial goods	
			Category	Details
Tsukamawari Kofun	Round	32	Mirrors	1 Chinese bronze mirror, 1 domestic bronze mirror
			Stone objects	1 jade bead, 10 jasper beads, 502 glass beads, 71 cylindrical beads, several hundred talc beads
			Weapons	3 iron swords
Fujinomori Kofun	Round	22	Stone objects	glass beads
			Weapons	Gilt-bronze sword-handle ornaments, iron arrowheads
			Armor	1 laced iron cuirass
			Horse trappings	1 bit
			Other	Earthenware pottery, nails
Yunoyama Kofun	Round	20	Mirrors	1 domestic bronze mirror
			Weapons	2 iron swords
			Tools	15 hoe-shaped tools, 2 axeheads, 18 sickles, plane(s), chisel(s), 18 curved-handle knives
			Other	Sue ware
Ariyama Kofun	Square	45	Stone objects	11 clay beads
			Weapons	40 iron tanged spears, 3 iron socketed spears, 70 iron arrowheads (central facility), 85 iron swords, 1 iron socketed spear, 1542 iron arrowheads (northern facility)
			Tools	8 axeheads, 5 curved-handle knives, 6 sickles, 2 hoes (central facility), 134 axeheads, 151 curved-handle knives, 90 chisels, 1 hand drill, 14 planes, 4 variant-shape iron tools, 7 saws, 201 sickles, 49 hoes, 412 iron rods (northern facility)
			Other	15 iron plates
Nonaka Kofun	Square	37	Stone objects	jasper beads, talc beads, clay spindle whorls
			Weapons	Iron swords, iron socketed spears, iron arrowheads
			Armor	riveted iron cuirasses, laced iron cuirasses, riveted lamellar helmets, leather helmets, iron tassets
			Tools	Hoe/spade blades, sickles, knives, axeheads, planes, hand sickles, chisels, hand drills, piercing tools
			Other	Iron ingots, gilt-bronze decoration, Sue ware, stoneware, earthenware
Oka Kofun	Square	33	Mirrors	3 domestic bronze mirrors
Shukinzuka Kofun	Square	27	Mirrors	2 domestic bronze mirrors (southern burial facility), 2 Chinese bronze mirrors (northern burial facility)
			Stone objects	9 jade beads, 4610 glass beads, 49 talc beads, 193 cylindrical beads (southern burial facility), 2 jade beads, 9 amber beads, 123 talc beads, 1599 glass beads, 10 gilt glass beads, 12 gold hollow beads (northern facility)
			Weapons	13 iron swords, iron arrowheads (southern burial facility), 5 iron swords, 76 iron arrowheads (northern burial facility)
			Armor	3 laced iron cuirasses, 1 riveted iron cuirass, 1 riveted iron helmet, 2 riveted lamellar helmets, 1 helmet decoration, 3 neck guards, 2 shoulder guards (southern burial facility), 1 riveted iron cuirass (northern burial facility)
			Horse trappings	
			Tools	1 hoe/spade, 7 axeheads, 10 sickles, 4 hand sickles, 1 chisel, 6 knives with deer-antler handles, 1 knife-shaped iron tool, 1 spade-shaped iron tool (southern burial facility), 3 hoes (spades), 3 axeheads, 2 sickles, 1 hand sickle, 1 plane, 6 chisels, 2 knives, 6 curved-handle knives, 7 needle-shaped iron objects (northern burial facility)
			Other	10 combs (southern burial facility), iron timber fasteners? (northern burial facility)
Nishihakayama Kofun	Square	20	Weapons	214 iron swords, 1 iron socketed spear, 87 iron tanged spears, 66 pointed ferrules
			Tools	
			Other	1 talc sickle, 10 talc axeheads
Hajinosato Kofun No. 8	Square	12	Weapons	2 iron swords, 8 iron arrowheads (burial facility no. 1), iron sword(s), 1 iron tanged spear, 1 iron socketed spear (burial facility no. 2)
			Tools	1 spade, 1 sickle, 1 axehead

valuable objects as gilt bronze armor and glassware, befitting the largest kofun in Japan.

In contrast, the most salient characteristic of the grave good assemblages from smaller kofun is the very large numbers of iron objects interred. Huge quantities, far in excess of what is found in other regions, such as 130 iron swords, more than 1600 iron arrowheads, and 11 sets of armor, or more than 1000 sickles and axes, or several hundred iron ingots, are understood to tell of the monopoly on iron resources held by those interred in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, namely the kingly power. Also, the accumulation of quantities weapons and military equipment far beyond what one person could use is understood to be a very powerful clue in thinking about the military organization of this period. Additionally, while there were bewildering changes to the types of weapons and military equipment that accompanied advances in technology, the distribution of these new types all around the country is very even, so the standard theory is that after they were centrally produced by the kingly power, they were distributed to elites in outlying regions. It is thought that the tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, which always contained state of the art weapons and military equipment, were located in this core of the kingly power.

3. Changes in Funerary Rituals and the Spread of New Ritual Elements

Changes to the funerary rituals at kofun occurred in the following way over time.

Early Kofun Period

The rituals centered on the interment of the body in the burial facilities. The rituals conducted associated with pit style burial facilities, especially from the Early through the Middle Kofun Period are characterized by the careful installation of the body in the following way. First, at the stage when only the bottom of the pit style stone compartment was built, the wooden coffin was set in place, and the dressed body was placed inside with many grave goods arranged inside and outside the coffin. Then, after the coffin's lid was put on, the walls of the stone room were built up, and when they reached the appropriate height they were covered with cover stones. Finally, the whole assembly was covered in clay, and along with the grave pit being filled in, a precinct was built above it consisting of *haniwa* shaped like houses, as well as more *haniwa* in the shapes of sunshades, shields, quivers, and armor and the like to protect and give authority to them. Each stage of the many procedures described above was probably accompanied by all manner of ritual activities. In the Early Kofun Period, these kinds of elaborate rituals were performed on top of the mound, but evidence of rituals using other parts of the mound is scarce.

Middle Kofun Period

In the Middle Kofun Period, the rituals on the top of the mound that had been practiced since the Early Kofun Period continued, but traces of rituals on other parts of the mound become conspicuous. For example, precincts consisting of representational *haniwa* were set up on top of the square projections that appear as a new element of kofun in this period. In addition to the baskets and pottery imitations of food unearthed from around these precincts, there are examples of large pots placed there, showing the existence of rituals not seen on the tops of the mounds that featured food offerings. There are also cases of combinations of house-shaped *haniwa* and water pipe-shaped clay objects that are thought to recreate water festivals seen in settlement sites. Additionally, beginning in the Middle Kofun Period, tombs appear with precincts set up on the outer bank of the moat consisting of various

representational *haniwa* including multiple *haniwa* shaped like people. There are many interpretations of the scenes these *haniwa* depict, including the life of the deceased in the afterlife, rituals for the inheritance of chiefly authority, and rituals at the building where the body lay in state prior to final interment in the kofun. The origins of these kinds of new components, like the standardization of projections seen at Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun and the placement of human figure *haniwa* on the top of the moat banks, as seen at Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, are found in the giant kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

Late Kofun Period

In the Late Kofun Period, corridor style stone rooms spread, and funerary rituals changed significantly. Corridor style stone rooms have their entrances at the foot of the mound or on a terrace, and examples of representational *haniwa* grouped around it become common in this period. On the other hand, *haniwa* precincts on the top and other parts of the mound either become very simple or are not made at all. Additionally, as multiple interments in the stone room become normal, it also becomes more common to bring large amounts of pottery into the room. Various hypotheses concerning the meaning of these changes have been put forward, including the influence of customs from the Korean Peninsula and correspondence with myths found in historical documents.

The creation of new components and their spread

Funeral rituals changed in the above ways. The giant kofun in the core of the kingly power were always stages for large-scale rituals that served as the prototypes for rituals conducted elsewhere, and they were also where new components of rituals were tried out. It has become clear from kofun research around Japan that those new ritual components, with some modifications, were shared with the kofun of elites throughout the archipelago. Unlike physical objects, rituals cannot themselves be transported, so their spread necessitates positing either people being dispatched from the center to outlying regions, or people from outlying regions participating in rituals in the center. The unity of funerary rituals at kofun across the archipelago is understood to show not only cultural and religious unity, but also to clearly show political relationships.

Conclusions

This section has provided a broad overview of the burial facilities, grave goods, and funerary rituals associated with kofun. Advancements in typological research targeting these things have made it possible to securely date the construction of kofun. Grave goods can be especially precisely dated, and this section has given the general framework of their chronology from the Early Kofun period through the Late Kofun Period, along with a summary of the Early Middle, Middle Middle, and Late Middle subdivisions of the Middle Kofun Period (see [section I](#)).

Looking back at the characteristics of each time period from the Early Kofun Period to the Late Kofun Period, there is a big difference with regard to burial facilities between the Early and Middle Kofun Periods, which were characterized by the use of pit style burial facilities and the Late Kofun Period which saw the spread of corridor style burial facilities. This, plus the differences in rank shown by differences in coffin and compartment type mean that the kofun of the Middle Kofun Period show the most developed forms. In the same way, with regard to funerary customs, too, a big difference can be seen between the Early and Middle Kofun Periods on one side and the Late Kofun Period on the other. Kofun of the Middle

Kofun Period made maximum use of their giant mounds as stages for rituals and most clearly show the salient characteristics of Japanese kofun, including the decoration on the surface of their mounds (see [section IV](#)).

Additionally, it is important to note that burial facilities, grave goods, and funerary rituals, which are geographically consistent and also show differences in rank, are useful in understanding the political structure of Kofun Period society, since that structure hinged on kofun. In terms of burial facilities, oblong chest-shaped stone coffins, also called kingly coffins, were at the peak of the rank order, and beneath them various kofun were made according to the circumstances of their location. As for grave goods, the results of investigations of kofun in every area show that powerful regional elites' prestige was not based on rare items of unclear provenance from faraway lands, but rather that those elites perceived meaning in and chose as grave goods especially objects that were made in or distributed through the core of the kingly power. The accumulation of research to this point makes clear based on traces of *haniwa* precincts and the excavation contexts of fired clay objects that the rituals conducted at the kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were large-scale, prototypical, and the locus for the addition of new ritual components. These rituals were reproduced on a reduced scale at kofun in surrounding areas (see [section II](#)).

The above information shows that the burial facilities, grave goods, and funeral rituals of the Middle Kofun Period best show the differences in rank between kofun, and that the tombs of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, located in the center of kofun in the Japanese Archipelago, served as models for the construction of kofun throughout the islands.

Image credits:

Fig. III-1: after Wada 1999.

Fig. III-2: 1 (Mori 2004), 2 (Mori 2003), 3 (Kitano 2002), 4 (Sakai city 2008) 5 (Fujiidera city 1994), 6 (Osaka University 1979), 7 (Suenaga, ed. 1991).

Table III-1: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

Table III-2: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

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Section IV. *Haniwa*

Introduction

Haniwa are representative artifacts of the kofun period in Japan. Large mounded tombs are known from each Chinese dynasty as well as the Korean Three Kingdoms Period, but none of those have pottery objects like *haniwa* placed around them, and so *haniwa* are artifacts unique to Japan.

Haniwa can be broadly divided into two types: cylindrical *haniwa* and representational *haniwa*. Cylindrical *haniwa* consist of simple tube shapes with multiple protruding bands around their circumference, and are pierced with holes in square, triangular, round, or semicircular shapes (Figure IV-1).

Representational *haniwa* take the forms of various things. There are house-shaped *haniwa*, boat-shaped *haniwa*, *haniwa* in the shapes of shields, arrows in quivers, armor, and other accoutrements, animal-shaped *haniwa* imitating birds or horses, and human-shaped *haniwa* in the forms of warriors and female ritual figures, among others (Figure IV-3).

Excluding production sites and some exceptional sites where rituals were thought to be performed, *haniwa* are only unearthed from kofun. It has become clear from many excavations that *haniwa* were arranged on the flat surfaces of kofun, including the mounds, projections, and surrounding banks, so it can be said that these objects were made to embellish the surfaces of kofun. As research materials, *haniwa* contain a huge amount of information, such as the date of a kofun's construction, the rituals held there, and the organization of labor during the construction of kofun, so their analysis is a major area of research on the Kofun Period.

1. The Origins and Chronology of *Haniwa*

Origins

Research on *haniwa* was actively conducted both before and after World War II, and there have been multiple hypotheses about their origins, however, by dint of research based on excavations of important kofun sites, that debate was concluded at the end of the 1960s. It has become clear that so-called “special stand-shaped pottery” and “special jars” that were placed atop them developed out of large vessel stands and jars with special patterns on them seen in the Late Yayoi Period in the Kibi Region (southern Okayama Prefecture), and these “special stand-shaped pottery” and “special jars” in turn developed into cylindrical *haniwa*¹ over time through the Tachizaka, Mukogimi, Miyayama, and Totsuki types (Figure IV-1 to 5) (Kondo and Harunari 1967).

Chronology

As for the chronology of *haniwa* after their emergence proper, five phases were demonstrated in the 1980s based on combinations of newer and older firing methods, and construction techniques of cylindrical *haniwa*. *Haniwa* were classified into classes I through V by dividing them into two groups based on the presence or absence of black spots (indicating firing method), subdividing into four groups according to the finishing technique on the outer surface, and also taking into consideration aspects like the finishing on the bottom portion and characteristics of the circumferential bands. Additionally, the fact that these classes correspond with grave good chronology confirmed that these classes represent chronological change, and that those changes were the same across the whole country. As such, the

¹ The biggest difference between special stand-shaped pottery and *haniwa* is that the former have pedestals and are simply placed on the mound, while the latter are tube-shaped, lacking a pedestal and are set in holes dug on the mound.

chronology of cylindrical *haniwa* fills the role of a secure dating method for kofun. Kawanishi Hiroyuki, who built this chronology, compared the cylindrical *haniwa* of the Kinai Region to those of each other region in the context of the Kinai Polity's expansion based on this chronology (Kawanishi 1988). Since using the cylindrical *haniwa* chronology allowed the time of a kofun's construction to be estimated to some degree based on material gathered even without excavating the kofun, from this point on, progress has been made throughout the archipelago in introducing *haniwa* materials and the chronology of kofun themselves.

Additionally in recent years, there have been theories that subdivide phases III and IV based on the subdivision of the exterior finishing techniques used on *haniwa* (particularly the tool marks called type B horizontal brushing) and combinations of variations in vessel shape (Ichinose 1988, Ueda 1996). According to these hypotheses, cylindrical *haniwa* of the Middle Kofun Period can be divided into three stages (Figure IV-2). Type Bb horizontal brushing, in which a brushing tool has gone around the space between the circumferential belts at least two times, is the main type on cylindrical *haniwa* of the Early Middle Kofun Period. In the Middle Middle Kofun Period, type Bc horizontal brushing, in which a brushing tool has gone around the space between the circumferential belts just once, and the tool's stop marks are nearly vertical is the main type, and in the Late Middle Kofun Period, type Bd horizontal brushing, in which a brushing tool has gone around the space between the circumferential belts just once, and leaves slanted stop marks is the main type. Also, the fact that alongside the narrowing of the spaces between circumferential belts, the trend of the bodies of *haniwa*, which had been nearly vertical in the Early Middle Kofun Period, changing over time to a form that gradually gets wider in diameter from the base to the top corresponds with the changes to the exterior finishing provides another clue in discerning the dates of *haniwa*.

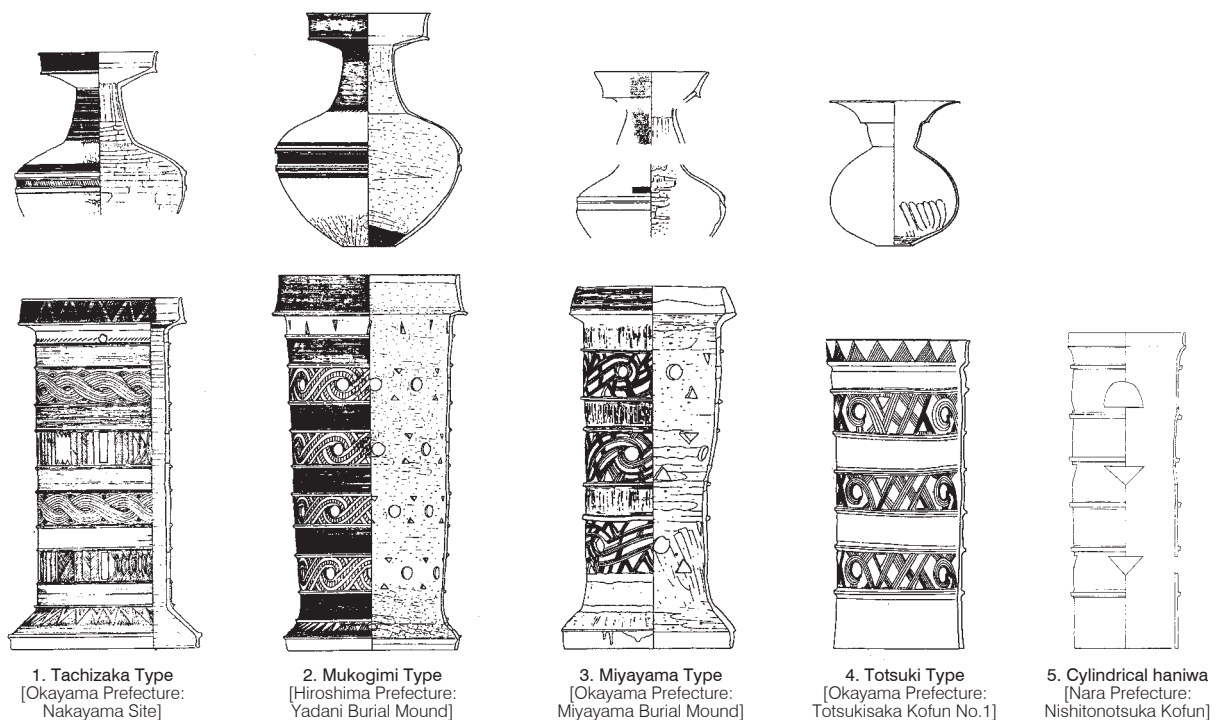


Figure IV-1. The change from special vessel stands to haniwa over time

2. Types of Representational *Haniwa* and the Arrangement of *Haniwa*

Haniwa are arranged on each flat level of a kofun, its projections, and its banks. Trends in their arrangement as well as the kinds of *haniwa* used can be traced over time in the following way.

Early Kofun Period

First, in the first half of the Early Kofun Period, and especially in the earlier phases, multiple *haniwa* with decorations like the earlier so-called special vessel stands were arranged only in a single precinct atop the burial facilities or the square front portion of the mound. This is the same as the method of arrangement for the so-called special vessel stands from the Yayoi Period onward. Beginning in the somewhat later phases of the first half of the Early Kofun Period, cylindrical *haniwa* or jar-shaped *haniwa* were arranged on the top flat surface of the mound and/or each flat surface in large numbers. *Haniwa* with characteristics of special vessel stands become rarer, but *haniwa* are made individualistically for each kofun. Some representational *haniwa* were made in this period; house-shaped *haniwa* and fowl-shaped *haniwa* begin to be arranged on the top of the mound.

When it comes to the latter half of the Early Kofun Period, cylindrical *haniwa* with uniform characteristics are adopted at many kofun, and they are stood on the circumference of the top of the mound and on each flat surface of the mound. Also, accoutrement-shaped *haniwa* like shield-shaped *haniwa* and sunshade-shaped *haniwa* begin to be arranged on the top of the mound in a rectangular precinct.

Middle Kofun Period

In the Early Middle Kofun Period, projections and islet facilities become standardized in form, and *haniwa* are arranged atop them. The *haniwa* on the projections are basically the same kinds as those atop the mounds, but the house-shaped *haniwa* placed at the center are modeled on different forms of houses. Also, the excavation of large numbers of clay objects shaped like food is characteristic of projections, and so it is thought that different ceremonies were conducted there than on top of the mound. Additionally, there are many examples of waterfowl-shaped and boat-shaped *haniwa*, or water pipe or well-shaped *haniwa* covered by house-shaped *haniwa* or surrounded by fence-shaped *haniwa* unearthed from islet facilities and nearby them. These materials are understood to be related to rituals concerning water, further showing that these places performed a different role in funeral rites.

Horse-shaped and human-shaped *haniwa* appear from the Middle Middle Kofun Period onward. In the cases of large-scale keyhole shaped tombs, the placement of these kinds of *haniwa* on the mound itself or the projections is rare, and it was normal for them to be arranged on the tops of the surrounding banks to make precincts. On small keyhole shaped tombs, or tombs that do not have surrounding banks, these kinds of *haniwa* are sometimes arranged on the top of the mound or on its projections, but these methods of arrangement are simplifications. It is thought that originally, the appearance of *haniwa* precincts atop banks and new *haniwa* forms such as human-shaped or animal-shaped *haniwa* were parts of a single phenomenon.

Late Kofun Period

On the large-scale kofun of the Late Kofun Period, too, the kinds of arrangements that existed from the Middle Kofun Period onward are used, but the size of the *haniwa* precinct on the top of the mound is

decreased in size. On the other hand, the importance of the tomb entrance and the surrounding area on the terrace of corridor style stone chamber kofun is emphasized, and examples of *haniwa* being arranged in a group there increase.

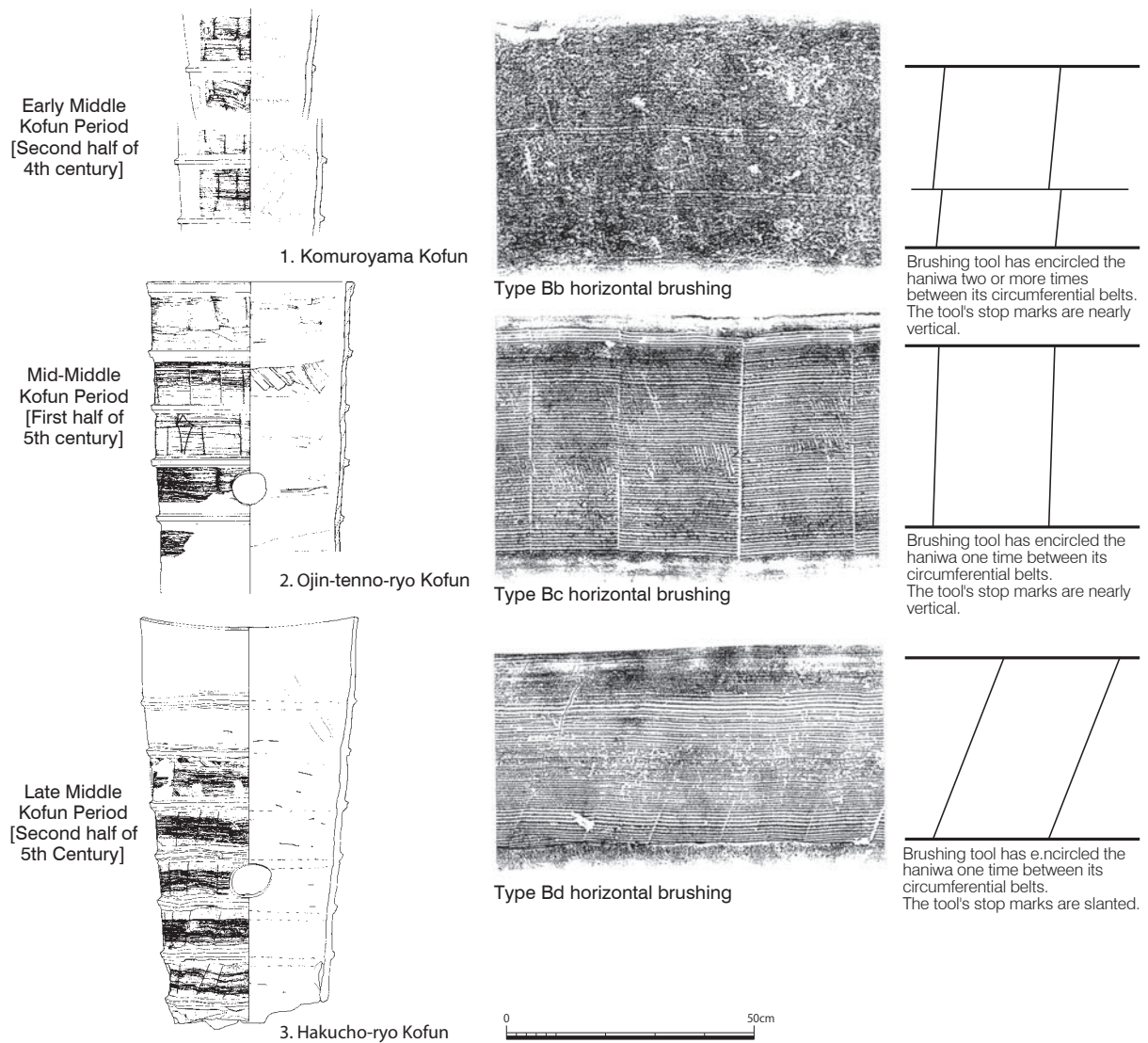


Figure IV-2. Chronological changes in cylindrical haniwa of the Middle Kofun Period

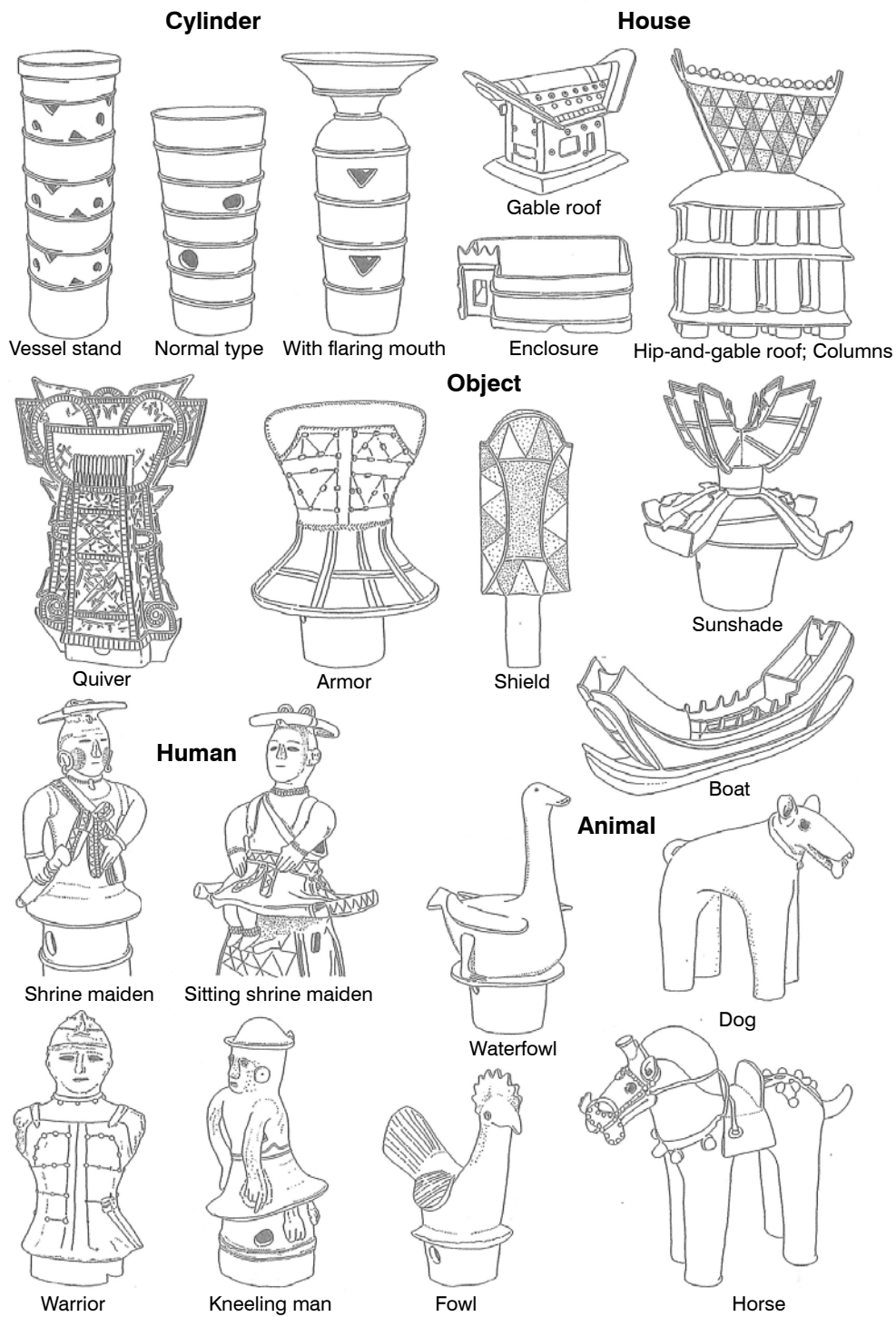


Figure IV-3. Various representational haniwa



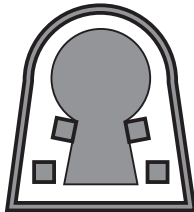
First half of Early Kofun Period

Atop mound: Special pottery stand shaped haniwa in particular part(s)



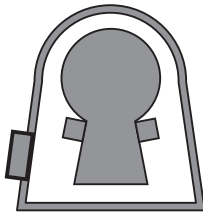
Second half of Early Kofun

Atop mound: Cylindrical haniwa, and a small number of representational haniwa
Flat terraces of the mound: Cylindrical haniwa



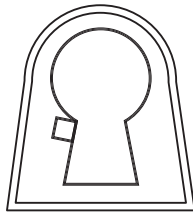
Early Middle Kofun Period

Atop mound: Cylindrical and object-shaped haniwa
Flat terraces of the mound: Cylindrical haniwa
Projections: Cylindrical and representational haniwa
Islet facilities: Waterfowl-shaped haniwa and the like
Bank: Cylindrical haniwa



Mid-Middle Kofun Period - First half of Late Kofun Period

Atop mound: Cylindrical and object-shaped haniwa
Flat terraces of the mound: Cylindrical haniwa
Projections: Cylindrical and representational haniwa
Bank: Cylindrical haniwa
Precinct in the bank: Human-shaped and animal-shaped haniwa



Second half of Late Kofun

Haniwa no longer placed on kofun

Figure IV-4. Chronological changes in the arrangement of haniwa

3. The Spread of *Haniwa* and their Production System

The creation and spread of new components

Haniwa change over the course of the kofun period, from its beginning to its end, with new forms and production technology emerging again and again. These corresponded with the development of rituals at kofun. It is thought that the construction the largest scale tombs of each phase, in which kings were likely buried, provided opportunities for the creation of such new elements. The reason is that the phenomenon of new *haniwa* forms and arrangements created at these kinds of giant kofun spreading to kofun in other regions is seen throughout the Kofun Period.

For example, in the Early Kofun Period, the system of arrangement of cylindrical *haniwa* on keyhole-shaped tombs adopted in the core of the kingly power can be seen on prominent kofun throughout Japan. The fact that characteristic cylindrical *haniwa* with fins attached to them are found at both Kamino Kofun No. 1 (Figure IV-5-1) in western Japan as well as Aomatsu Kofun (Figure IV-5-3) in Aichi Prefecture in Eastern Japan is a straightforward example.

In the Middle Kofun Period, human-shaped and animal-shaped *haniwa* first appear. While the details of their original contexts are unclear, large, extremely realistic animal-shaped and human-shaped *haniwa* were unearthed from Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (Figure IV-5-5). On the other hand, multiple examples of these *haniwa* have been unearthed at kofun in other regions, like Ishiya Kofun (Figure IV-5-4) in Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture and Hodota Hachimanzuka Kofun (Figure IV-5-6) in Gunma Prefecture, even though they differ in scale. The fact that even at very distant kofun, the same kinds of *haniwa* rituals were used as in the core of the kingly power is suggestive when thinking about the relationship between the kingly power and regional chiefs and the nature of *haniwa* crafters.

In the Late Kofun Period, too, the use of human and animal-shaped *haniwa* continued, but some new trends are also seen, like arrangements conscious of the opening of the stone chamber, corresponding with the transition to corridor-style stone chamber burial facilities. Also, a characteristic of this period is the popularization of human and animal-shaped *haniwa* in eastern Japan. However, in recent years, the excavation of Imashirozuka Kofun in Osaka Prefecture (Figure IV-5-8) has proved that even at this stage, the composition and scale of *haniwa* on kofun in the core of the kingly power outclasses that of other regions, and were the models for *haniwa* rituals throughout the archipelago.

In this way, *haniwa* are clues in approaching the relationships between kings and provincial powerful figures.

System of production and power structures

Furthermore, from close analysis of the tools used to make *haniwa*, the identification of individual *haniwa* made by the same crafting group is progressing, and there are regions in which the *haniwa* production system has been reconstructed. As a result, it is hoped that the organization of labor in the construction of kofun in all regions, and even the reconstruction of power structures can be approached.

For example, it has been established that in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, large and small *haniwa* thought to have been made by the same craft group were not only arranged on giant keyhole shaped tombs, but also on the small and medium-sized kofun that surround them. However, giant kofun had both the large and small *haniwa* arranged on them, while these smaller kofun had only either large or small *haniwa*, so the type of *haniwa* a kofun could have was restricted according to its scale (Figure IV-6). Also, in the cases of representational *haniwa*, even when giant kofun and smaller ones have nearly

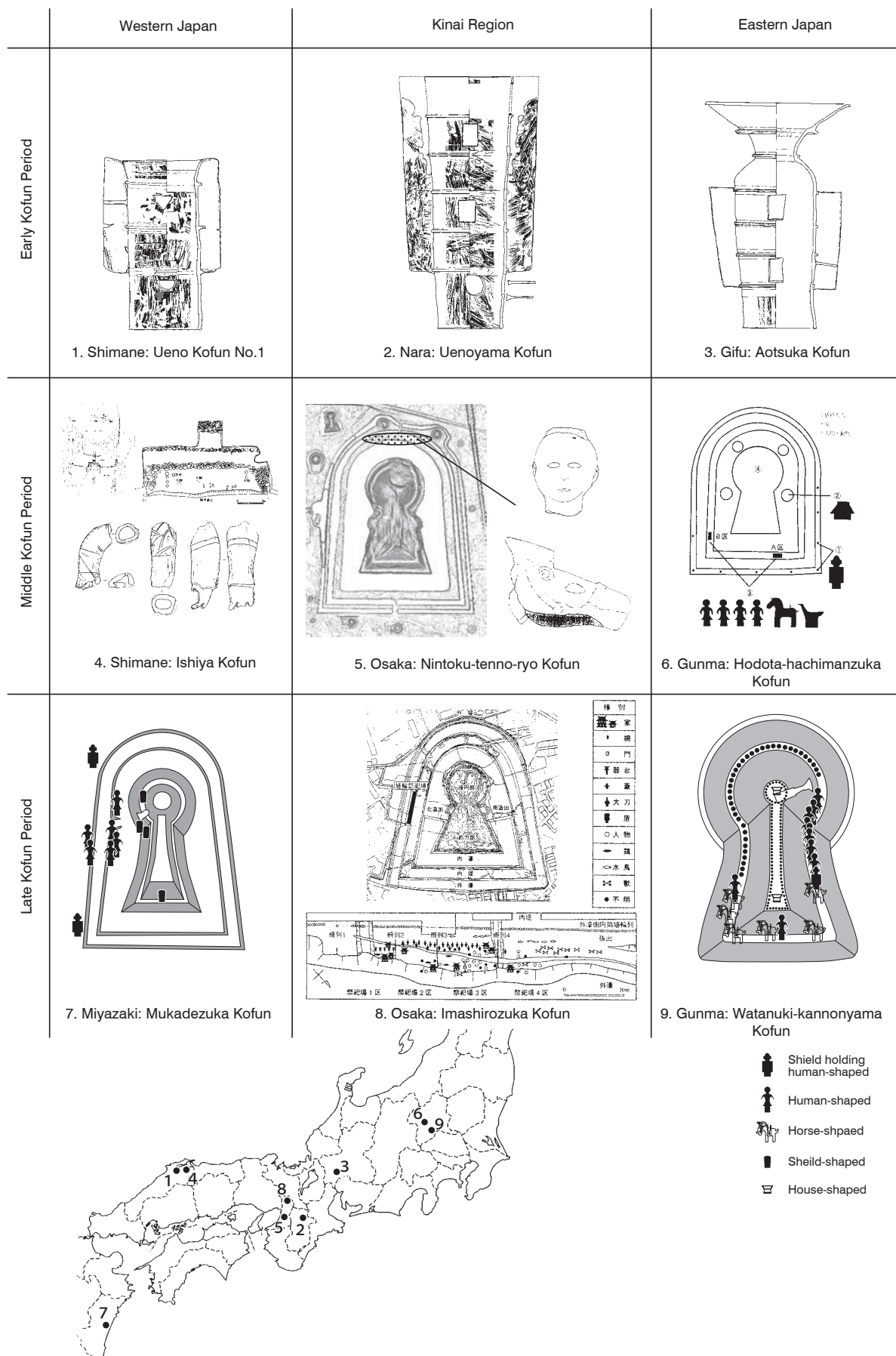
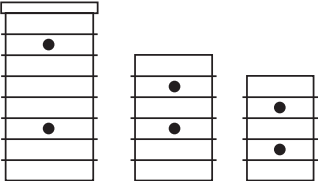

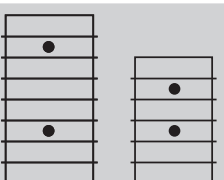

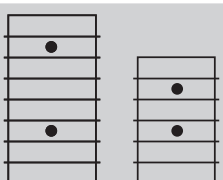
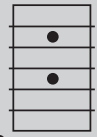

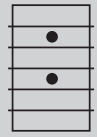
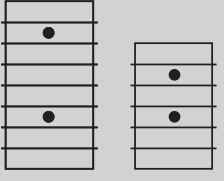
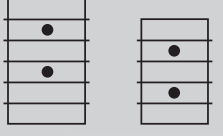


Figure IV-5. Commonality between kofun in the core of the kingly power and other regions

identical compositions of *haniwa*, those of the giant kofun outclass those of the smaller kofun in terms of size and number. From this kind of example, it is understood that there was a close connection between giant kofun and the small and medium sized ones that surround them in terms of labor organization during construction, and at the same time it clearly shows the difference in rank between them.

Also, at some small and medium sized kofun there are inappropriately large *haniwa* (such as at Gen-emonyama Kofun), and these are understood to be kofun whose occupant was an especially close vassal of the occupant of the tomb for which the large *haniwa* were originally supplied, or perhaps someone directly involved in managing the construction of the giant kofun.

It is important that there was consciousness of the differences in appropriate *haniwa* usage at the production stage. As previously mentioned, from the traces of tools and production techniques left on them, it has become clear that these *haniwa* were all made by the same group of *haniwa* craftspeople. From this, it can be seen that in the formation of a kofun group, from the outset of planning and designing, the composite expression of hierarchy was plotted using the shape of the mounds, scale, and *haniwa*. Also, this kofun hierarchy, expressed through the size, numbers, and forms of *haniwa*, corresponds with the size of the mound and grave goods.

	Keyhole-shaped Kofun	Scallop-shaped	Round Kofun	Square Kofun
Early Middle Kofun Period	 Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun (210)			 Oka Kofun (33)
Mi-Middle Kofun Period	 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (486)	 Osamezuka Kofun (57.7)	 Genemonyama Kofun (34)	 Dogameyama Kofun (26)
		 Magodayuyama Kofun (65)	 Tsukamawari Kofun (35)	
Late Middle Kofun Period	 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun (230)	 Karatoyama Kofun (59)		

- Haniwas made by same groups of craftsmen are shaded.
- The numbers within () indicates mound length in meters.

Figure IV-6. Kofun scale and standards of haniwa arrangement

As understood from the above, *haniwa* research plays an important role in reconstructing this period's social organization with a king at the top. Also, it is appropriate to say that the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, representing the heyday of the Kofun Period, is the example that displays the most quintessential form of the burial system that was so intimately tied to this kind of social structure.

Conclusions

This section has given an overview of *haniwa*, one kind of representative artifact of the Kofun Period, as well as research concerning them.

Haniwa are evidence that shows the actual condition of rituals on kofun (see [section III](#)), and function as extremely powerful rulers for dating kofun (see [section I](#)).

Also, this section showed that they are a type of material that allows researchers to approach the political relations and power structures of the time through investigations into their production methods and systems (see [section II](#)).

Image credits:

Fig. IV-1: 1 (Okayama prefecture 1986), 2 (Hiroshima prefecture 1981), 3 (Takahashi et al. 1987), 4 (Nara prefecture 1977).

Fig. IV-2: 1 (Ichinose 1988), 2 (Imperial Household Agency 2003), 3 (Morishita and Hirose 2003).

Fig. IV-3: after Wada 1999.

Fig. IV-4: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

Fig. IV-5: 1 (Shimane prefecture 2001), 2 (Nara prefecture 1996), 3 (Inuyama city 2001), 4 (Matsue city 1985), 5 (Sakai city 2015, Imperial Household Agency 2001), 6 (Gunma town 2000), 7 (Arima 2005), 8 (Takatsuki city 2004, Morita 2006), 9 (Gunma Archaeological Research Foundation 1998).

Fig. IV-6: newly prepared for this nomination dossier.

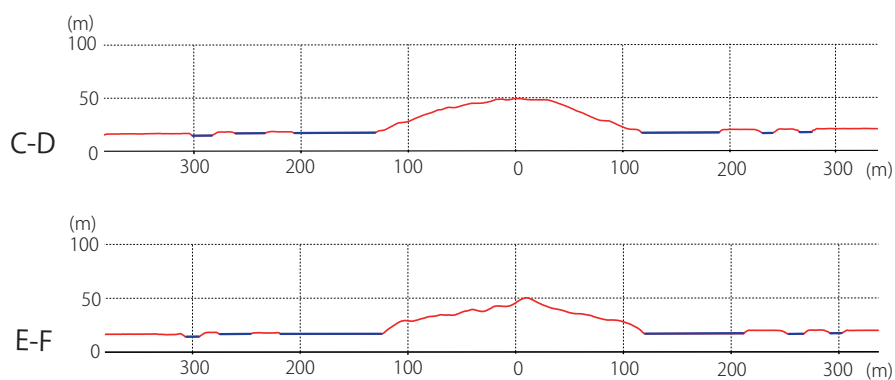
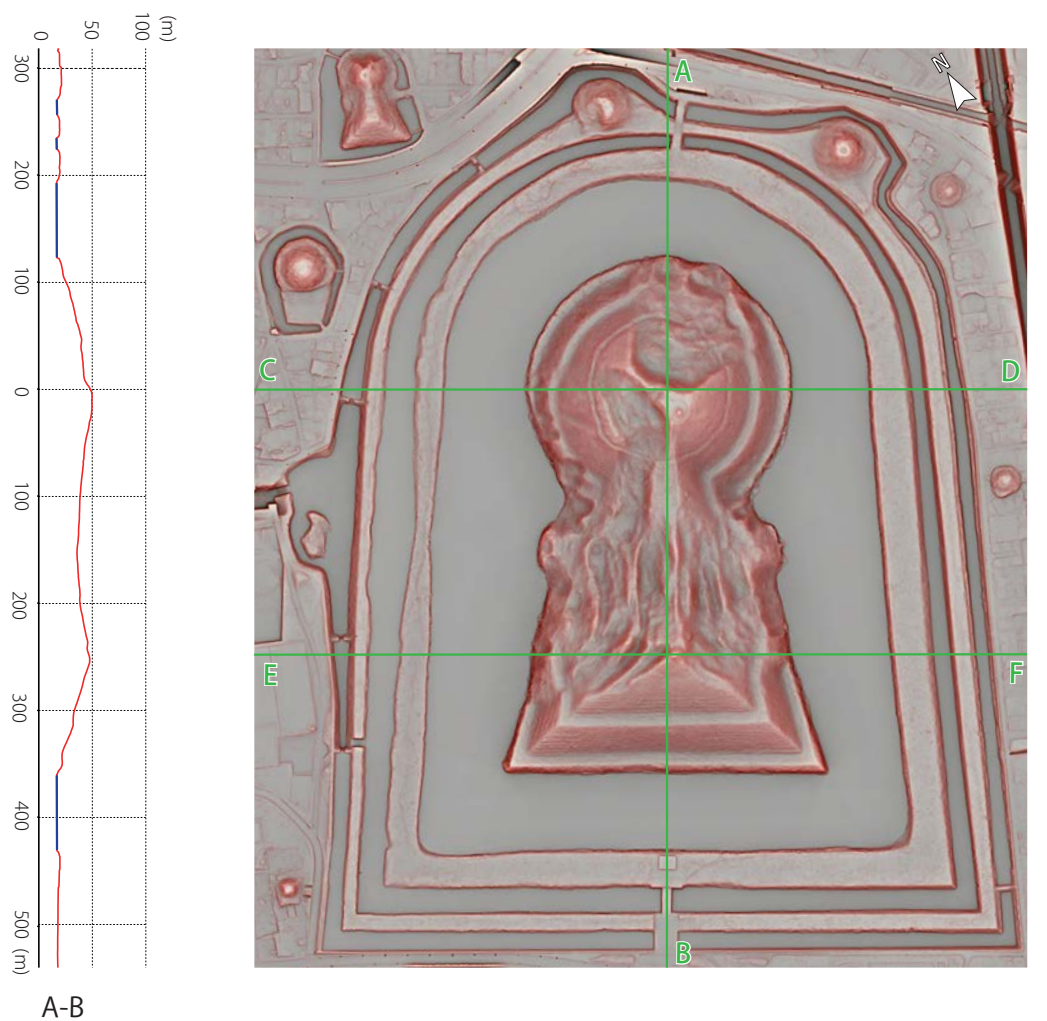
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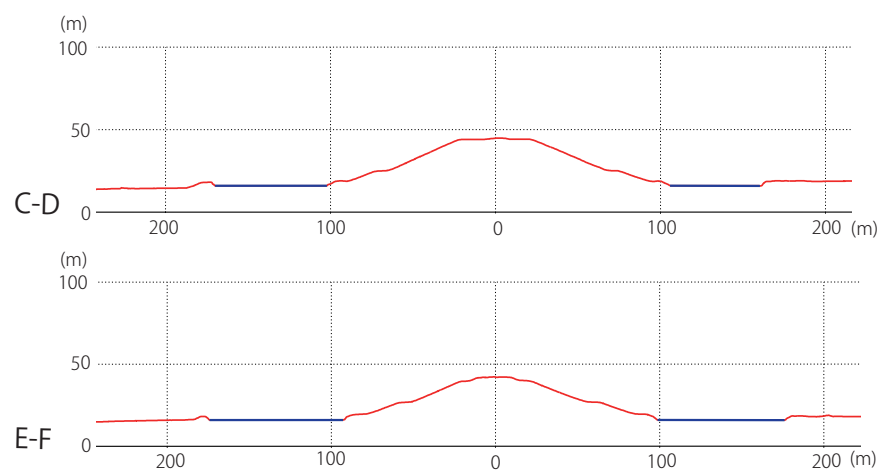
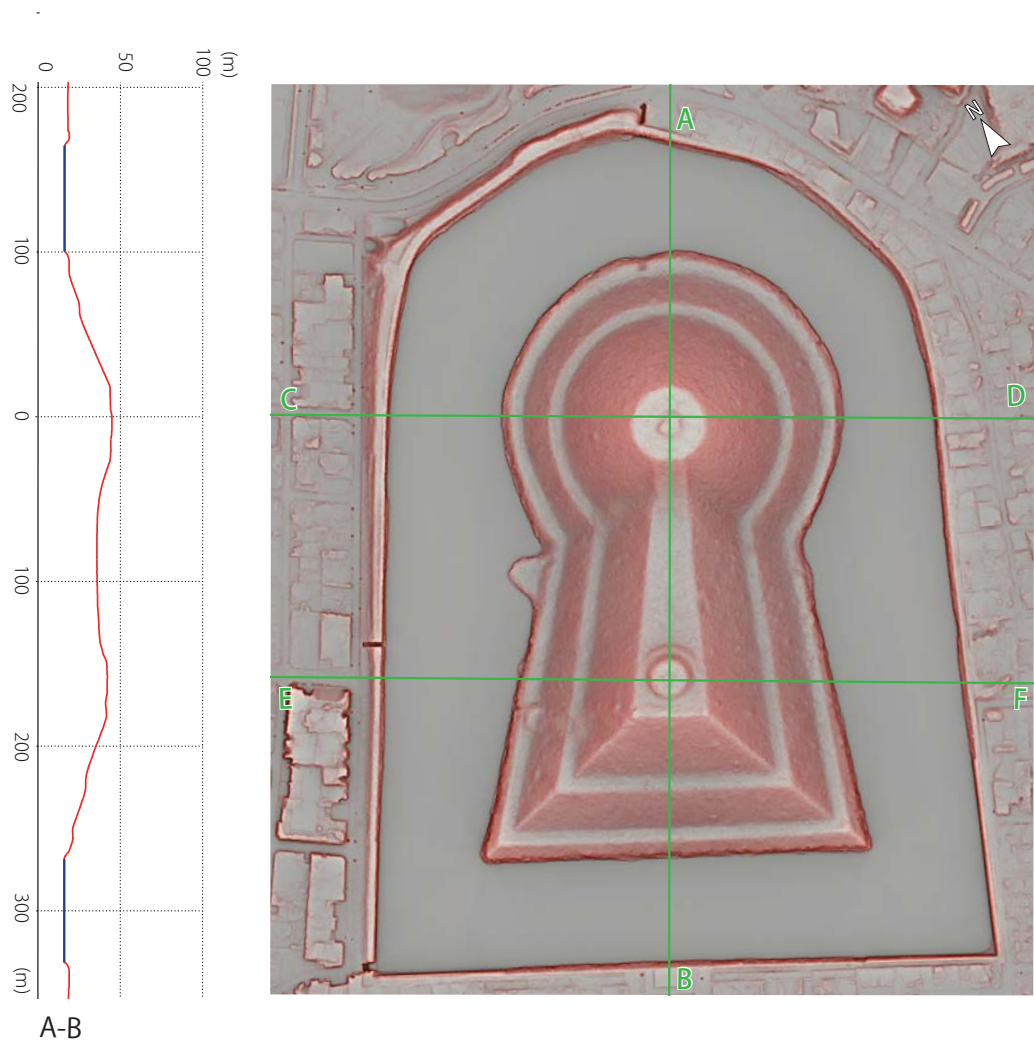
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Appendix 3.b Relief maps and cross-sections of the giant keyhole-shaped tombs

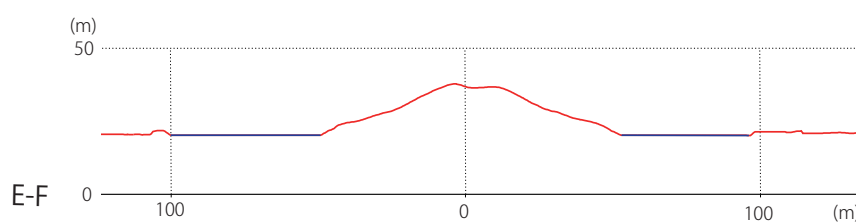
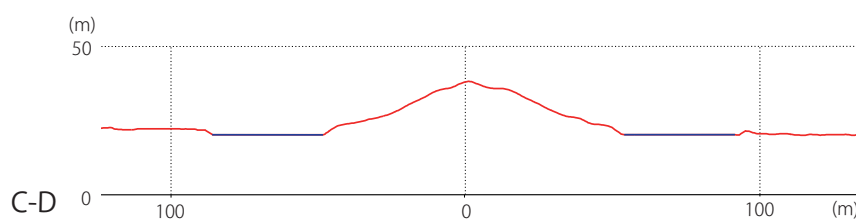
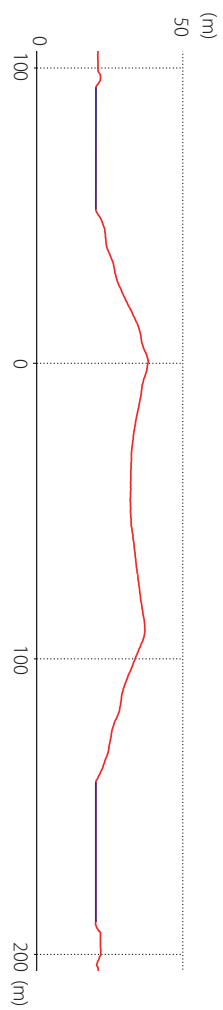
These figures display relief maps of the kofun based on airborne LIDAR surveys (using a “red relief image mapping” technology patented by Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.) and accompanying cross-sections of the mounds. The airborne LIDAR surveys were conducted in February 2012. Of the component parts, giant keyhole-shaped tombs over 200 m in length are presented here.



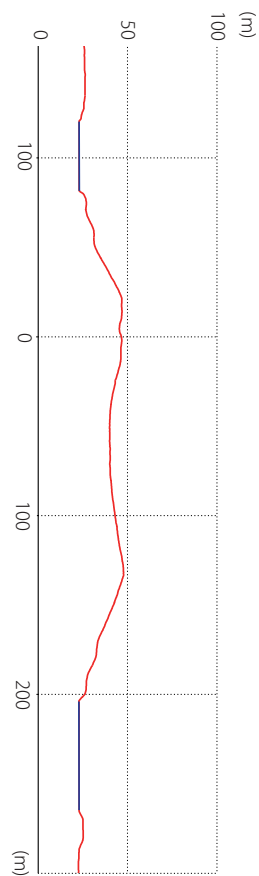
Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]



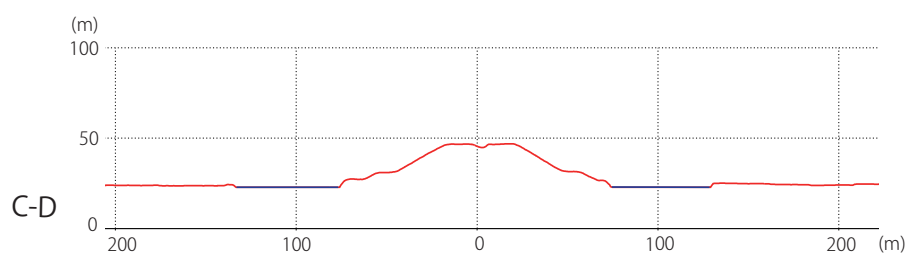
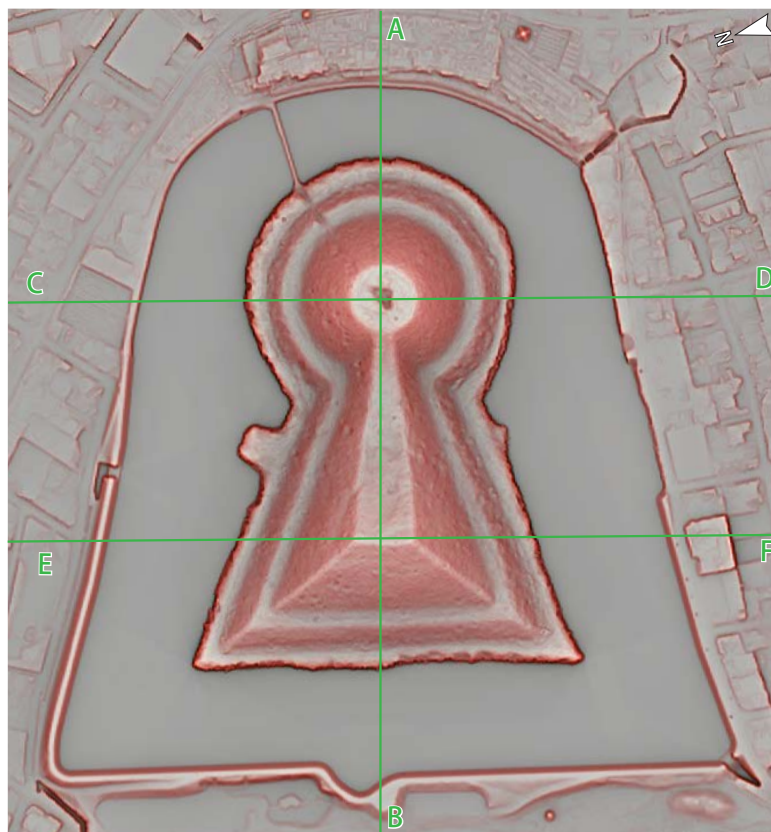
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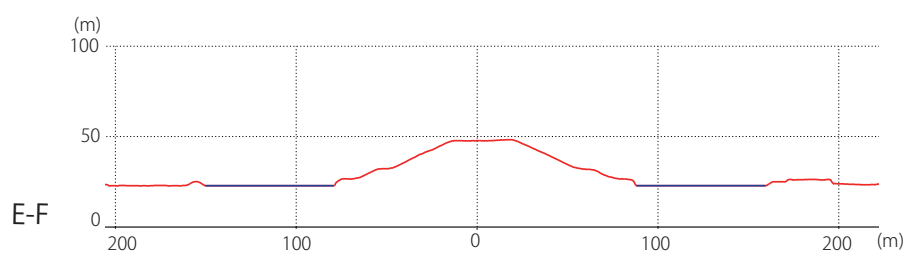
Gobyoyama Kofun [20]



A-B

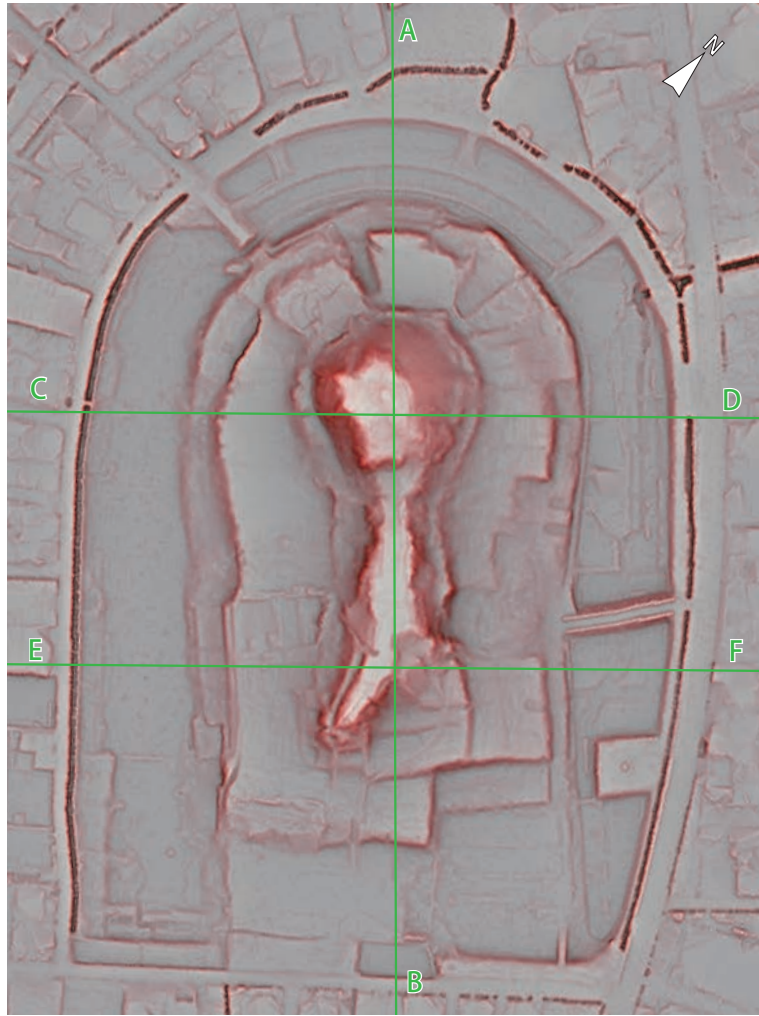
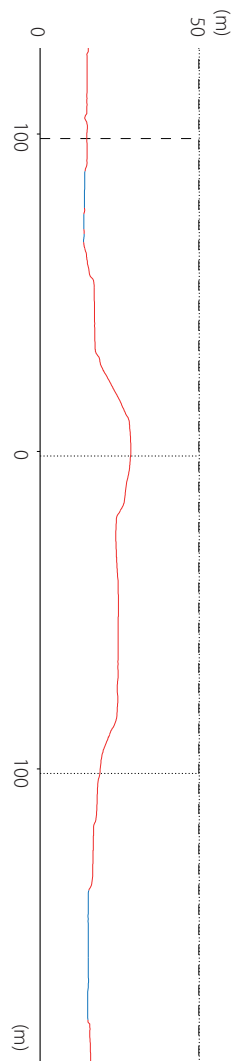


C-D

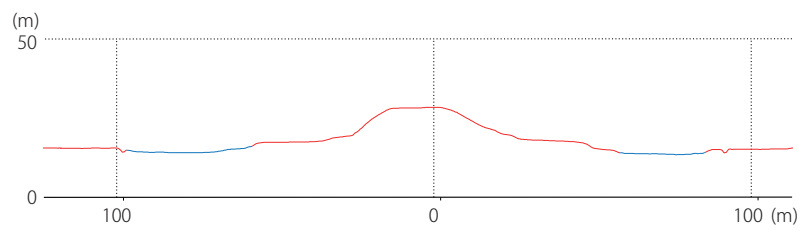


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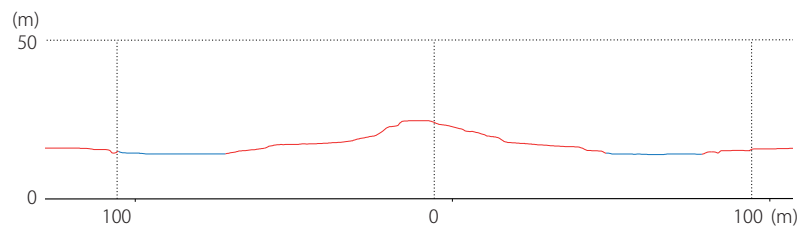
Nisanzai Kofun [21]



A-B

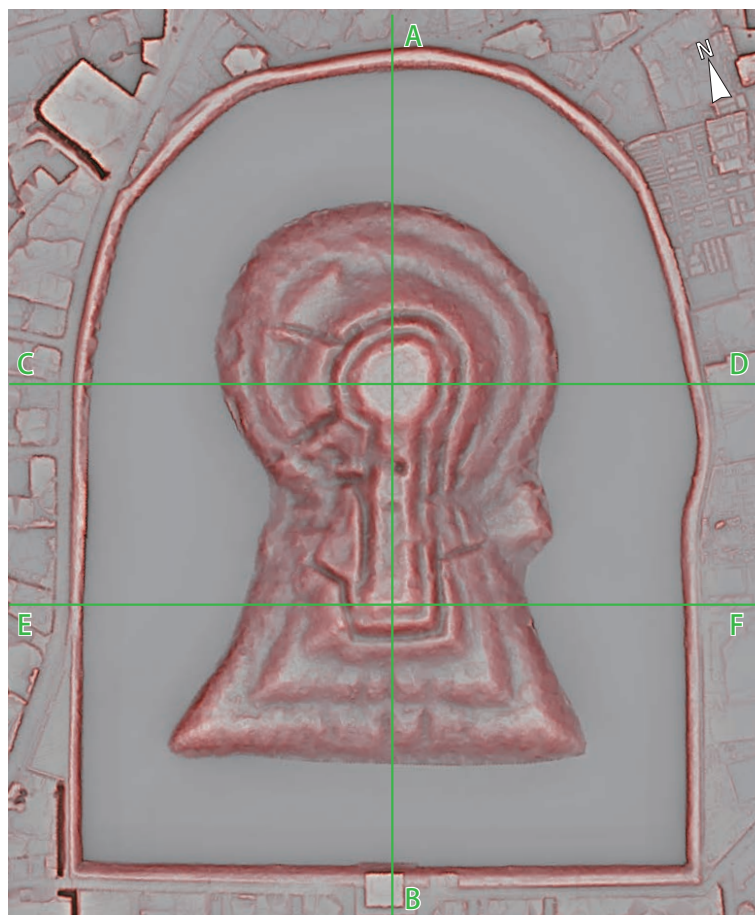
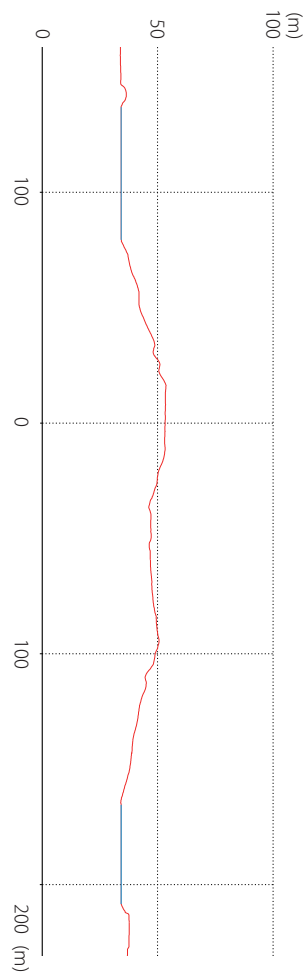


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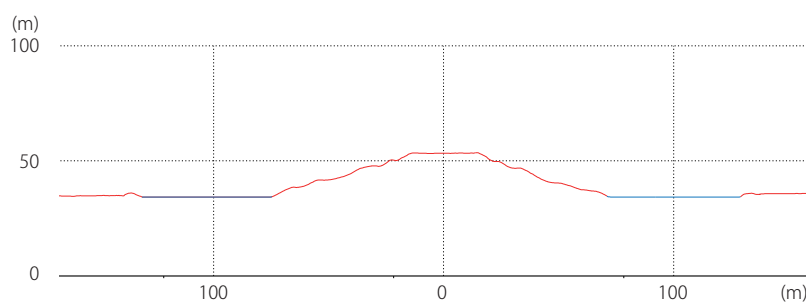


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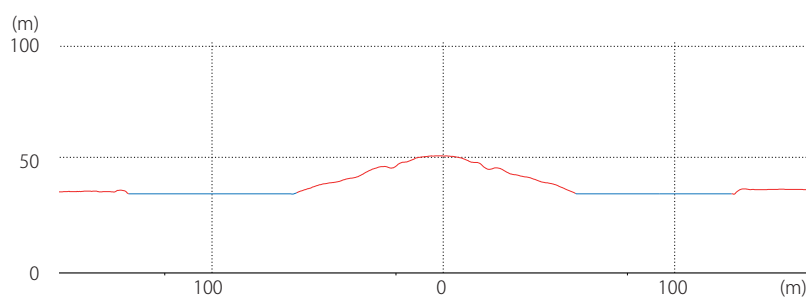
Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun [22]



A-B

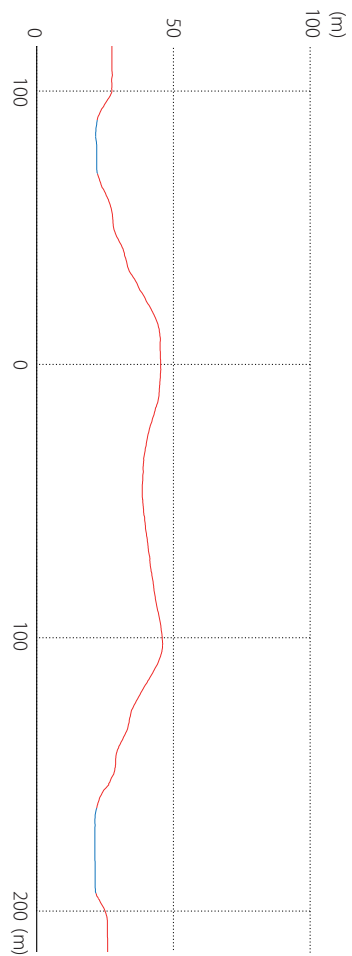


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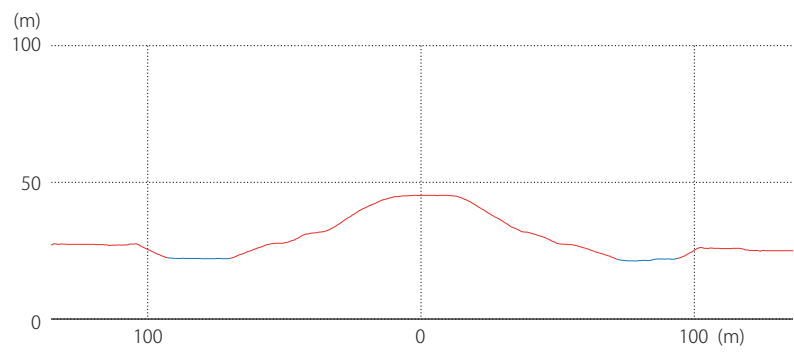
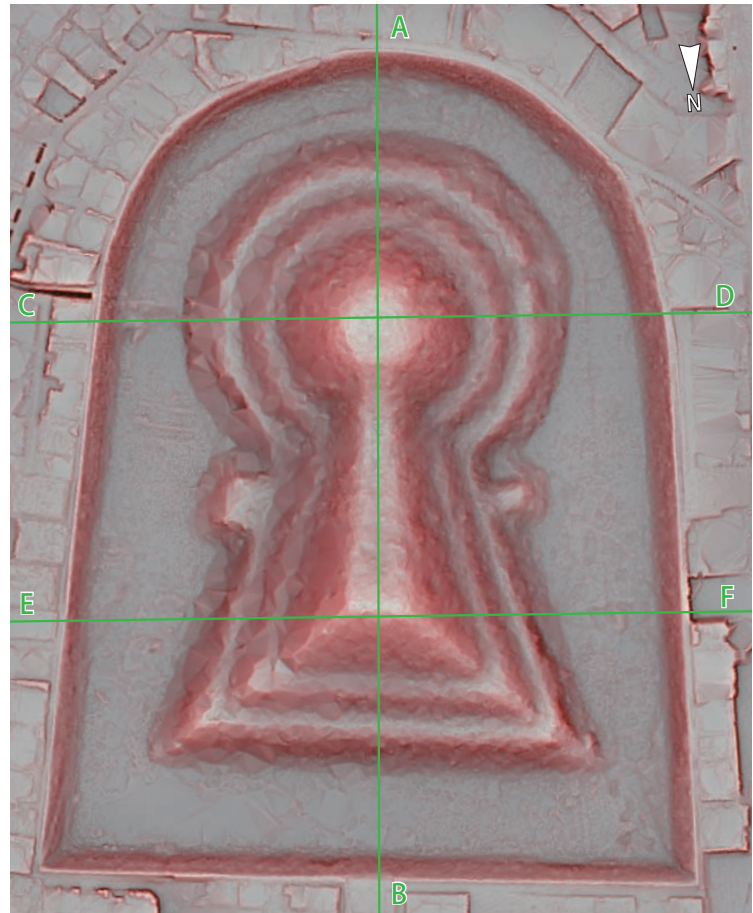


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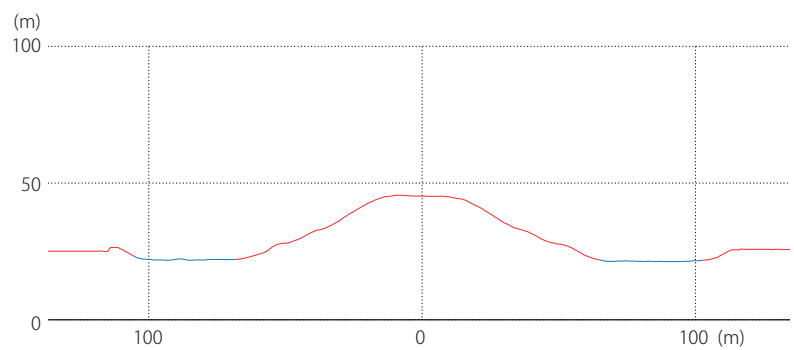
Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun [23]



A-B

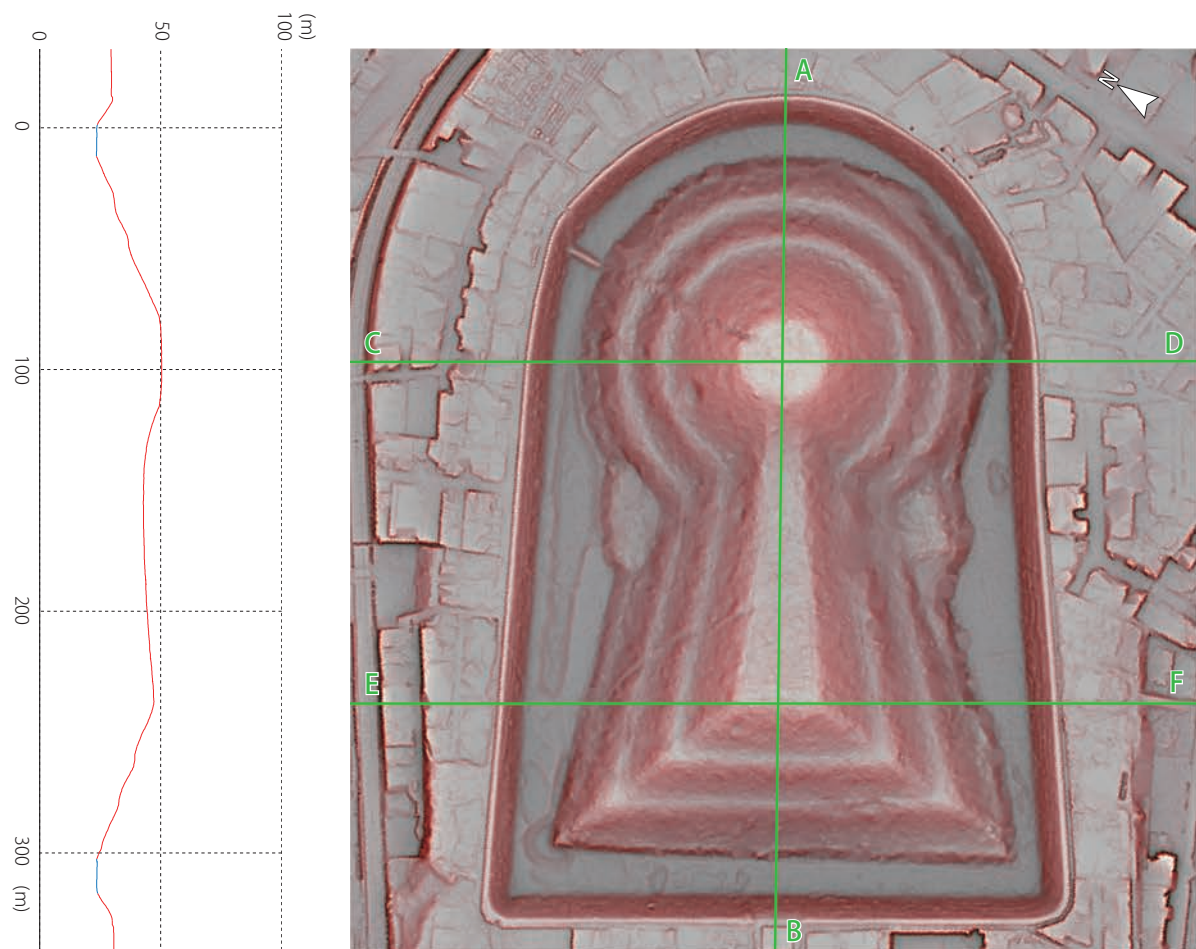


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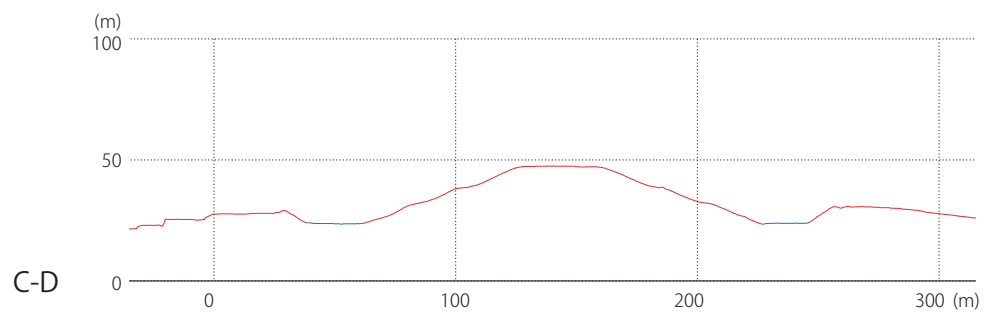


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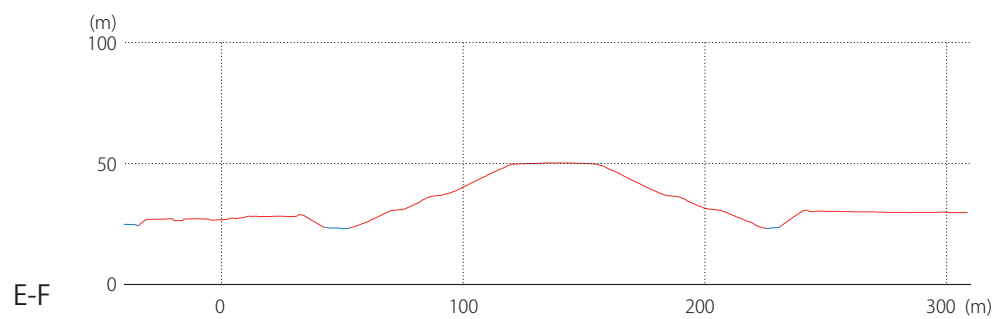
Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun [25]



A-B

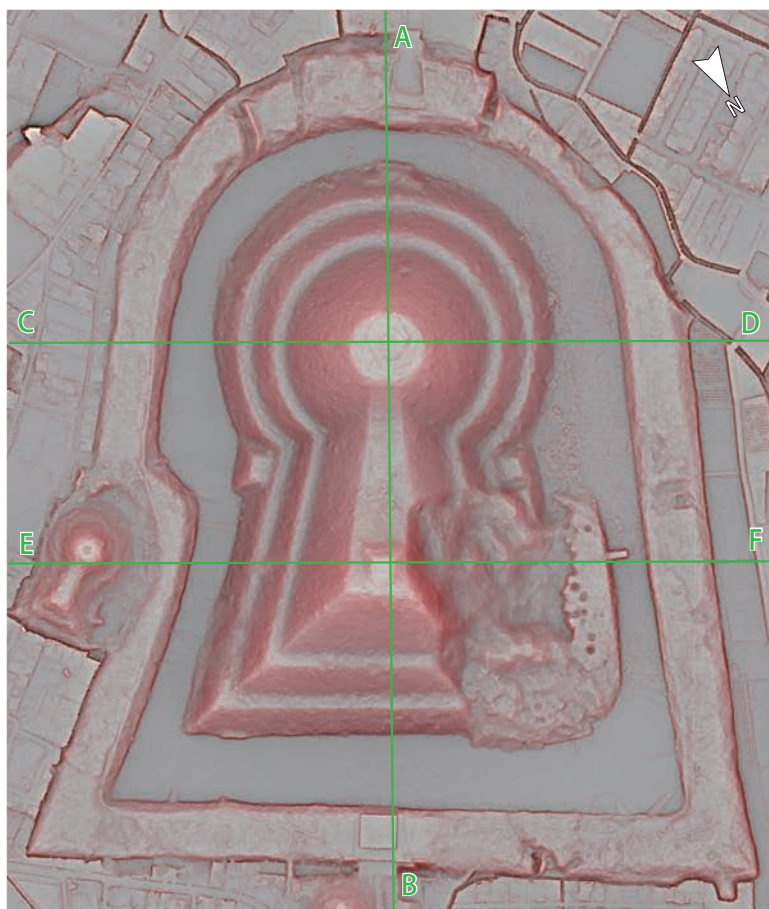
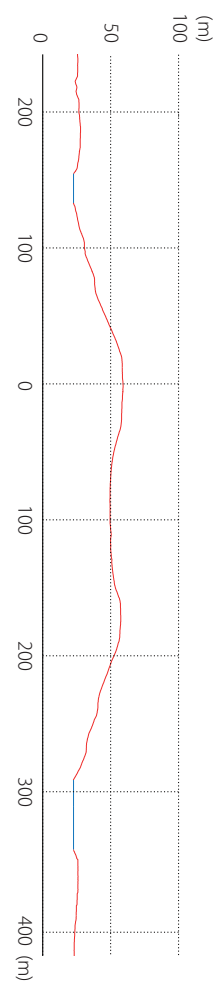


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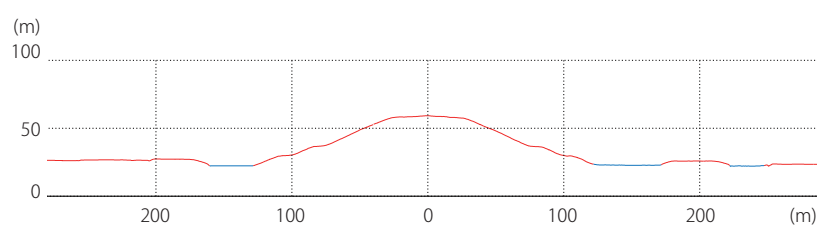


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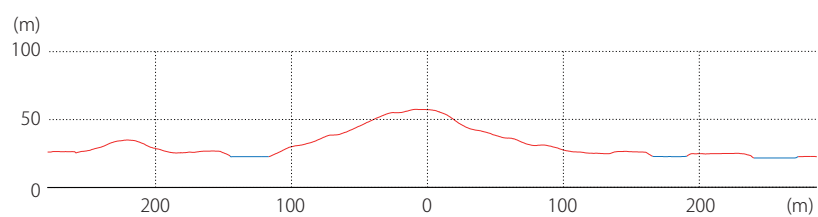
Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun [26]



A-B

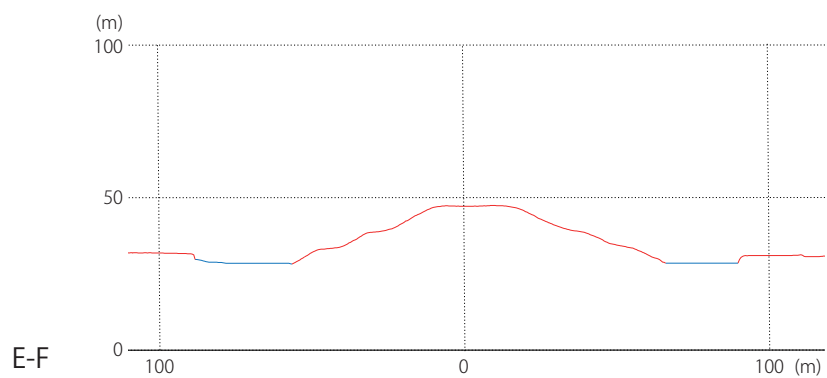
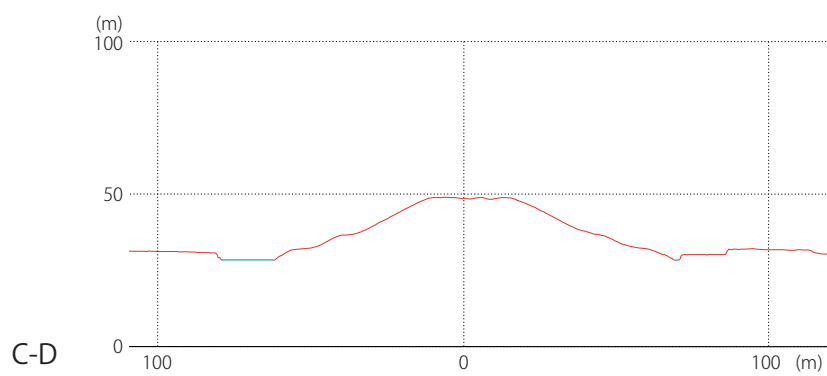
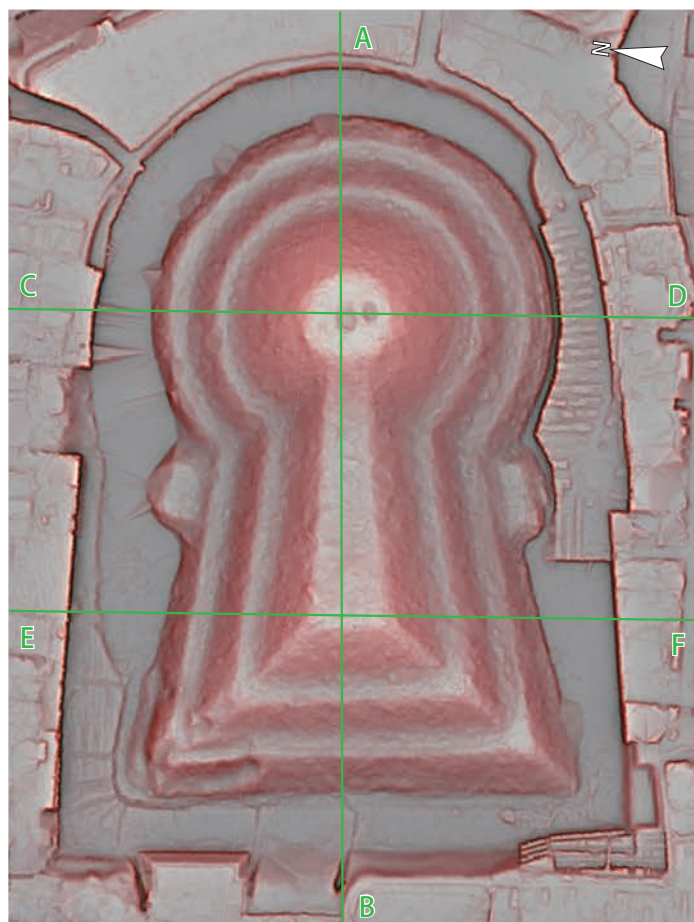
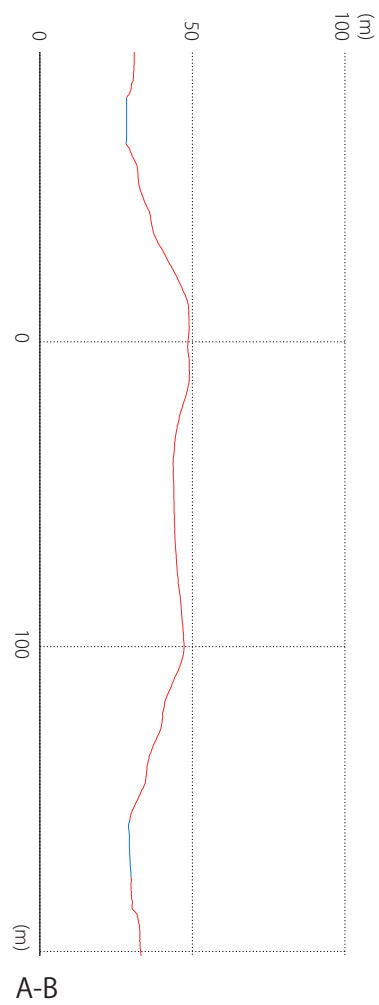


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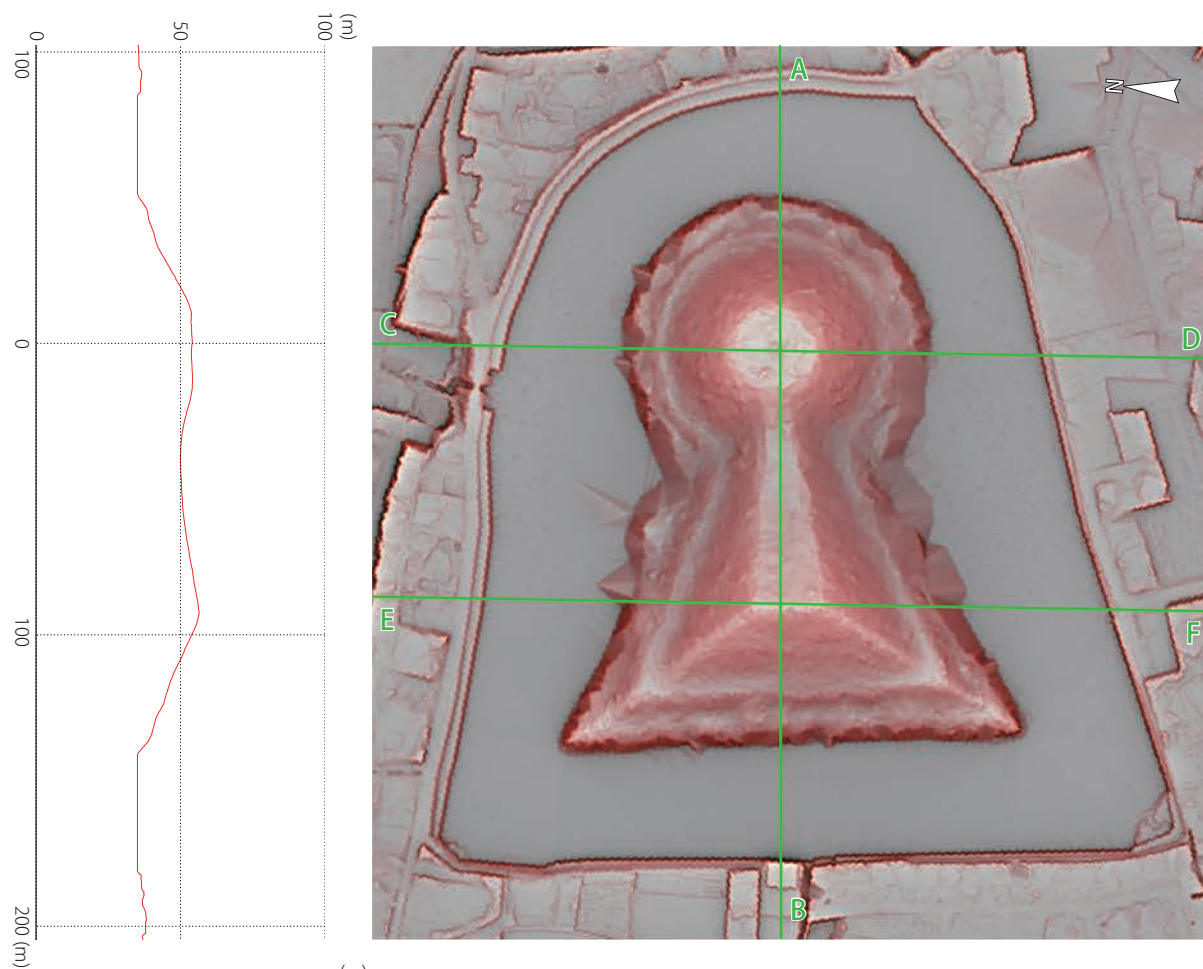


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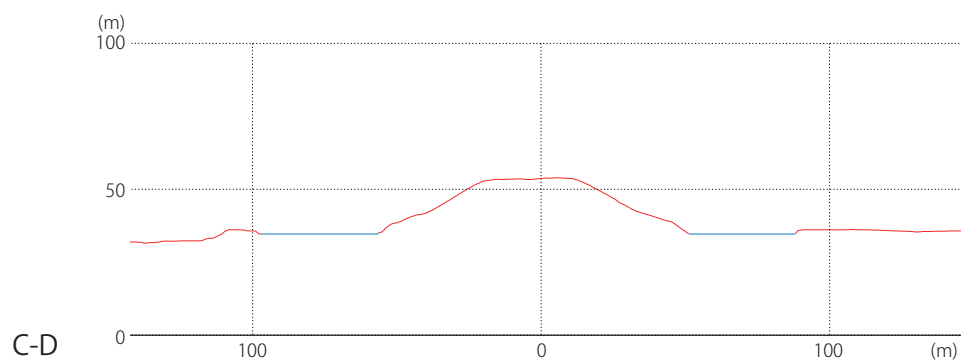
Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1]



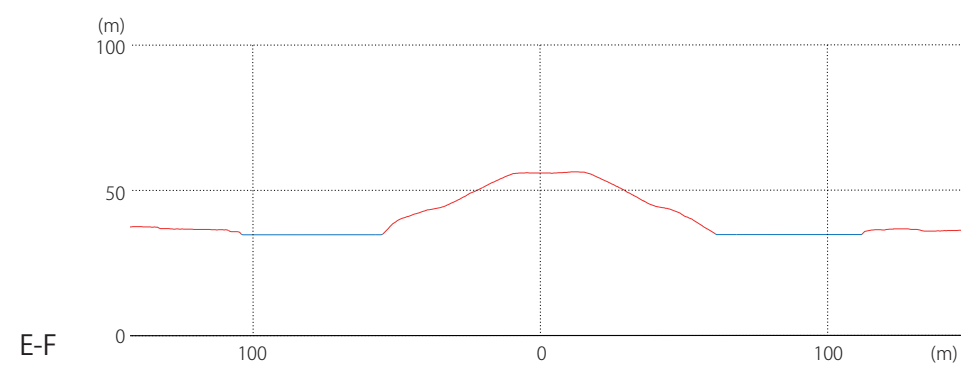
Hakayama Kofun [38]



A-B



C-D

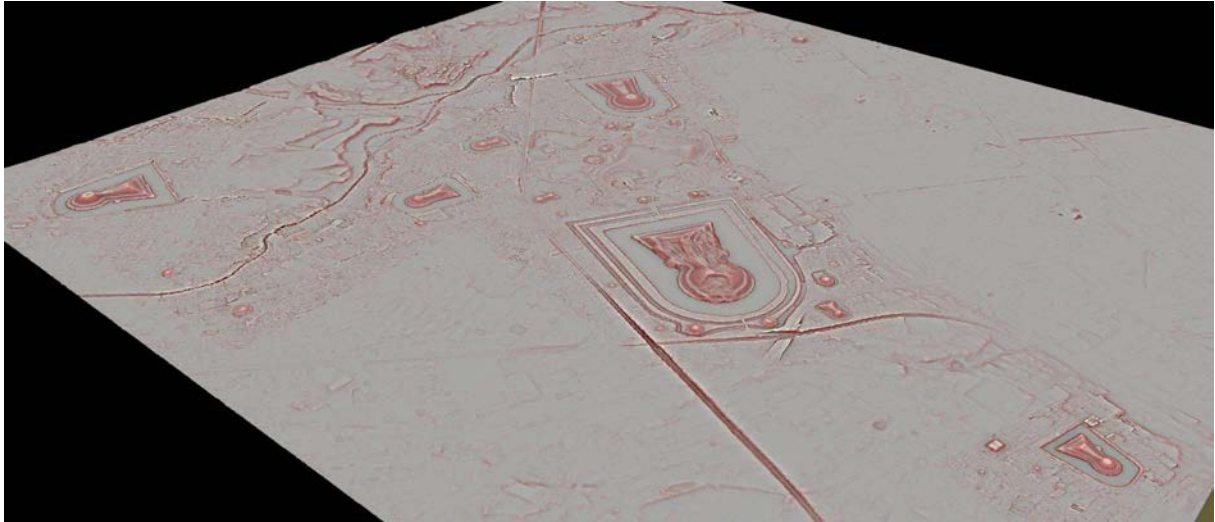


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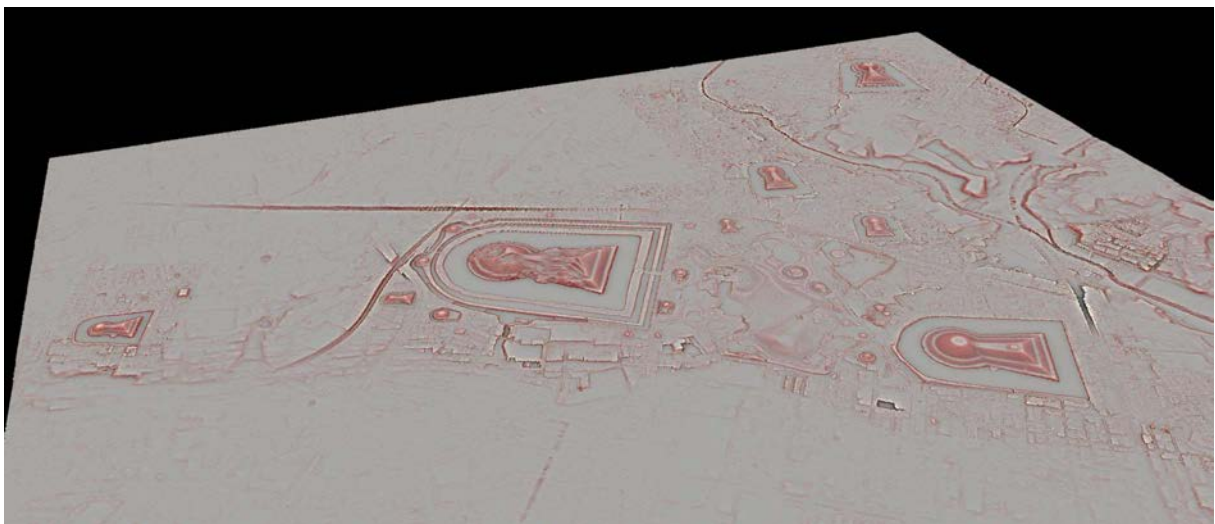
Hakuchoryo Kofun [45]

Appendix 3.c LIDAR survey maps of the Mozu and Furuichi areas

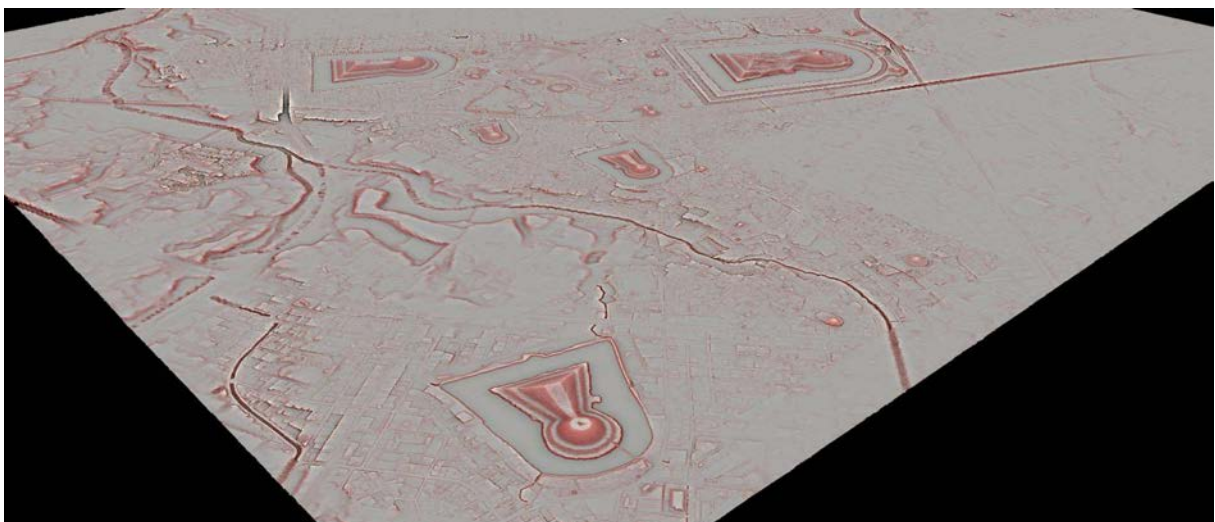
Bird's eye view of the Mozu Area



Mozu Area (from northeast)



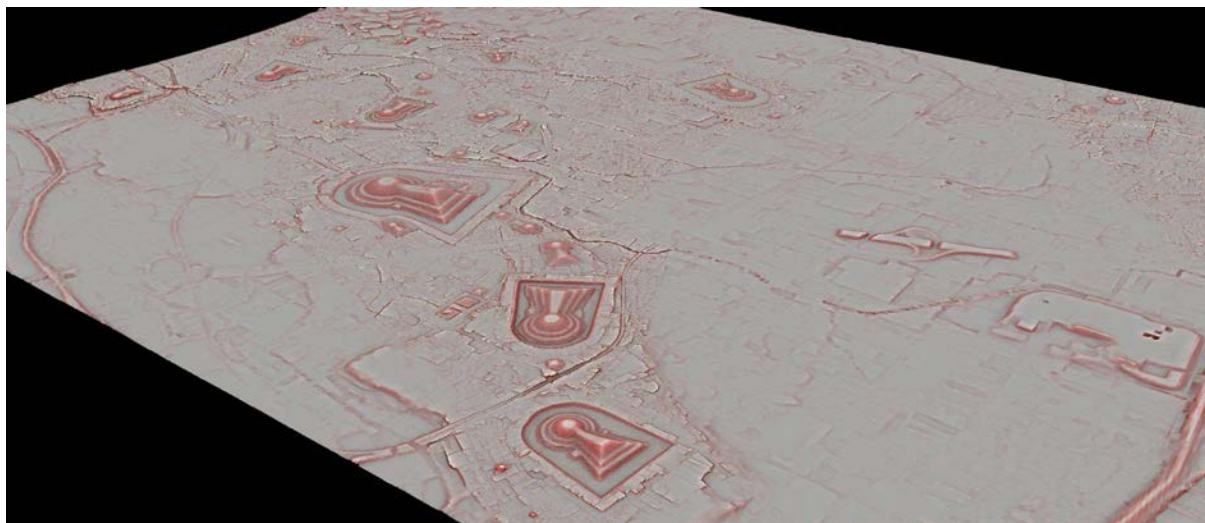
Mozu Area (from west)



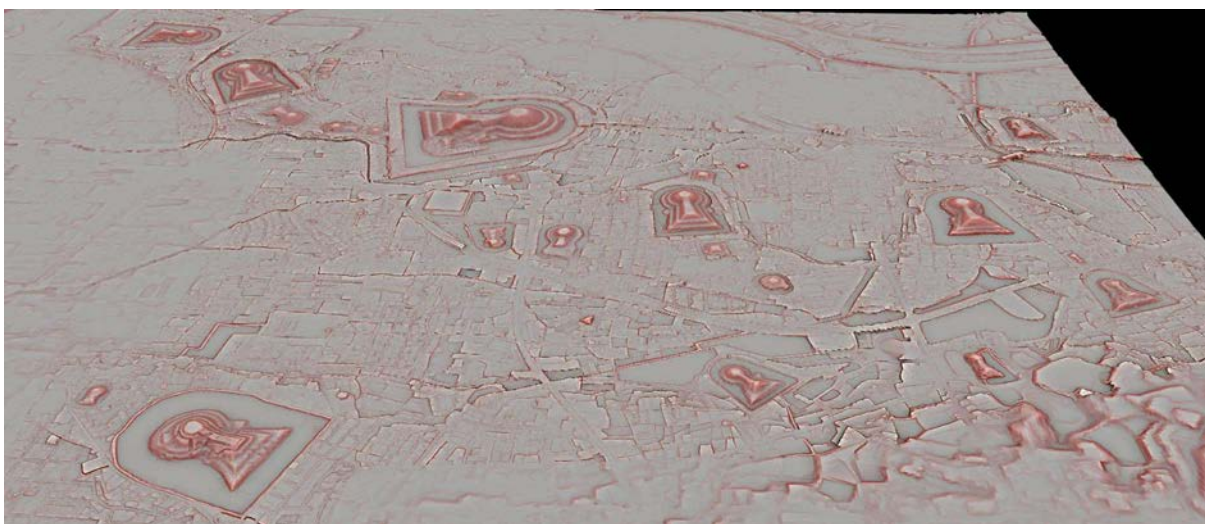
Mozu Area (from southeast)

These figures display relief maps of the component parts and topography by area based on airborne LIDAR surveys (using a “red relief image mapping” technology). The airborne LIDAR surveys were conducted in February 2012.

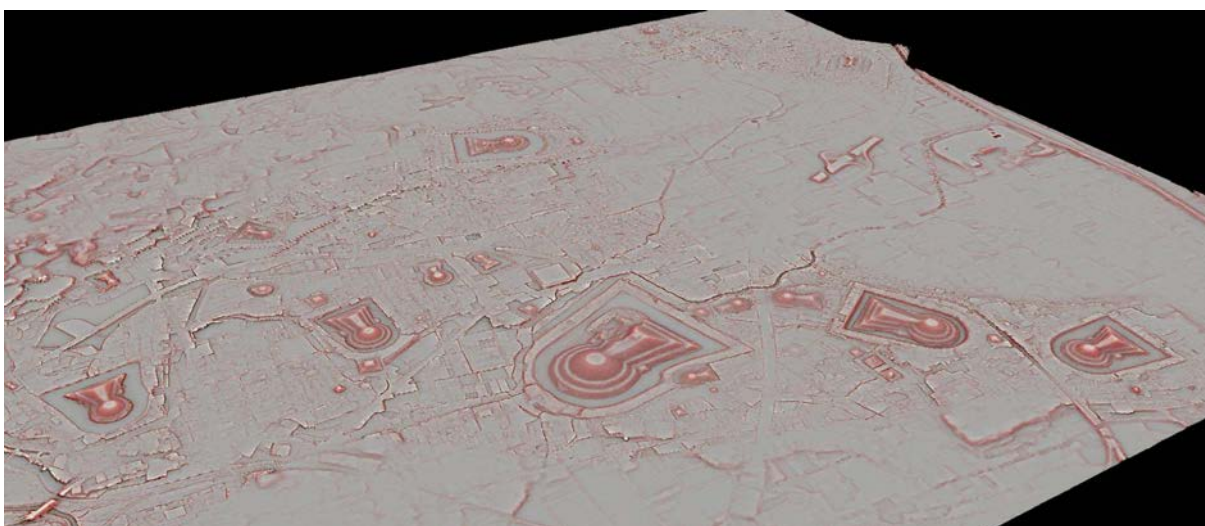
Bird's eye view of the Furuichi Area



Furuichi Area (from northeast)



Furuichi Area (from west)



Furuichi Area (from southeast)

Appendix 3.d History of excavations at the component parts

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the east side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair work	Inner bank on the front and east side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair work (rebuilding of the <i>torii</i> gate)	Worship place
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of a shrine office	On the northeast of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Improvement work of the adjacent walking trail	On the front side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the southeastern corner of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the south side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the guardhouse; underground installation of electric wires	Worship gate
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of fence gates	Along the inner bank on the east side
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2004	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of external fencing	Along the inner bank on the east side
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of shop building(s)	Outer moat on the south side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to bollards at the parking lot	In front of the front (south) side of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of curb stones at the worship place	Worship place
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the <i>torii</i> gate	Worship place
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to external fencing	Outer bank on the western corner of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to external fencing	Inner bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south of the square front section
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the north side of the round rear section

This table presents a history of excavations conducted on the component parts by administrative agencies. Excavations conducted since the 1970s, when the framework enabling such excavations by government bodies was established, have been listed. Excavations include not only those conducted within the component parts, but also those conducted around the component parts in areas to be brought under protection in the future.

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Outer moat, paving stones along its outer edge	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth	Sakai City Board of Education	1981	<i>Showa 55 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat on the east side	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1986	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , Vol.25
Outer moat, fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, human-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1990	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.1
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1994	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.45
		Sakai City Board of Education	1993	<i>Heisei 4 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat, fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, Sue ware jar stand, agate comma-shaped beads	Sakai City Board of Education	1993	<i>Heisei 4 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.57
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1998	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.49
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2005	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.56
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2006	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.57
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2006	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.111
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2011	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.62
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2012	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.63
		Sakai City Board of Education	2013	<i>Heisei 23 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2017	<i>Heisei 28nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1972	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1972	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment along the outer bank	Outer bank
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1973	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of preventative fencing for stray dogs	Worship place and both sides of its approaching path
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Water leakage prevention work at the western connecting bank	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Countermeasure construction against sludge in the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	Outer moat (from the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound to the connecting bank on the north side of the round rear section)
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction of a garage	Inner bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of utility pole(s) for drainage of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of safety fencing on the connecting bank on the front (south) side of the square front section; Installation of bollards at the parking lot	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction of a garage at the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction of utility poles	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Spillway repair works at outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	Outer moat on the north side of the round rear section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1983	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair works on culvert drains at the middle bank	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work on the septic tank at the Mozu Section management office toilet	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on the east side
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Water leakage repair work on the connecting bank	Connecting bank on southeast side of the square front section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1974	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.25
	<i>Haji ware</i>	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1974	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.25
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1975	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.26
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1979	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.30
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1980	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.31
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1980	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.31
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1981	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.32
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1983	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.34
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1985	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.36
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1990	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.41
Slope downwards into the outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1993	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.44

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair works on spillway and sluiceway	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Verification of the current state (measurement)	Main axis on the front (south) side of the square front section, and the eastern ridge of the square section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Verification of the current state (measurement)	Round rear section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Water leakage prevention work at Hinotani	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Verification of the current state (measurement)	Constricted part of the keyhole mound
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1998	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of sewerage pipes at the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair works on sewage pipes	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Countermeasure work against leakage of moat water	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of earth retaining fencing at the middle bank	Middle bank on the north side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2004	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of external fencing	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of water duct(s)	Outer bank on the north side of round rear section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Water leakage repair works on water conveyance pipes	Middle bank on the south side of square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Removal of external fencing	Outer bank at northeastern side of the round rear section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing and other improvement works	Outer bank at northern side of the round rear section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the torii gate	Worship place
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of an sign/interpretation board	Parking lot in front of the working place (outside the property boundary)
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2011	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2013	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Restoration of the sloping sides of the inner bank	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair works on rainwater drain pipes at the Mozu Section management office	Middle bank on the front (south) side of the square front section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1996	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.47
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1999	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.50
	Sue ware jars	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2000	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.51
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2002	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.53
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2003	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2006	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.57
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.59
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.59
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.59
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, representational haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2013	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.64
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2016	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.67
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2015	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.66

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2013	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of earth retaining fencing	Outer bank
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Nintoku-tenno-ryo's outer bank on the east side of its round rear section
3	Nagayama Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Dredging of the outer moat	Outer moat
3	Nagayama Kofun	1987	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Bank and moat on the east side of the round rear section
3	Nagayama Kofun	1988	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Moat and bank on the east side of the mound
3	Nagayama Kofun	2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of intrusion prevention fencing	Outer bank on the east side of the mound
3	Nagayama Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of boundary signs	Outer bank on the east side of the mound
4	Genemonyama Kofun	1975	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing	Foot of the mound
4	Genemonyama Kofun	1976	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing	Foot of the mound
4	Genemonyama Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Moat on the north side of the mound
4	Genemonyama Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the west side of the mound
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Moat on the west side of the mound
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	1995	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the south side of the mound
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	2004	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the east side of the mound
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Mound, moat
6	Osamezuka Kofun	1986	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Moat on the east side of the round rear section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Moat on the east side of the round rear section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	1997	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	On the south side
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2001	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Moat on the south side of the round rear section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2002	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the southeast side of the round rear section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2006	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northern part of the square front section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Wester/northern parts of the square front section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound of the round rear section, moat on the south side of the southern constricted part of the keyhole mound and on north side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2016	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1991	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1989	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.43
Moat, bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1991	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.17
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1977	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.28
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1978	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.17
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2004	<i>Heisei 15 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Heisei 16 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Heisei 16 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Sakai City Board of Education	2010	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.3
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	1989	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.43
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.4
		Sakai City Board of Education	1999	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.81
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2003	<i>Heisei 14 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Sakai City Board of Education	2004	<i>Heisei 15 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Foot of the square front section	Cylindrical haniwa, Sue ware stand	Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.1
Northwestern corner of the square front section, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, Sue ware pedestaled bowl and stand	Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
Row of cylindrical haniwa on the first-tier terrace of the round rear section, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, human-shaped haniwa, pieces of iron swords, Sue ware jars	Sakai City Board of Education	2010	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.3

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Moat, bank
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2014	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southwestern part of the square front section
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2015	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northwestern/southwestern parts of the square front section
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	1985	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing	
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	1996	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Moat on the north side of the round rear section
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Bank on the east/south/west sides of the mound
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Bank
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	2011	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Moat; bank on the east/south/west sides of the mound
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	1984	Sakai City Board of Education	Daisen Park development	Moat
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Bank on the west/southwest sides of the mound
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Bank
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Bank on west/south sides of the mound
9	Dogameyama Kofun	2011	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Eastern and southern sides of the mound
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	2004	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of concrete retaining walls	On the northwest side of the mound
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1993	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the northern side of the round rear section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the west side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Southern constricted part of the keyhole mound
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southern constricted part of keyhole mound
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2004	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southern sides of the square front section; southern/southeastern sides of the round rear section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Fence installation	Northern side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Western/northern sides of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2006	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northern side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northern side of the round rear section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Mound
13	Hatazuka Kofun	1985	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction for embankment at the foot of the mound	Foot of the mound

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Sakai City Board of Education	2010	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.3
Square front section, moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2016	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.10
Northwester/southwestern corners of the square front section, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, representational haniwa, Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	2016	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.10
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1987	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.38
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	1998	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.73
		Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol. 1
		Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, sunshade-shaped haniwa, Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	2015	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.8
Paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol. 1
		Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol. 1
		Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
		Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
Foot of the mound, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	2015	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.8
	Cylindrical haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, animal-shaped haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2006	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.57
		Sakai City Board of Education	1994	<i>Heisei 5 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Moat, fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1995	<i>Heisei 6 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.107
Fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Heisei 16 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Paving stones, traces of terraces	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2006	<i>Heisei 17 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Run off mound earth	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2007	<i>Heisei 18 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Traces of terraces, fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2007	<i>Heisei 18 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Piled earth of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol. 1
Base stones for paving stones on the sloping sides of the upper tier, piled earth of the bank	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, sunshade-shaped haniwa, knife-shaped stone implement(s)	Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
Possibly pit-style stone compartment		Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.4
Fallen paving stones	Iwami-style haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1988	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.39

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Bank on the west/north sides of the mound
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Moat
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Ground-penetrating radar survey	Mound, moat
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound
14	Zenizuka Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of a school for handicapped children	Moat
14	Zenizuka Kofun	2007	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Restoration of the mound	Moat, round rear section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1974	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of wire fencing	Western side of the worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Survey of moat surface due to drainage for maintenance works on embankment foundation on outer bank	Mound, moat near the inner bank
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to drainage pipes at the worship place; construction for embankment at the foundation of the outer bank	Worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Verification of the state at the location of grave robbery	Tops of the round rear section and the square front section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	(additional report of the above 1986 excavation)	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair works on the guardhouse	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Survey of the exterior shape of the mound (measurement)	Mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to platform stone s at the worship place	Worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Water leakage prevention work on the bank	Bank on the west side of the mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the <i>torii</i> gate	Worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	On the north/east/south of the mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	On the north side of the round rear section; on the west side of the square front section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of intrusion prevention fencing on both sides of the worship place	Worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair and improvement works on adjoining road(s)	

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.1
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa, lwami-style haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, Sue ware pots and pedestaled bowls	Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.4
		Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.4
<i>Tsukuridashi</i> protrusion, first-tier terrace of round rear section, row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa; lwami-style haniwa; tuille-, quiver-, shield-, sunshade-, house-, human- and fowl-shaped haniwa; Sue ware pots and cups	Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.4
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	2009	<i>Zenizuka Kofun</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1976	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.27
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1983	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.34
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1983	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.34
White stones associated with the burial facility	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa, armor-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1995	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.46
	Cylindrical haniwa with fin-like rectangular attachments to the left and right, cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2013	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.64
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1992	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.43
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1995	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.46
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1993	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.44
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1995	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.46
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1995	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.46
Outer moat	Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.4
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.4
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.48
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1998	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.49

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the east side of the square front section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	On the north of the mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Widening of the bridging above the spillway	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the west side of the round rear section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the east side of the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	On the north of the mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2004	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer moat on the east side of the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to external fencing	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to vehicle bollards at the entrance of the approaching path	Worship place
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Inner bank on the west side of the mound, outer bank on the northwest side of the mound
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to external fencing	Outside the northern/eastern parts of the inner bank
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north of the round rear section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2011	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to external fencing	Outside the northern part of the bank
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to external fencing	
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	1999	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Moat
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2000	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound, moat
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northwestern corner of the mound
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound, moat
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Grand-penetrating radar survey	Moat, bank
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2016	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound, moat
17	Shichikannon Kofun	1983	Sakai City Board of Education	Park development works	Around the mound
18	Itasuke Kofun	1969	Sakai City Board of Education, Kansai University	Measurement survey	Mound

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2001	<i>Heisei 12 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat?		Sakai City Board of Education	2003	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.100
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2003	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2003	<i>Heisei 14 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2004	<i>Heisei 15 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat?		Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Heisei 16 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat?		Sakai City Board of Education	2006	<i>Heisei 17 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2007	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.112
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.60
		Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
		Sakai City Board of Education	2010	<i>Heisei 21 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> 1
A pond that had existed before housing site development		Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Heisei 22 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2013	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.64
		Sakai City Board of Education	2015	<i>Heisei 26 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2012	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.6
Row of cylindrical haniwa, slipped paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, Sue ware	Sakai City Board of Education	2002	<i>Heisei 13 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2010	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.3
Paving stones on the sloping sides of the upper/lower tiers; row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2012	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.6
Moat, bank		Sakai City Board of Education	2012	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.6
Paving stones on the sloping sides of the upper/lower tiers; projection; row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa, enclosure-shaped haniwa house-shaped haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware	Sakai City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	
Piled earth of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2008	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.1
		Sakai City Board of Education	1974	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.2

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
18	Itasuke Kofun	1972	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction for embankment	Bank on the south side of the mound
18	Itasuke Kofun	1989	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of a community hall	Bank on the south side of the square front section
18	Itasuke Kofun	1990	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the outer bank on the south side of the square front section
18	Itasuke Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section; moat
18	Itasuke Kofun	1995	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Bank on the south side of the square front section
18	Itasuke Kofun	1999, 2000	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on southern side
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	1987	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	On the north of the mound
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	On the west/north of the mound
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	2000	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	2003	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southwestern part of the mound
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	1991	Sakai City Board of Education	Development of an adjoining road	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on the south side of the square front section
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	1995	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on the northwest side of the square front section
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	1998	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer bank on the south side of the square front section
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment	Mound
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	2008	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Foot of the mound/bank
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	2010	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound	Foot of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1970	Sakai City Board of Education	Spillway construction	Inner bank on the north side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1976	Sakai City Board of Education	Graveyard expansion work	Inner moat on the east side of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1976	Sakai City Board of Education	Park development	Outer bank on northern side of square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1977	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Outer bank on the north/south sides of the mound

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Sakai City Board of Education	1974	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.2
Piled earth of the bank	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, <i>Haji</i> ware	Sakai City Board of Education	1990	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.10
		Sakai City Board of Education	1991	<i>Heisei 2 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
Piled earth of the bank		Sakai City Board of Education	1997	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.64
Piled earth of the bank		Sakai City Board of Education	2001	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.94
		Sakai City Board of Education	1989	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Hokoku</i> , No.43
	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
Row of cylindrical haniwa, ballast flooring on the terrace	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware cups and pots	Sakai City Board of Education	2012	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.6
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2005	<i>Heisei 16 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa, armor-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1994	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.44
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, quiver-shaped haniwa, armor-shaped haniwa?	Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
Outer moat?		Sakai City Board of Education	1997	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.64
Outer moat?	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2000	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.86
Base of the sloping side of the second tier; row of cylindrical haniwa, enclosure-shaped haniwa in original locations	Cylindrical haniwa; cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth; enclosure-, house-, helmet- and sunshade-shaped haniwa; miniature <i>Haji</i> ware pedestaled bowls; <i>Haji</i> ware clay objects ; <i>Sue</i> ware stands and pedestaled bowls	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
Paving stones on the sloping side of the tsukuridashi projection and of the lower tier of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa, animal-shaped haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware jars, stands and pedestaled bowls, miniature <i>Haji</i> ware pedestaled bowls	Sakai City Board of Education	2011	<i>Mozu Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.5
	Cylindrical haniwa, shield-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2012	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.63
Inner bank	Haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1999	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.81
Inner moat, fallen paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, fowl-shaped haniwa, sunshade -shaped wooden objects	Sakai City Board of Education	1978	<i>Nisanzai Kofun Ichiju-bori oyobi Niju-bori Han'i-kakunin Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1978	<i>Nisanzai Kofun Ichiju-bori oyobi Niju-bori Han'i-kakunin Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1978	<i>Nisanzai Kofun Ichiju-bori oyobi Niju-bori Han'i-kakunin Chosa Gaiyo</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1992	Sakai City Board of Education	River restoration	Outer moat on the northwestern corner of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Inner bank on the south side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1997	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer moat on the north side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1998	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer moat on the north side of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2000	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2001	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	On the south of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	On the east of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2007	Sakai City Board of Education	Grand-penetrating radar survey	Inner bank/outer moat on the east side of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2011	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Preliminary excavation	Along the main axis of the mound: the first-tier terrace
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2012	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Inner bank on the east side of the mound; the northern constricted part
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment around the mound	First-tier terrace and sloping side of the mound, tsukuridashi projections
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2013	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Inner moat on the north side of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2013	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the north side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2014	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Inner moat on the west side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2014	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment on the mound	First-tier sloping side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment on the mound	First-tier sloping side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2015	Sakai City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Inner bank on the south side of the round rear section; inner bank (bank-side) on the east side of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2015	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2015	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of boundary signs	Southern constricted part of the keyhole mound
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Drain ditch construction	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the south side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, animal-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1994	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.42
		Sakai City Board of Education	1996	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.54
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	1999	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.81
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2000	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.86
Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2001	<i>Heisei 12 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Sakai City Board of Education	2003	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.100
		Sakai City Board of Education	2007	<i>Sakai-shi Bunkazai Chosa Gaiyo Hokoku</i> , No.112
Inner bank, outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2009	<i>Moza Kofungun no Chosa</i> , Vol.2
Row of cylindrical haniwa, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
Inner moat, remains of a wooden bridge, lower-tier sloping side of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, sunshade-shaped haniwa, wooden hoes, ornaments attached to top of sunshade-shaped wooden objects	Sakai City Board of Education	2012	<i>Nisanzai Kofun Hakkutsu Chosa Genchi-kengekukai Shiyo</i> , <i>Nisanzai Kofun no Chosa</i>
Paving stones on the sloping side of the second tier, row of cylindrical haniwa,	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, sunshade-shaped haniwa, Sue ware jars, iron axes	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
First-tier sloping side of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	
		Sakai City Board of Education	2014	<i>Heisei 25 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
First-tier sloping side of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, ornaments attached to top of sunshade-shaped wooden objects	Sakai City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2016	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.67
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
First-tier sloping side of the mound, remains of a wooden bridge	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Sakai City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	
		Sakai City Board of Education	2016	<i>Heisei 27 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
		Sakai City Board of Education	2017	<i>Heisei 28 nendo Kokko-hojo Jigyo Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i>
			2017	
Ditch along the edge of the surrounding zone?				
	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Development of electrical equipment	
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank/part of the outer moat on the west side
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank, outer moat
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the west side
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) along the round rear section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the south side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the west side of square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1983	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1983	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Historic Site improvement	Foot of the northern side of the mound, moat
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Renovation of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outside the surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private storehouse(s)	Outer moat
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Renovation of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Renovation of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) on the south side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around middle part of inner bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the east side)
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the west side)

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Paving stones (outer moat)				
Paving stones, outer bank	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware			
	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1982	<i>Hayashi Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , IV
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1984	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Remains of islet facilities, paving stones, moat	Waterfowl-shaped haniwa, screen-shaped haniwa, cylindrical haniwa, wooden materials	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2013	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Downward slope	<i>Sue</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun Chiku</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun Chiku</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryūiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryūiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryūiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryūiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	On the east of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a private house with office space	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (northeast side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (northeast side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a garage for fire engine	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank/outer moat on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of office(s) private house(s)	Outer bank (east side of the round rear section)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a private house with office space	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outside the outer bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outside the outer bank on the west side
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, IV</i>
Inner bank, outer moat, outer bank	Haniwa			
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, IV</i>
Downward slope: inner sloping side of the outer bank)	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, V</i>
Sloping sides of the outer bank, paving stones	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1991	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, VI</i>
Accumulation in the moat				
Outer bank?				

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section?
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section?
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank around the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat (middle part on the east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat (middle part on the east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outerbank (east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outerbank (west side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of an interpretation (guidance) building	Inner bank around the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outerbank (east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outerbank (east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outer bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Inner bank				
Inner bank?				
Inner bank				
Moat				
Moat				
Moat				
Moat				
Moat	Haniwa			
Moat	Haniwa			
Moat				
Piled earth of the bank				
Moat?				
Inner bank				
Moat				
Moat	Haniwa			
Piled earth of the outer bank	Haniwa			
Outer bank	Earthenware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2003	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XVIII</i>
Outer bank				

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (middle part on the west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank, outer moat (east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section (middle part)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (middle part on the west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (northeast side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2007	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of soil collapse prevention fencing and external fencing	Top of the round rear section (ground-penetrating radar survey)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outer bank (west side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Protection work on the sloping sides of the mound	Northern side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Inner bank, outer moat (east side)
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat around the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2011	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2011	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Inner moat/bank and outer moat/bank on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the south side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Outer moat/bank on the north side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Inner bank, outer moat				
Inner bank				
Paving stones (sloping side of the inner bank), outer moat	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware			
	Haniwa			
Ditch-like archaeological features, outer bank,				
Inner bank				
Pit-style stone compartment		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2009	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.60
Outer moat				
Paving stones, terraces , row of cylindrical haniwa, piled earth of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, flagstones, rubbles, white round stones, earthenware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2011	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XXVI
Outer moat				
Outer moat				
Inner moat, inner bank, outer moat, outer bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2013	<i>Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun</i>
Outer bank				
Outer moat, outer bank				

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the south side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the north side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the southeast side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to eternal fencing	
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the southeast side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the east side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1973	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the Fujiidera Section management office	Bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1975	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external drainage basin	Outer bank
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Bank around the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Pavement repair work	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1983	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Survey of archaeological features exposed at collapsed mound sections and emergency protection work	Western sides of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1983	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction work	Bank on the east of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Inner bank				
Outer moat				
Outer bank				
Ditch				
Ditch				
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
Outer bank				
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1974	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.26
Row of cylindrical haniwa on the outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1976	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.28
	<i>Haji ware</i>			
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1985	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.36
	Haniwa, <i>Haji ware</i> , <i>Sue ware</i>	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1984	<i>Chuai-ryo Kofun Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo [Summary of the excavations of Chuai-ryo Kofun]</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuikei Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuikei Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuikei Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to the septic tank	Bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 100 m east of the outer bank along the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a home for elderly people	Bank on the east side of the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the west of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the west of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the mound
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the western corner of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the mound
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a community hall	Bank on the east side of the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section (middle part)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (square-front-section side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area outside around the round rear section side
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a home for elderly people	Bank on the east side of the eastern constricted part of the keyhole mound
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Spillway leakage prevention work	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a private house with clinic space	Bank (middle part on the west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east of the round rear section?
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer edge on the east side
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of office building(s)	Bank around the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of office building(s)	Bank around the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair works	Foot of the mound, bank

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1989	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.40</i>
	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
	Large cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1989	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.40</i>
	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
Large ditch, ditch-like archaeological features	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, V</i>
	Haniwa			
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1994	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.46</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, Sue ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1993	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, VIII</i>
	Haniwa			
Piled earth of the mound	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.49</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment	Bank on the west side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (east side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank around the western corner of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of sewer pipes	Bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of sewer pipes at the Fujiidera Section management office	Bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section (middle part)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the square front section (middle part)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a home for elderly people	Bank (middle part on the east side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the round-rear-section side
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of torii gate	Bank on the front (south) side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the round-rear-section side
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Spillway leakage prevention work	Bank on the northwest side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Housing site development	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the south side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of a sewage inlet	Bank on the west side of the square front section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northwest side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1998	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.50
Bank	Haniwa			
Bank, pits	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, Sue ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1999	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIV
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2000	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2002	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
Bank, slope downwards	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2014	<i>Fujiidera-shi Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , No.14; <i>Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun</i>
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Spillway leakage prevention work	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of fall prevention fencing ; repair work on the water entry port(s)	
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Pavement repair work	Bank
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1979	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Repair work on the drainage canal(s)	On the south side of the square front section
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side of the square front section (middle part)
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side of the square front section
24	Hachizuka Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side of the square front section (middle part)
24	Hachizuka Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side of the square front section
24	Hachizuka Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Moat and bank on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the inner bank around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Extention of the fire station	Inner bank
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat on the north side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/ bank) on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of a restaurant	On the south side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of equipment for drainage	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of equipment for drainage	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Northwestern corner
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the west side of the mound
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outer bank
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Northwestern corner

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2017	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.68
Bank				
	<i>Haji ware</i>			
Ditch-like/plate-shaped slopes downwards,	<i>Haji ware</i> , <i>Sue ware</i>			
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo</i> , Showa 54, 55, 56 nendo
Downward slope (moat?)				
Slope downwards outside the bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XII
Moat				
Moat, bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2016	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XXXI
Irregularly shaped downward slope, ditch	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue ware</i>	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1978	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , VIII
Outer moat, outer bank	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1978	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , VIII
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1978	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , VIII
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1979	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , IX
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
Reservoir, pillar-embedded building(s)		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
Downward slope	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
Downward slope		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
Ditch	<i>Haji ware</i>			
	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , XI
Outer bank, outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, earthenware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun Gaitei no Chosa – Kou Iseki 80-3 Chiku – [Excavation of Ingyo-tenno-ryou Kofun outer bank – Kou Site 80-3 section –]</i>
	<i>Haji ware</i>			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of fences	Outer bank on the south side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	A state-subsidized project	Outer bank
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding area on the north side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the mound
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Inner bank on the south side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Surrounding area on the north side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Outer bank (west side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of garage(s)	Outer bank on the eastern corner of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle bank on the westside of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank (west side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	On the west side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of retaining walls	Inner bank around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (east side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a private house with shop space	On the northwest side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Rebuilding of the swimming pool at the nursery school	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank/outer moat on the front (north) side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (west side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of storehouse(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of facilities for sewerage management	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 60 m east of the moat along the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair work	Foot of the mound, bank
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Upper layer: ditch, postholes, pits; middle layer: ditch, pillar-embedded building(s), fence, postholes, pits	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1982	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, XII</i>
Pits, ditch, piled earth	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware, millstone	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1982	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, XII</i>
Piled earth of the bank	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1983	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, XIII</i>
Piled earth	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, XV</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, XV</i>
Edge of the outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
Outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
Inner bank	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
Sloping side of the inner bank	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, IV</i>
Western moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, V</i>
Inner bank, outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, V</i>
Downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, V</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa			
Piled earth of bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XIII</i>
moat?				
Ditch demarcating the outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XII</i>
Paving stones at the southern constricted part of the keyhole mound	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth sunshade-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1994	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.45</i>
Piled earth of the outer bank	Haniwa			
Outer moat	Haniwa, dog-shaped haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XII</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of row house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the northeastern corner of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (west side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	On the north side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank (west side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (north side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the inner bank along the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the east side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing posts	On the west side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1998	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the torii gate	Worship place
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1998	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Improvement works for disaster prevention	Approaching path on the western side of the worship place; inner bank around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Improvement works for disaster prevention Maintenance and repair work	Worship place
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank (east side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the west side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of an office with storehouse	On the west side of the outer ditch around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of shop(s)	On the west side of the outer ditch around the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a community hall	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section?
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of soil retaining fencing	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Development of an adjacent area	On the south side of the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Outer bank (east side)

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Mounded earth of bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
Downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
	<i>Haji ware, Sue ware</i>			
Outer bank	Haniwa			
Downward slope	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1996	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XI
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
Surrounding moat?		Fujiidera City Board of Education		
	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1979	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.30
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1990	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.41
Inner bank	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2000	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.51
Inner bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
Piled earth of the bank				
	Haniwa			
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2003	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XVIII
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2003	<i>Ishikawa Ryuike Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XVIII
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2003	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.56
Outer ditch along the bank				
	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Inner bank around the round rear section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Housing site development	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Verification of contents	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of row house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Housing site development	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a private house with multiple functions	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of office(s)	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Extension of a private house	Outer bank on the south side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1977?	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Bank on the west side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1978	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Paving of the path approaching worship place	Bank on the front side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1979	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of guard fencing	Both sides of worship place
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding area along bank of square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (south side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Inner bank	Sue ware			
Bank				
Outer bank	Haniwa			
Inner bank	Cylindrical haniwa			
Inner bank				
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2013	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XXVIII</i>
Bank				
Inner bank				
Inner bank, outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2016	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XXXI</i>
Outer bank				
Inner bank	Haniwa			
Outer bank				
Bank				
Outer bank				
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1978	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, VIII</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1980	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.31</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1981	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo, No.32</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, II</i>
Downward slope		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, III</i>
Outer sloping side of the bank	Haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa (45 individual pieces)	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1982	<i>Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, IV</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1983	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of torii gate	Worship place
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Development of farm road(s)	Bank (north side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (north side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (northwest side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (northwest side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the western corner of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the bank on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the bank on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house with storehouse	Bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (west side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1991	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Guardhouse repair works	Worship place
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
Ditch, postholes, downward slope	Haniwa, earthenware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , XII
	Haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa, ditch, downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1986	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo – Kou Daichi Hokuhan-jo Isekigun no Chosa –</i>
Piled earth of the bank				
Unspecified archaeological features	Representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
Outer edge of the bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , III
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , III
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , III
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , IV
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , IV
Paving stones on the sloping side of the outer bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , IV
Accumulation of river stones		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , IV
Outer bank?				
Row of cylindrical haniwa, piled earth of the bank	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, representational haniwa, Sue ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , V
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1993	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.44
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1993	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VIII
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1993	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VIII

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (middle part on the south side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (middle part on the north side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (middle part on the north side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (middle part on the south side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank (middle part on the south side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the bank along the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Development of road(s)	Bank on the southern corner of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (middle part on the north side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Bank on the southern corner of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 60 m southeast of the worship place
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southern corner of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Sloping side of the bank?				
Mounded earth of bank				
Row of haniwa on bank along round rear section	More than 15 rows of cylindrical haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa with and without flaring mouth	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1994	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, IX</i>
Bank				
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Haniwa			
Bank				
Bank	Haniwa			
Bank				
Bank				
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1999	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XIV</i>
Paving stones				
Bank				
Bank	Haniwa			
Bank				
Bank				
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2004	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XVI</i>
Bank				

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank (east side)
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the front (west) side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2003	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2004	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of external fencing	Northern side of worship place
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southern corner of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2009	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2010	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the north side
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2011	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a community hall	Bank on the northeast side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southeast side of the round rear section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2014	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a welfare facility	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southeast side
27	Nabezuka Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the southwest side
27	Nabezuka Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Replacement of utility poles	
27	Nabezuka Kofun	2001	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side
27	Nabezuka Kofun	2014	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Mound/moat/bank on the south side

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Bank				
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa			
	Haniwa			
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2006	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.57
	Haniwa			
Bank				
	Haniwa			
Bank				
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa			
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa			
Bank, paving stones	Haniwa			
Foot of the mound, paving stones	Haniwa			
Moat, bank				

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
27	Nabezuka Kofun	2015	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat/bank on the west side
27	Nabezuka Kofun	2016	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Mound/moat on the north side
28	Suketayama Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Point adjoining to the moat
28	Suketayama Kofun	1987, 1988	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of prefecture-owned apartment building(s)	Moat on the west side
28	Suketayama Kofun	1989	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		On the west side
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the south side
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the south side
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of garage(s)	Moat on the north side
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the south side
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Moat on the south side
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of water supply pipes and sewer pipes	Outer bank on western side of square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1984	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of water supply pipes	Round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1985	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of personal residences	Bank on western side of round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Renovation of private house(s)	Bank
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1986	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of utility poles	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 20 m southeast of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section; terrace cliff on the west
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the southeast side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s) with shop space	On the west side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Moat , bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2016	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XXXI</i>
Mound, moat		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2017	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, XXXII</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hajinosato Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo [Summary of the excavation of Hajinosato Site] XII</i>
Moat	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1999	<i>Hajinosato Iseki [Hajinosato Site]</i>
Moat	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1990	<i>Hajinosato Iseki, Tatezuka, Shukinzuka, Kurazuka Kofun hoka Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
	Cylindrical haniwa, earthenware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1995	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, X</i>
	Haniwa			
Row of cylindrical haniwa, paving stones on the sloping sides of the outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo, Showa 57, 58, 59 nendo</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
Bank, moat, paving stones	Haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1986	<i>Kou Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo – Kou Daichi Hokuhan-jo Isekigun no Chosa –</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1987	<i>Hasamiyama, Hajinosato Iseki hoka Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo, Showa 61 nendo</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, II</i>
Downward slope				
	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the western corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2006	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side of the square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1983	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Moat around the square front section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1983	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Waterway repair works	From the eastern side of the square front section to the back (north) side of the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Replacement of water pipes	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side of the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of water supply pipes	Moat/bank around the square front section,
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Waterway restoration	Around the eastern corner of the square front section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education		On the east side
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Waterway development	On the east side
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side of the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
32	Otorizuka Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Paving stones on the edge of the mound, tsukuridashi projections, row of cylindrical haniwa on the first-tier terrace	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo, Showa 57, 58, 59 nendo</i>
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa			
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
Moat	Haniwa			
	<i>Haniwa</i>			
Downward slope	Haniwa			
	Haji ware			
	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
32	Otorizuka Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1957	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of an access road to the Regional Office	On the north of the worship place (on the west of Konda-maruyama Kofun)
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1972	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the Furuichi Regional Office for Imperial Mausolea and Tombs	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to external fencing	On the north of Konda-maruyama Kofun
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1973	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) around the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation work of telephone wires	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank) around the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Extension of a private house	Outer bank on the west side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Irrigation canal repair works	Outer moat
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer moat
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of gas pipes	Outer moat
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s) ?	Outer bank on the west side of square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1978	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Torii gate repair works	Worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair works on the sloping sides of the inner bank	Outer sloping sides of the inner bank on the front side of the square front section/ around the northeastern corner of the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to the stone fence	Worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1982	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to water supply pipes at the Furuichi Regional Office for Imperial Mausolea and Tombs	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1984	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to the septic tank and drainage pipes	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1984	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Emergency dredging of the moat	Inner moat on the southwest side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1986	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1987	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Haniwa			
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.48
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1974	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.25
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1980	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.31
	Cylindrical haniwa			
	Haniwa			
Terrace of the outer moat	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware			
	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware			
Piled earth, ditch, postholes, paving stones	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1980	<i>Setsu, Ko and Sen</i> No.31
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
Ditch, pits	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Ojin-ryo Kofun Gaitei Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Bank, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1984	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.35
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1986	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.37
Bottom of moat	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1986	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.37
Downward slope	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware			
Ditch, downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1988	<i>Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , V

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1988	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Inner bank on the east side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1994	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Ozui River restoration	Retaining walls of Ozui River
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to gas pipes	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1995	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Power line installation	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 100 m north of Futatsuzuka Kofun located on the east of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1998	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of fencing along the outer bank	
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1999	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of an sewage inlet	
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2000	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Leakage repairs at the Furuichi Regional Office the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Underground installtion of water supply pipes at the Furuichi Regional Office for Imperial Mausolea and Tombs	On the north of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to fencing on the bank around the round rear section	Middle bank on the south side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 100 m north of Futatsuzuka Kofun located on the east of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Eastern side of the kofun
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of torii gate	Worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing	Middle bank on the south side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2011	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Western part of the kofun

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Ditch, a group of small ditches, downward slope, river channel , row of piles	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa,, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware, wooden products	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1989	<i>Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , VI
Ditch made by spades 、 small ditch	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1991	<i>Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , VII
		Habikino City Board of Education	1991	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XII
Pits	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1992	<i>Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , IX
Ditch demarcating the outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa, Cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1992	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VII
Outer moat	Wooden products, <i>Haji</i> ware, haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1995	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XVI
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.48
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.48
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1997	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.48
Outer bank, outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1999	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIV
	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1999	<i>Ozui-gawa kaishu ni tomonau Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , X
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2001	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.52
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2002	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.53
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
Downward slope (moat?)	Haniwa			
Outer moat, ditch demarcating the outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa, shield-shaped haniwa, house-shaped haniwa		2008; 2009	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXIV; <i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXX;
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2009	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.60
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2011	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.62
	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth	Habikino City Board of Education	2013	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIV

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Western part of the kofun
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Eastern part of the kofun
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun	1978	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of gate posts of the external fencing	Foot of the eastern side of the mound
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of intrusion prevention fencing	
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Development of residential land	Area on northern side of square front section
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	1994	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	1979	Habikino City Board of Education	Repairs to fences	On the south side
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	2008	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to fence gate (s)	Southeastern corner of the mound
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	2015	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southern part of the kofun
35	Kurizuka Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Eastern side
35	Kurizuka Kofun	1988	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Western/southern parts of the kofun
35	Kurizuka Kofun	2013	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side
36	Higashiyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Mound, moat, bank
36	Higashiyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of shop building(s)	Bank on the northwest side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1981	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction for embankment	Bank on the south side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of an office with storage space	Bank on the north side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of display space and repair shop for automobile	Outer bank around the round rear section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the north side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of storehouse(s)	Bank on the southeast side of the square front section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of shop building(s)	Bank around the round rear section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Middle part of the bank on the south side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank around the square front section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of billboard (s)	Bank around the round rear section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank around the square front section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the square front section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank around the square front section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Outer moat, outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIX
Outer moat, outer bank	Cylindrical haniwa, shield-shaped haniwa, house-shaped haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIX
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1978	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.31
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
	Haniwa, earthenware			
Moat	Cylindrical haniwa; cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth; house-, sunshade-, shield-, sword-, horse- and human-shaped haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2002	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho</i> – Heisei 6 nendo
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Row of cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1979	<i>Chayama Iseki hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku-sho</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.61
		Habikino City Board of Education	2018 (planned)	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIX
Edge of surrounding moat	Haniwa, earthenware fragments			
Foot of the mound, moat, bank, row of cylindrical haniwa, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa; cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth; house-, dog-, fowl-, horse-, human- and crown cap-shaped haniwa; Sue ware	Habikino City Board of Education	1989; 2011	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIX; <i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho</i> – Hesei 20 nendo
Moat, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth	Habikino City Board of Education	2015	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXVI
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2015, 2017	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XXX, XXXII
Bank				
	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo</i> , Showa 54, 55, 56 nendo
Ditch outside along the outer bank	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1989	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , IV
Bank	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware, <i>Sue</i> ware			
	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , V
	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1990	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , V
	Haniwa			
Ditch for building the outer sloping side of the bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1995	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , X
Ditch demarcating the bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1999	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education		Middle part of the bank on the south side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the south side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank around the eastern corner of the square front section
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2007	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outer bank on the south side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1973	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of a swimming pool at the kindergarten	Southern edge of the surrounding zone (mainly bank/moat)
38	Hakayama Kofun	1975	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Graveyard development	Sloping side of the bank around the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Surrounding zone (mainly bank/moat)
38	Hakayama Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding zone (mainly bank/moat)
38	Hakayama Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of gas pipes	Bank on the south side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Moat on the southeast side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1976	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Road pavement	Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
38	Hakayama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)
38	Hakayama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Outside along the bank
38	Hakayama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of retaining walls	On the south side of the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of water conveyance pipes	Bank on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Installation of sewer pipes	Surrounding zone (mainly bank/moat) on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Southwest corner of the bank
38	Hakayama Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the south side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1982	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
38	Hakayama Kofun	1984	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education		Bank
38	Hakayama Kofun	1985	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area 30 cm northwest of the inner edge of the bank along the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1987	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank around the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the southwestern corner
38	Hakayama Kofun	1991	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Ditch	Haniwa			
Outer ditch	Haniwa			
Ditch	Haniwa			
	<i>Haji ware</i>			
Paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, earthenware, etc.	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Nishihakayama Kofun</i>
Sloping side(s) of the surrounding zone (mainly outer moat/bank)				
Ditch, downward slope, postholes	Earthenware, tiles, <i>Haji ware</i> , cylindrical haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1977	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Piled earth of the bank				
Paving stones	Human-shaped haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1977	<i>Nishihakayama Kofun</i>
Postholes	Haniwa, <i>Haji ware</i>			
Downward slope of the natural ground	Haniwa, <i>Haji ware</i>			
	Haniwa, <i>Haji ware</i>			
	Haniwa, <i>Haji ware</i>	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
	<i>Haji ware</i>	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1981	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Postholes, ditch		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1983	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
		Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1985	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Postholes, pits,	<i>Haji ware</i>	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1986	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i>
Traces of shaping the natural ground into the outer sloping side of the outer bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1988	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, III</i>
Bank				
Bank	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1992	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku, VII</i>

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
38	Hakayama Kofun	1994	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the southwestern corner
38	Hakayama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part of the bank on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of retaining walls	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1996	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1996	Habikino City Board of Education	Extension of the City Hall building	On the east side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1999	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Middle part on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	2000	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the southwestern corner of the bank
38	Hakayama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of steel tower(s)	Middle part on northern side
38	Hakayama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the south side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2005	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the north side
38	Hakayama Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the southwest side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2015	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	On the east side
38	Hakayama Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
39	Nonaka Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area adjacent to the south of the kofun
39	Nonaka Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the northeast side
39	Nonaka Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the northeast side
39	Nonaka Kofun	1988	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of garage(s)	Moat on the east bank
39	Nonaka Kofun	1989	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Around the northeastern corner
39	Nonaka Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the east side, bank
39	Nonaka Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the northwestern side
39	Nonaka Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Area adjacent to the south of the kofun
39	Nonaka Kofun	1993	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
39	Nonaka Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Moat/bank on the north side
39	Nonaka Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Moat/bank on the northwest side

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Outer ditch	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XII
		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1998	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XIII
	Haniwa			
		Habikino City Board of Education	2001	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Hesei 9 nendo</i>
	Haniwa			
Piled earth of the bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2001	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XVI
	Haniwa			
Inner bank	Haniwa			
		Habikino City Board of Education	2003	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Hesei 5 nendo</i>
Bank				
Downward slope		Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
Downward slope	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , II
Slope considered as moat				
Downward slope, facilities in surrounding moat, paving stones	Beads , cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1991	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VI
Moat, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1991	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VI
Mound, moat, bank	Cylindrical haniwa with and without flaring mouth, representational haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Nishihakayama Kofun</i>
Moat, bank	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	2014	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XXIX
Moat, bank	Haniwa			

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1988	Habikino City Board of Education	Land development of for City Hall building	Foot of the western side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1988	Habikino City Board of Education	Road widening work	Foot of the northern side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1991	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the eastern side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the eastern side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1995	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the eastern side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of soil retaining fencing	
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2005	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of external fencing	Foot of the northern side of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2011	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of soil retaining plate fencing	Foot of the northern/eastern sides of the mound; eastern/southern sloping sides of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2012	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of soil retaining plate fencing and a catch basin	Foot of the southern/eastern sides of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the western side of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	1991	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the southern side of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the northern side of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	2002	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Foot of the eastern side of the mound
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Moat on the west side
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1977	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation of gas pipes	Outer sloping side of the moat
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1980	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of a community hall	Moat on the south side
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Underground installation work of telephone wires	
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1981	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat on the west side
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1981	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Pond construction	Western sloping side of the mound; moat on the west side
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Pond construction	Western sloping side of the mound; moat on the west side
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1986	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of drainage	Bank
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side
43	Aoyama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat around the round rear section
43	Aoyama Kofun	1975	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Surrounding area
43	Aoyama Kofun	1978	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Moat, bank
43	Aoyama Kofun	1977, 1978	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Development of residential land and construction of private house(s)	Moat on the south side
43	Aoyama Kofun	1992	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the northeast side

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
Mound, earthen bridge	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1990	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei gan-nendo</i>
Mound, earthen bridge	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1990	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei gan-nendo</i>
		Habikino City Board of Education	1992	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XIII
		Habikino City Board of Education	1994	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XV
		Habikino City Board of Education	1996	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XVII
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
Possibly paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware pedestaled bowls	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.58
Paving stones, row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa, representational haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2013	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.64
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2014	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.65
Moat on the west side	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1991	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XII
Moat on the south side	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1992	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XIII
Moat on the north side	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Habikino City Board of Education	1994	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XV
Moat on the east side		Habikino City Board of Education	2005	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 14 nendo</i>
	Haniwa , <i>Haji</i> ware			
	Cylindrical haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo, Showa 54, 55, 56 nendo</i>
	Haniwa, <i>Haji</i> ware			
Southwestern corner of the bank	Haniwa	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1982	<i>Hasamiyama Iseki Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , IX
Mound, bank, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, <i>Sue</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1987	<i>Fujiidera-shi Bunkazai Hogo Jigyo Nempo, Showa 60, 61, 62 nendo</i>
Mound, bank, moat	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, <i>Sue</i> ware	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Nishihakayama Kofun</i>
Bank	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1997	<i>Nishihakayama Kofun</i>
Ditch (the upper edge of the sloping side of the bank)		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2002	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , XVII
Moat				
Pits	<i>Haji</i> ware			
Moat	Haniwa			
Moat	Representational haniwal	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	1978	<i>Aoyama Iseki dai-ni-kai Genchi Setsumei-kai Shiryō</i>
Downward slope	Haniwa	Fujiidera City Board of Education	1993	<i>Ishikawa Ryuiki Iseki-gun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku</i> , VIII

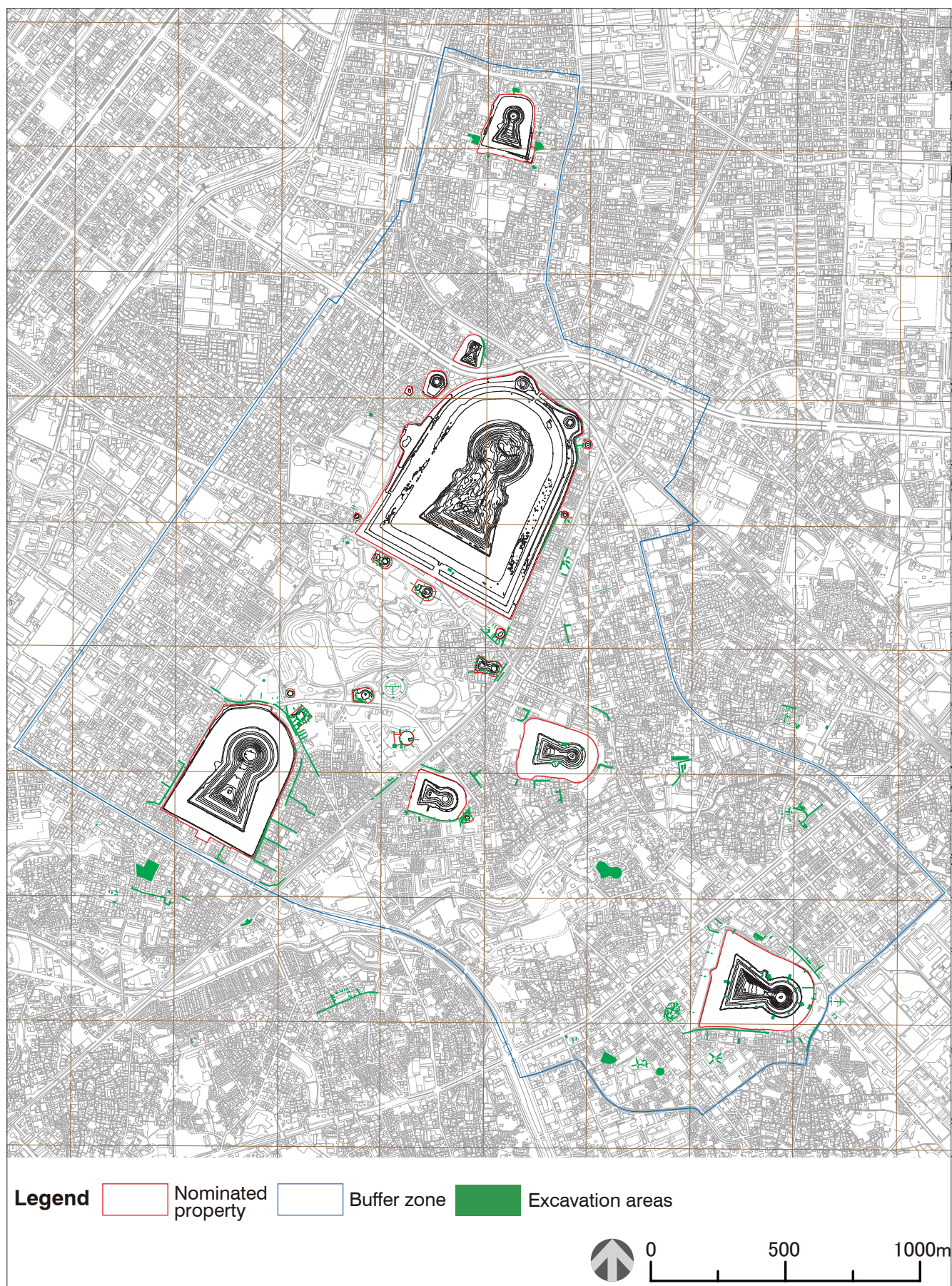
ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
43	Aoyama Kofun	2002	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the northwest side
43	Aoyama Kofun	2004	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
43	Aoyama Kofun	2013	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Construction of dormitory(s)	Bank on the northeast side
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1987	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northern part of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1989	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Foot of the mound, inner moat
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1991	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Round rear section
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1992	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Square front section
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of shop building(s)	On the east side
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2000	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Western part of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2006	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southern part of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2006	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northwestern part of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2008	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southern part of the mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2008	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Foot of the southern side of the mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2010	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Foot of the southwestern side of the mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2013	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Southwestern/western parts of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2014	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	Northwestern part of the kofun
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1973	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment along the bank	Inner slope of the bank
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1979	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	Southwestern corner of the bank
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1980	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the west side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1980	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1980	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Emergency restoration of collapsed parts along the foot of the mound	Foot of the mound around the round rear section/southern side of the mound
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1981	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair works	Bank on the front side of the square front section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1981	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair works	Embankments along the bank and the approach path to the worship place
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1989	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1989	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1992	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side

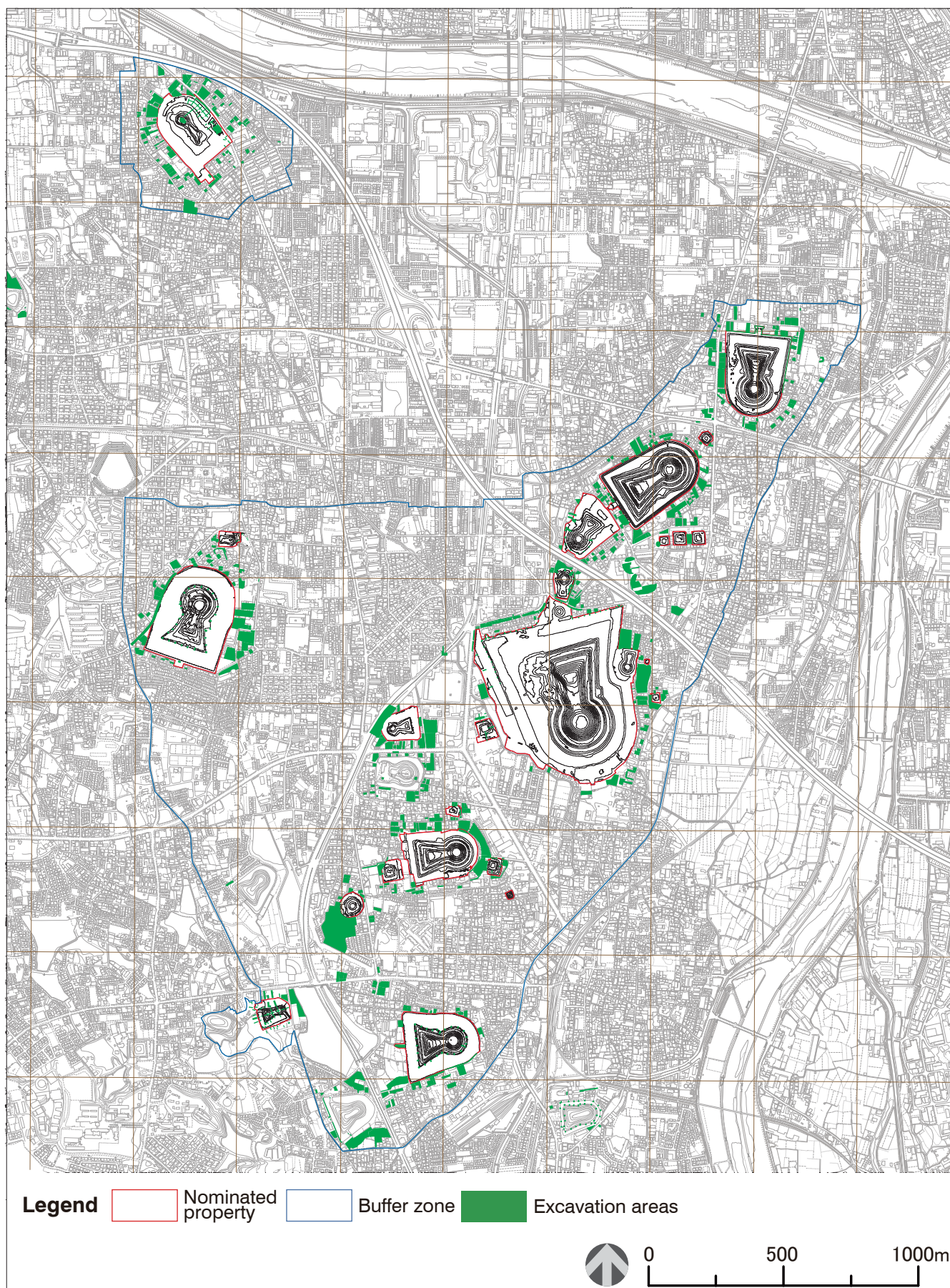
Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
	Haniwa			
Bank		Fujiidera City Board of Education	2015	<i>Fujiidera-shi Hakkutsu Chosa Gaiyo</i> , No.16
Outer moat				
Inner moat, bank, outer moat		Habikino City Board of Education	1990	<i>Shiseki Minegazuka Kofun Yobi Chosa Hokoku</i>
Foot of the mound, tsukuridashi projection, inner moat	Haniwa			
Pit-style stone compartment, mound	Boat-shaped stone coffin, bronze mirrors, swords, cuirasses, iron arrowheads, beads, horse trappings, arrow cases, gold and silver personal ornaments	Habikino City Board of Education	2002	<i>Shiseki Furuichi Kofungun, Minegazuka Kofun Koen-bu Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku-sho</i>
Mound, row of cylindrical haniwa, paving stones	Cylindrical haniwa, Sue ware			
Outer moat				
Outer moat	Cylindrical haniwa, human-shaped haniwa, Sue ware			
		Habikino City Board of Education	2008	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXIV
Inner moat, inner bank	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2008	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXIV
Bank		Habikino City Board of Education	2010	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXI
		Habikino City Board of Education	2010	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXI
Foot of mound	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2012	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIII
Bank-like facility inside inner moat	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2015	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXVI
Foot of the mound	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2016	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXVII
	Cylindrical haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1975	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.26
Ditch demarcating the bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1979	<i>Furuichi Kofungun Hakkutsu Chosa Hokoku-sho</i>
Ditch demarcating the bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1980	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , II
		Habikino City Board of Education	1985	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , VI
Row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa, sunshade-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.33
	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1983	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.34
	Haniwa	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	1983	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.34
		Habikino City Board of Education	1990	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , X
	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	1991	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XII
		Habikino City Board of Education	1993	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XIV

ID No.	Component Part	Year (FY)	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1993	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1994	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1996	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the south side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1998	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	On the east side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2000	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of apartment building(s)	On the north side
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2000	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of electric poles on bank	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2001	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2001	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound	Foot of the mound, round rear section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2001	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repairs to sluice pipes	Bank near northern constricted part of the keyhole mound
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2002	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound, other maintenance and repair works	Foot of the mound; southern half of the front side of the bank around the square front section; southern sloping side of the square front section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2003	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2004	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of private house(s)	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2009	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	Construction for embankment	Southwestern corner of the bank around the square front section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2011	Habikino City Board of Education	Verification of contents	On the west side

Main archeological features confirmed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
		Habikino City Board of Education	1994	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XV
Ditch demarcating the bank	Cylindrical haniwa, house-shaped haniwa, shield-shaped haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Habikino City Board of Education	1994	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XV
		Habikino City Board of Education	1995	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XVI
		Habikino City Board of Education	2000	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 8 nendo</i>
Ditch demarcating the bank	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2000	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXI
	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2003	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 12 nendo</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2002	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.53
Ditch demarcating the bank	Cylindrical haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2002	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXIII
		Habikino City Board of Education	2002	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXIII
Second-tier sloping side of the mound, row of cylindrical haniwa	Cylindrical haniwa, cylindrical haniwa with flaring mouth, <i>Sue</i> ware, <i>Haji</i> ware	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2003	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2003	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.54
	Miniature earthenware	Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.55
Ditch demarcating the bank	Cylindrical haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Habikino City Board of Education	2007	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 16 nendo</i>
Ditch demarcating the bank	Haniwa, <i>Sue</i> ware	Habikino City Board of Education	2007	<i>Habikino shinai Iseki Chosa Hokoku-sho – Heisei 16 nendo</i>
		Archives and Mausolea Department, Imperial Household Agency	2011	<i>Shoryo-bu Kiyo</i> , No.62
Ditch demarcating the bank	Haniwa	Habikino City Board of Education	2012	<i>Furuichi Iseki-gun</i> , XXXIII

Appendix 3.e Maps showing the past excavation sites





Appendix 4

Supplementary information about history and development

Appendix 4.a Chronology of kofun protection

Period		Custodial body of kofun	Year	General historical events in Japan	Events related to Kofun Preservation / Management	Events related to Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
Ancient Times	Asuka	Imperial Court as the center of government	Imperial tombs management by the Imperial Court	598	Imperial palace installed in the Asuka region	
				c. 600		Keyhole kofun construction ended.
				689		"Asuka Kiyomihara Code" was established.
				691		Imperial tomb guardians (<i>ryoko</i>) were established to protect and manage imperial tombs. [<i>Nihon-shoki</i>]
				701		" <i>Taiho Ritsuryo</i> Legal Code" was put in place.
	Nara			710	Capital moved to Heijo-kyo (Nara)	
				712		Japan's oldest historical document, <i>Kojiki</i> (Records of Ancient Matters), was completed.
				720		Japan's oldest authorized history, <i>Nihon-shoki</i> (Chronicles of Japan), was completed.
				725		<i>Shoryo-shi</i> charged with managing imperial tombs were upgraded to <i>Shoryo-ryo</i> (Bureau of Imperial Mausolea).
				757		" <i>Yoro Ritsuryo</i> Legal Code" was implemented.
				794	Capital moved to Heian-kyo (Kyoto)	
				From 800		The nobility increasingly avoided sending envoys to tombs.
				843		It was revealed that the Mausolea of Emperor Seimu and Jingu had been confused with each other. [<i>Shoku Nihon-koki</i>]
				927		" <i>Engi-shiki</i> (Procedures of the Engi Era)" was completed.
967		" <i>Engi-shiki</i> " was promulgated.				
Heian	From mid-11th cent.		Robberies of imperial tombs were widespread.			
	1168		Documentary evidence shows that a <i>torii</i> gate existed at Tenji-tenno-ryo Kofun. [<i>Gumai-ki</i>]			
	1180 - 1192	Kamakura Shogunate established				
	1196		Konda Hachiman-gu Shrine had been built next to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun by this time.			
	1200		The number of imperial tombs managed by the Imperial Court dwindled to just 18. [<i>Shoryo-zoji-chumon</i>]			
	From c. 1200		Errands to imperial tombs became limited to departure ceremonies.			
	1336	Muromachi Shogunate established				
Medieval Times	Kamakura	Decline in management of mounded imperial tombs	14th cent.		A castle was built at Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun around this time, and destroyed in 1573.	
			1350		Envoys were no longer dispatched to imperial tombs, and most imperial tomb rituals ceased. [<i>Entairyaku</i>]	
	Muromachi					

Period		Custodial body of kofun	Year	General historical events in Japan	Events related to Kofun Preservation / Management	Events related to Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
Early Modern Times	Azuchi-Momoyama	Political system controlled by samurai families	Decline in management of mounded imperial tombs	1573	Collapse of the Muromachi Shogunate	
	Late 16th cent.				A castle was constructed on Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun around this time.	
	1603			Tokugawa Shogunate established		
	First half of 17th cent.				Large-scale development of new rice fields was carried out in the Mozu area (<i>Sekiun-biraki</i> development)	
	1697			The <i>Genroku</i> restoration of imperial tombs was carried out by the Tokugawa Shogunate (-1699).		
	1718			The <i>Kyoho</i> restoration of imperial tombs was carried out frequently from 1718.		
	1732			First appearance in the historical record of the construction of noticeboards at imperial tombs.		
	1806			Tokugawa Shogunate performed searches of imperial tombs (-1808)		
	1851			Tokugawa Shogunate performed searches of imperial tombs (-1855)		
	1853				Entry to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun was prohibited by the Sakai magistrate.	
	1862			The <i>Bunkyo</i> restoration of imperial tombs was carried out at 100 sites, and worship places are constructed (-1867)		
	1864			Bureau of Imperial Mausolea reemerged in the Imperial Court.		
	1865			Tokugawa Shogunate appointed managers of imperial tombs.		
	1866			Imperial Court appointed managers of imperial tombs.		
	1867			Collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate		
	1868			Formation of Meiji Government		
Modern Times	Meiji	Modern state	Ryobo management and kofun conservation by modern systems	1869	Bureau of Imperial Mausolea was moved to the Department of Shinto Affairs.	
				1870	The first post-Meiji Restoration ceremony at <i>Ryobo</i> was held at the Mausoleum of Empror Ninko.	
				1870	System of Memorial Ceremonies for Past Emperors' was created.	
				1871	Department of Shinto Affairs was re-organized as the Ministry of Shinto Affairs.	
				1872	<i>Ryobo</i> management was transferred to the Ministry of Religion.	
				1872		A burial facility was identified at the front square section of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.
				1874	Ministry of Religion created the Office for Imperial Mausolea.	
				1874	A proclamation by the Grand Council of State prohibited excavations at mounded tombs and lands believed to be so.	
				1877	Ministry of Religion was abolished and <i>Ryobo</i> management was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.	
				1878	<i>Ryobo</i> management was transferred to the Ministry of the Imperial Household.	
1880	Ministry of the Imperial Household issued a notification regarding the prohibition of excavation at privately owned mounded tombs and instructions for unexpected discoveries of mounded tombs.					

Period		Custodial body of kofun	Year	General historical events in Japan	Events related to Kofun Preservation / Management	Events related to Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
Modern Times	Meiji	Modern state	Ryobo management and kofun conservation by modern systems	1880		"List of Imperial Mausolea and Tombs" was published by the Ministry of the Imperial Household (continually expanded and revised).
				1882		Ministry of the Imperial Household declared a system of designating <i>Ryobo</i> sites with the buried persons' identities unconfirmed. (later renamed several times.)
				1889		"Meiji Constitution (Constitution of the Empire of Japan)" was promulgated.
				1889		Former "Imperial House Law" was enacted.
				1901		Gobyoyama Kofun was designated as an unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> site (<i>Go-ryobo densetsu-chi</i>).
				1908		"Ordinance on Imperial Household Ritual Ceremonies" was issued.
				1909		Nisanzai Kofun was designated as an unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> site (<i>Go-ryobo densetsu-chi</i>).
				1912	Ascension of Emperor Taisho	
				1912		Tsukamawari Kofun was investigated by private individuals.
				1912		Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun was investigated by private individuals.
				1915		"Book of Imperial Mausolea and Tombs" was published by the Imperial Household Agency (Latest edition published in 2012).
				1916		Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun was designated as an unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> site (<i>Go-ryobo sanko-chi</i>).
	Taisho	Modern state	Ryobo management and kofun conservation by modern systems	1919		"Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments" was enacted.
				1920		Tsukamawari Kofun, Osamezuka Kofun and Nagatsuka Kofun were designated as Historic Sites.
				1926		"Ordinance on Imperial Household Mausolea and Tombs" was issued. Systems concerning <i>Ryobo</i> are clearly stipulated.
				1926		The designation systems for unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> sites were intergretaed into "Unidentified <i>Ryobo</i> Site (<i>Ryobo sanko-chi</i>)". This designation continues today. [Ordinance on Imperial Household Mausolea and Tombs]
				1926	Ascension of Emperor Showa	
				1945	End of the Pacific War	
				1947		"Constitution of Japan" was established.
				1947		"Imperial House Law" was enacted; imperial tombs became subject to regulation.
				1947		Ministry of the Imperial Family was re-organized as the Imperial Household Office ("Imperial Household Agency Act" legislated).
				1948		"National Property Act" passed into law, bringing Imperial Properties under regulation.
				1949		Imperial Household Office was re-organized as the Imperial Household Agency.
				1950		"Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties" was enacted.
	Showa	Modern state	Ryobo management and kofun conservation by modern systems	1950s		Development progressed within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.
Contemporary Times	Showa	Contemporary Japan	Ryobo management and kofun conservation under the current legislation			

Period		Custodial body of kofun	Year	General historical events in Japan	Events related to Kofun Preservation / Management	Events related to Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group	
Contemporary Times	Showa	Ryobo management and kofun conservation under the current legislation	1955			Excavations at Karatoyama Kofun unearthed armor and horse trappings.	
			1956		Itasuke Kofun became a Historic Site due to conservation movements.		
			From 1956		Mounded tombs belonging to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group were continually designated as Historic Sites. Progress toward further Historic Site designations continues today.		
			1963		Improvement works of Daisen Park started, in the south of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.		
			1964		Excavations of Nonaka Kofun unearthed large quantities of iron armor.		
			1983		Excavations of the inner moat at Tsudoshiroyama Kofun unearthed waterfowl-shaped <i>haniwa</i> (designated Important Cultural Properties in 2006).		
	Heisei		1989	Ascension of the present emperor			
			1991		Excavation survey was conducted of the burial facility at the round section of Minegazuka Kofun.		
			2001	Mounded tombs with Historic Site status within the Furuichi area were brought together, with additionally designated mounded tombs, into a single site, newly named the "Furuichi <i>Kofungun</i> (Mounded Tomb Group)".			
			2014	"Historic Site 'Furuichi Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" was developed.			
			2014	Mounded tombs with Historic Site status within the Mozu area were brought together, with additionally designated mounde tombs, into a single site, newly named the "Mozu <i>Kofungun</i> (Mounded Tomb Group)".			
			2015	"Historic Site 'Mozu Kofungun' Preservation and Management Plan" was developed.			

[] : title of reference literature

Appendix 4.b History of repair and improvement works at the component parts

This table presents a history of repair and improvement works conducted mainly within Historic Sites (designated under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties). Works conducted since the 1960s, when Historic Site designation and administrative management began within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, have been listed. For repair and improvement works conducted by the Imperial Household Agency on *Ryobo*, consult “Appendix 3.d History of excavations at the component parts” (in particular, “Year (FY)”, “Reason for excavation” and “Location excavated”).

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	2005	Sakai City Government	Installation of water duct(s)	Outer bank on the north side of the round rear section
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing	Foot of the mound along the northern and eastern sides of the kofun
6	Osamezuka Kofun	2017	Sakai City Government	Installation of an interpretation board	On the south of the round rear section
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	2017	Sakai City Government	Installation of an interpretation board	On the south of the kofun
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	1984	Sakai City Government	Improvement work as part of park development	Moat
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	1979	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing	
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	1991	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing; gate repair	Southeastern corner of the moat
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2009	Sakai City Government	Fence repair; reinforcement of the walkway	Along the moat on the east side
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2015	Sakai City Government	Fence repair	Along the moat on the east side
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2016	Sakai City Government	Fence repair	Along the moat on the northeast and south sides
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2016	Sakai City Government	Backfilling of the well	At the square front section
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2017	Sakai City Government	Installation of soil retaining plates and vegetation sandbags	Outer sloping side of the moat
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1975	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing and an interpretation board	Foot of the mound along the eastern and southern sides of the round rear section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1990	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing	Northeastern corner of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1992	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of fences; soil retaining and drainage works	Foot of the mound of the southern side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1994	Sakai City Board of Education	Fence repair	
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2002	Sakai City Board of Education	Repair and installation of surrounding fencing	Southwestern corner of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2005	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of fencing	Foot of the mound of the northern side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2009	Sakai City Government	Fence repair	Foot of the mound of the eastern side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2011	Sakai City Government	Ponding prevention work	Northern sloping side of the mound; southern sloping side of the square front section
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	2016	Sakai City Government	Felling of trees affected by oak wilt disease	Mound

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
13	Hatazuka Kofun	1985	Sakai City Government	Improvement work as part of park development	Moat
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site signpost(s)	Northwestern corner outside the moat
13	Hatazuka Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site boundary marks	Around the moat
14	Zenizuka Kofun	2007	Osaka Prefectural Board of Education	Improvement work to the mound (installation of retaining wall)	Mound
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site signpost(s)	On the west of the mound
17	Shichikannon Kofun	1983	Sakai City Government	Improvement work as part of park development	Whole mound
17	Shichikannon Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site signpost(s)	On the south of the mound
17	Shichikannon Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site boundary marks	Around the mound
18	Itasuke Kofun	1966	Sakai City Board of Education	Felling of miscellaneous trees, etc.	Mound
18	Itasuke Kofun	1968	Sakai City Board of Education	Felling of miscellaneous trees, etc.	Mound
18	Itasuke Kofun	1972	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction for embankment	Moat on the south side
18	Itasuke Kofun	1981	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction for embankment	Moat on the west and east sides
18	Itasuke Kofun	1988	Sakai City Board of Education	Repair work on sluice pipes	Moat on the west side
18	Itasuke Kofun	1991	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing	Bank on the north and west sides
18	Itasuke Kofun	1993	Sakai City Board of Education	Installation of surrounding fencing	
18	Itasuke Kofun	2013	Osaka Prefectural Sakai Technology High School	Water quality purification	Moat
18	Itasuke Kofun	2014	Osaka Prefectural Sakai Technology High School	Water quality purification	Moat
18	Itasuke Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Fence post replacement	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
18	Itasuke Kofun	2015	Osaka Prefectural Sakai Technology High School	Water quality purification	Moat
18	Itasuke Kofun	2016	Sakai City Government	Fence repair	Bank on the east side
18	Itasuke Kofun	2016	Osaka Prefectural Sakai Technology High School	Water quality purification	Moat
18	Itasuke Kofun	2017	Sakai City Government	Fence post replacement	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	2014	Sakai City Government	Installation of Historic Site signpost(s)	On the west of the mound
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1970	Sakai City Government	Spillway restoration	Bank on the north side of the square front section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1976	Sakai City Government	Graveyard enlargement	Moat on the east side of the round rear section
21	Nisanzai Kofun	2017	Sakai City Government	Sluiceway restoration	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1975	Fujidera City	Installation of drainage ditches	Outer moat on the east side of the round rear section
22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	1983	Fujidera City Board of Education	Improvement work as Historic Site	Foot of the mound and moat along the northern side of the mound

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1990	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Iris Garden development	Moat on the north side
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	1997	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Flower Garden development	Moat on the north side
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2008	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Countermeasure against mound collapse	Northern slope side of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2011	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	In the north of the round rear section
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2015	World Heritage Inscription Promotion Office, Fujiidera City	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Banks on the west and east sides of the round rear section; islet facility
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Improvement work as Historic Site	Area on the west of the mound
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of walking path(s)	Inner bank on the west side
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2016	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of walking path(s)	Inner bank on the west side
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	2017	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of walking path(s)	Along the bank on the west side
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the south side of the square front section
24	Hachizuka Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Foot of the mound along the southern side of the square front section
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the south side of the square front section
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the east side of the square front section
27	Nabezuka Kofun	1958	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of stone posts for management and interpretation board(s)	
27	Nabezuka Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Mound protection planting such as sodding	Mound
28	Suketayama Kofun	1958	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of stone posts for management and interpretation board(s)	
28	Suketayama Kofun	2012	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Mound protection planting such as sodding	Mound
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1958	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of stone posts for management and interpretation board(s)	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1977	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Plum tree planting	Round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1979	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Cherry tree planting	Square front section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1983	Fujiidera City Board of Fujiidera City Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	
31	Komuroyama Kofun	1984	Fujiidera City Government	Underground Installation of water supply pipes	Round rear section
31	Komuroyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Foot of the mound around the round rear section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1958	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of stone posts for management and interpretation board(s)	
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1983	Fujiidera City Government	Waterway restoration	Along the east side of the square front section and the north side of the round rear section

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1984	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Tree felling	Mound
32	Otorizuka Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the square front section
32	Otorizuka Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the square front section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1979	Osaka Prefectural Government	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980	Osaka Prefectural Government	Ozui River restoration	Outer bank
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1984	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	In front of Chayama Ground (east of the kofun)
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1985	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1996	Habikino City Board of Education	Tentative improvement work (greening)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	1997	Habikino City Government	Waterway restoration	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2001	Individual(s)	Installation of blocks	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Habikino City Board of Education	Tentative improvement work (greening)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2002	Habikino City Board of Education	Construction of a temporary toilet	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2003	Habikino City Board of Education	Planting	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2004	Habikino City Board of Education	Restoration of non-statutory public road(s)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2007	Habikino City Government	Restoration of non-statutory public road shoulder	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Habikino City Government	Curing work to the slope surface of non-statutory public road(s)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2008	Habikino City Board of Education	Repair of surrounding fencing	Southwest part of the outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2009	Habikino City Board of Education	Dangerous tree felling	Southwest part of the outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2014	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	Outer moat on the southwest side of the round rear section
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2010/ 2011/ 2012	Habikino City Government	Curing work to the sloping sides	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2013	Habikino City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	In front of the administration building of Chayama Ground (east of the kofun)
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	Southwest part of the outer moat and bank on the west side
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	In front of the worship place
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Tentative improvement work (flower field development / non-statutory public road widening)	Northern half of the outer moat and bank on the west side
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Onn the west of the round rear section

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2001	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Improvement works such as tree felling	Mound
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the west of the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	1985	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the round rear section side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Repair of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the round rear section side
38	Hakayama Kofun	1995	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the round rear section side
38	Hakayama Kofun	2010/2011	Habikino City Government	Waterway restoration	
38	Hakayama Kofun	2011	Habikino City Government	Fence repair	
38	Hakayama Kofun	2014	Habikino City Government	Fence repair	
38	Hakayama Kofun	2014	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2014	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of a signboard	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2015	Habikino City Government	Dangerous tree felling	Bank
38	Hakayama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the west side of the square front section
38	Hakayama Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the east side of the round rear section
39	Nonaka Kofun	1998	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the south of the mound
39	Nonaka Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the south of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1995	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the north of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2014	Habikino City Board of Education	Tentative improvement work in the surroundings	On the west of the mound
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	On the northwest of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	1995	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the mound
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the mound
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1995	Fujiidera City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the south of the mound
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the south of the mound
43	Aoyama Kofun	2015	Fujiidera City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the south of the mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1989	Habikino City Government	Display of archaeological features by planting (part of park development)	Outer moat on the north side
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1984	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1990	Habikino City Board of Education	Repair of interpretation board(s)	On the east of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1995	Habikino City Board of Education	Repair and installation of interpretation board(s)	On the east and north sides of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2001	Habikino City Government	Tentative improvement work as part of park improvement	Inner bank and outer moat on the west side

ID No.	Component Part	Fiscal year	Responsible Body	Contents of repair / improvement	Location
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2007	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of fences	Foot of the northern side of the mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2008	Habikino City Government	Improvement work as part of park development	On the northwest of the square front section
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2014	Habikino City Board of Education	Dangerous tree felling	Mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2015	Habikino City Board of Education	Dangerous tree felling	Mound
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2015	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of display case(s) for unearthed artifacts	Minezuka Park administration building on the north of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	On the east and north sides of the kofun
44	Minegazuka Kofun	2017	Habikino City Board of Education	Repair of the fences surrounding the mound	Foot of the mound along the northern side of the mound
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1984	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1991	Habikino City Board of Education	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Bank on the north side of the round rear section
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1996/1997	Habikino City Government	Installation of interpretation board(s)	Northwestern corner of the bank
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	2016	Habikino City Government	Repair of interpretation board(s)	In front of the parking lot managed by the Imperial Household Agency

Appendix 5

Supplementary information about comparative analysis

Appendix 5.a Summaries of properties from around the world selected for the comparative analysis

The table shown here lists, arranged by region, the World Heritage properties and those on the Tentative Lists from around the world that are confirmed to include burial mounds.

The descriptions in the column “Main features” are extracted from information available on the World Heritage website, such as each property’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, the Evaluation by the Advisory Body and the Nomination File.

Africa.....	A5-2
Arab States.....	A5-4
Asia / Pacific.....	A5-8
Europe / North America.....	A5-16
Latin America / the Caribbean.....	A5-24

Africa

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
1	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	United Republic of Tanzania	1979, 2010e	iv, vii, viii, ix, x	Mixed
2	Saloum Delta	Senegal	2011	iii, iv, v	Cultural
3	Stone Circles of Senegambia	Gambia, Senegal	2006	i, iii	Cultural
4	Tomb of Askia	Mali	2004	ii, iii, iv	Cultural
5	Oke Idanre (Idanre Hill)	Nigeria	-	ii, iii, v	Cultural
6	Es-Souk	Mali	-	ii, iv	Cultural
7	Gedeo Mixed Cultural and Natural Landscape	Ethiopia	-	i, iii, v, vii, x	Mixed
8	Les Tumulus (Awellos)	Djibouti	-	iii, vi	Cultural
9	Les tumulus de Cekeen	Senegal	-	-	-

*Those in grey boxes are properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Ngorongoro burial mounds, within the Ngorongoro Crater, document the last stages of the development of stone technology and the ultimate transition to Iron Age technology in the area. -They reveal that area appears to have been settled by humans around 2,000 years BP. The burials discovered were associated with ritual practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Of these shell mounds, 28 have funerary sites in the form of tumuli. -They are shell cairns containing the remains of one or many individuals. -The number of tumuli on any given mound is generally in tens; sometimes there are less. The number exceeds one hundred on the three main mounds. -Archaeological excavations of the tumulus mounds have revealed notable artefacts in the form of often remarkable pottery, and funerary objects. -The creation of tumuli on certain large shell mounds occurred later. It started in the 8th century AD and developed through to the 16th century.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The four groups cover 93 circles and numerous tumuli, some of which have been excavated to reveal material that suggest dates between the 3rd century BC and the 16th century AD. -All the circles are found near burial mounds. -Sine Ngayène: 52 stone circles and 115 tumuli. There would be a functional differentiation between burial mounds and stone circles.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The largest stepped, pyramidal tomb some 17 metres in height is constructed of mud bricks faced with mud plaster. At its base it measures 17 by 15 metres. -The Tomb is the most important and best conserved vestige of the powerful and rich Songhai Empire that extended through West Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Its physical attributes include Owa's Palace, Shrines, Old Court, Belfry, Agboogun foot print, thunder water and burial mounds and grounds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ils comprennent des ruines de maisons et (où les murs encore bien dessinés ont plus de 50 cm de hauteur) de mosquées et plusieurs nécropoles marqués par des enclos quadrangulaires et des tombes apparemment préislamiques indiquées par des tumulus de pierres.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sede Megalithic Site: More than 470 stelae, associated with tumulus and the majority of them are found still standing. The height of the cairn seems to be about one or two meter in its central part.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -des complexes funéraires anciens -On décèle deux formes de tumulus: 1. Les tumulus qui ont une forme aplatie. Elles sont édifiées de façon plate et circulaire avec des pierres juxtaposées les unes à coté des autres. Leur originalité est le fait de contenir des stèles aux extrémités. Ces formes de tumulus se trouvent dans les régions des plaines; 2. Les tumulus qui ont une forme pyramidale et demandent ainsi un nombre important de pierres superposées les unes sur les autres. Ces formes de tumulus se trouvent dans les régions montagneuses. -La construction d'un tumulus est réalisée suivant le sexe de la personne qui devrait y être inhumée. Pour celui d'un homme, le tumulus comprend deux stèles placées aux extrémités. Pour celui de la femme, en plus deux stèles, une troisième est placée au centre. -La taille des tumulus s'élève de 2 à 3 m de hauteur et une trentaine de mètre de large.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Les tumulus de terre, communément appelés mbanaar en Wolof, sont des monuments funéraires réalisés avec du sable. -C'est un mode opératoire qui a été décrit très tôt (XIe siècle) par le géographe Andalou Al Beckri parlant de la sépulture du roi de Ghana. à l'origine, le défunt, accompagné de certains membres de sa cour ainsi que d'un important mobilier et de généreuses offrandes, était placé sous le toit de sa case qui était ensuite couverte de terre pour former un tumulus. -D'après un premier inventaire, publié par Martin et Becker en 1984, il existe au Sénégal plus de 10 316 tumulus répartis dans 1 896 sites, ce qui en fait l'une des plus grandes concentrations connues en Afrique. -De tous les sites reconnus au Sénégal celui de Cekeen (Thiékène), village dans le centre du pays, est le plus remarquable. Il abrite le tumulus le plus élevé - environ 12 mètres - compris dans un ensemble qui en compte 56, soit l'un des plus spectaculaires sites à tumulus de tout l'ouest africain.

Arab States

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
10	Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur	Egypt	1979	i, iii, vi	Cultural
11	Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn	Oman	1988	iii, iv	Cultural
12	Tipasa	Algeria	1982	iii, iv	Cultural
13	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	Sudan	2003	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
14	Archaeological Sites of the Islands of Meroe	Sudan	2011	ii, iii, iv, v	Cultural
15	Burial Ensembles of Dilmun and Tylos	Bahrain	-	iii	Cultural
16	Saar Heritage Park	Bahrain	-	-	Cultural
17	Parc National de Bouhedma	Tunisia	-	vii, viii, x	Natural
18	El Gour	Morocco	-	iii	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- Giza with the pyramids of the kings Cheops, Chephren and Mycerinus (around 2500 B.C.). Around the pyramids are hundreds of private tombs(mastabas) belonging mainly to members of the royal family and to higher officials.
- Zawiyet el-Aryan, the remains of two pyramids, one of which unfinished and intended as a tomb for king Nebka, the other attributed to king Khaba of the 3rd dynasty (middle of the 28th century B.C.).
- Abu Ghurab with the sun-temple of Newoserre of the 5th dynasty (25th century B.C.).
- Abusir with the sun temple of king Userkaf and the pyramids of the kings Sahure, Newoserre and Nefirkare (5th dynasty c.2500-2400 B.C.)
- Saqqara dominated by the Step Pyramid of king Zoser (3rd dynasty c.2700 B.C.).

- Hafit-period "beehive" tombs located on the top of the rocky slopes surrounding Bat, while the second group extends over a river terrace and includes more than a hundred dry-stone cairn tombs.
- Another important group of beehive tombs is located at Qubur Juhhal at al-Ayn.
- Most of these tombs are small, single-chambered, round tombs with dry masonry walls dating to the beginning of the 3rd millennium BCE. Others are more elaborate, bigger, multi-chambered tombs from the second half of the 3rd millennium BCE.
- Bronze Age necropolises

- The monumental, circular funerary building, called the Royal Mauritanian Mausoleum, associates a local architectural tradition of the basina type, to a style of stepped truncated roof covering notably Hellenistic and Pharaonic.

- The sites (Gebel Barkal, Kurru, Nuri, Sanam and Zuma) represent the Napatan (900 - 270 BC) and Meroitic (270 BC - 350 AD) cultures of the second kingdom of Kush.
- They include tombs, with and without pyramids, temples, burial mounds and chambers, living complexes and palaces.
- The Napatan-Meroitic pyramids reach the maximum height of 30 m. Unlike the Egyptian pyramids which were built to enclose and hide the burial chamber, the Napatan ones are commemorative monuments to the deceased, buried in a hypogeum underneath. In front of the pyramid a small temple was built, for offerings.

- Meroe became the principal residence of the rulers, and from the 3rd century BCE onwards it was the site of most royal burials.
- Meroe, the capital, which includes the town and cemetery site
- The cemeteries are characterized by tall pyramids. Built either of stone or of burnt brick they would originally have been plastered with lime mortar and then painted.

- a serial property formed by eleven sites. Ten of these eleven sites are archaeological areas consisting of fields of graves which were built by the inhabitants of what is currently the island of Bahrain, between the middle of the 3rd millennium B.C. and the middle of the 1st millennium A.D.
- The urban fabric occupied the empty space between several enormous burial mounds (called "Royal Mounds"), creating an exceptional interaction between a contemporary urban pattern and funeral elements belonging to the Bronze Age.

- South Burial Complex: The so-called 'Honeycomb Cemetery'. Here, there is a large number of interconnecting graves. Each one consisted of a rectangular chamber, usually enclosed by an arc of outer walling tacked on to the side of earlier cells, so that graves multiply outwards from the original single cell at the center. It is a type of burial unique to Bahrain.
- North Burial Complex: A sample of ten graves was excavated by the London-Bahrain Expedition in 1991, but otherwise the cemetery remains unexplored. The cemetery seems to be another of the 'honeycomb' type.
- Single Burial mounds

- Le Parc contient de nombreux trésors archéologiques tels qu'un ouvrage romain de dérivation hydraulique de l'oued Haddaj dans un état de conservation remarquable, des ruines de villas romaines, des citernes bien conservées, des monuments funéraires romains, des tumulus, des tombes méolithiques, des vestiges d'aqueduc, des grottes berbères, des silex taillés...

- Type de Tumulus appelé "Bazina" constitué d'assises en blocs de pierres taillées disposées régulièrement les unes sur les autres en forme de gradins circulaires. Site de l'époque protohistorique (V4me siècle avant J.C.) édifié au profit d'un personnage illustre

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
19	Hamad Town Tumuli Moundfield	Bahrain	-	-	Cultural
20	Les Mausolées Royaux de Numidie, de la Maurétanie et les monuments funéraires pré-islamiques	Algeria	-	ii, iii, iv	Cultural
21	Cultural Landscape of Bisya & Salut and its Archaeological Remains	Oman	-	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural
22	Settlement and Cemetery of Umm an-Nar Island	United Arab Emirates	-	ii, iii	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- A typical tumulus has the following features: a mound of earth with limestone fragments of 1 to 4 m in heights, surrounded by a circular wall on average 6 to 10 m in diameter.
- The tumuli all cover a central rectangular burial chamber, built with rough blocks of limestone, and covered by slabs of the same material. This chamber, usually orientated North South, is built at ground level.
- There is no trace of any coffin-like container, and the body is not covered with earth.
- There does not seem to have been any discrimination: women, men, and children were all apparently entitled to the same type of tomb.

-Le Medracen: C'est un Mausolée numide de marque berbère avec des influences puniques et grecques. Il appartenait aux rois Massyles prédécesseurs de Massinissa et remonte au III^e siècle avant J.C. A proximité une nécropole sur une distance de 2 km et une dizaine de tumulus.-Le Mausolée Royal Maurétanien: a. Cette sépulture royale a été attribuée à Bocchus et remonte au I^{er} siècle avant J.C.

- The original construction of these monumental cairn tombs dates back to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age though many were re-used in subsequent periods.
- Jabal Salut: covered with monumental tombs, most of which were probably constructed in the early third-millennium BC. Most of the tombs have collapsed and of the three excavated so far, none contained any primary third-millennium finds. During the Iron Age new types of tomb were built close to the foot of the surrounding hills, whilst earlier Bronze Age tombs were also re-used. And the importance of visibility and the sacred nature of the surrounding highlands is emphasized by a small shrine located on the highest point of Jabal Salut.

- Fifty stone cairns of different size have been identified on the Umm an-Nar island. These cairns contained burials of the local inhabitants of the island, the largest known community that had lived during the Bronze Age on the southern coast of the Arabian Gulf.
- The tombs are usually described as circular structures with ring walls built of carefully dressed stones, and interior walls constructed of un-worked stones.
- The tombs are divided into three categories of different types. The difference lies in the architecture and not in the finds discovered in them or the burial customs practiced.

Asia / Pacific

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
23	Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai	Mongolia	2011	iii	Cultural
24	Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly	Kazakhstan	2004	iii	Cultural
25	Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	China	1987	i, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
26	Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	China	2004	i, ii, iii, iv, v	Cultural
27	Complex of Koguryo Tombs	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2004	i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
28	Gyeongju Historic Areas	Republic of Korea	2000	ii, iii	Cultural
29	Baekje Historic Areas	Republic of Korea	2015	ii, iii	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- The three sites are said to include many thousands of engraved images as well as hundreds of burial mounds, and other structures of funerary significance.
 - Tsagaan Salaa-Baga Oigor: Ceremonial and funerary mounds, presumably from the Bronze Age and later
 - Upper Tsagaan Gol: This site has a rich assemblage of surface monuments. In addition to the khirigsuur, mounds, circles, and standing stones from the Bronze Age, there are a large number of Turkic enclosures and image stones.
 - Aral Tolgoi: Within the buffer zone are deer stones, burial mounds, and Turkic enclosures reflecting Turkic herders of the Late Bronze-Early Iron Age.
- A huge number of ancient tombs are also to be found including stone enclosures with boxes and cists (middle and late Bronze Age), and mounds (kurgans) of stone and earth (early Iron Age to the present).
 - The kurgan structures are found all over the site with the largest in the foothills, where they are laid out in parallel lines. Up in the mountains they are arranged in small clusters.
 - The kurgan burials are found everywhere in the gorge, consisting of several types differentiated by the structure of the burial construction: kurgans with earthen embankment of diameter 15-20m, height 1.0-2.0m; kurgans with earthen embankment of diameter 4-10m, height 0.1-0.4m, with a ring encircling the basis, an oval stone above the tumulus, a tomb walled by vertical stones and covered by plates; and kurgans of the same size of type 2, but with a line of stones as 'armour' of the earthen embankment.
 - Kazakh Moslem burial places are characterised by having a mound quite small, 0.2-0.5m in height, made of stones.
- Qinshihuang Mausoleum is the tomb of Emperor Qinshihuang, founder of the first unified empire in Chinese history during the 3rd century BCE. Begun in 246 BCE the grave mound survives to a height of 51.3 meters within a rectangular, double-walled enclosure oriented north-south. Nearly 200 accompanying pits containing thousands of life-size terra cotta soldiers, terra cotta horses and bronze chariots and weapons together with burial tombs and architectural remains total over 600 sites within the property area.
- the Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom dating from the 1st century BCE to the 7th century CE comprise archaeological remains of three cities and 40 tombs
 - The tombs of kings and nobles of the ancient Koguryo Kingdom are distributed in the Donggou Ancient Tombs Area of Wandu Mountain City. The 12 imperial tombs take a stepped pyramid form constructed of stone.
 - The burial chambers within were roofed with clay tiles. The tombs of the nobles have stone chambers covered with earth mounds and are decorated with wall paintings, depicting scenes of daily life, sports, hunting, nature, gods, fairies, and dragons.
- Koguryo kingdom: between the 3rd century BC and the 7th century AD.
 - the tombs, built of stone and covered by stone or earthen mounds. These tombs, from the middle period of the kingdom are the representative remains of this culture.
 - About 100 out of more than 10,000 Koguryo tombs are decorated with wall paintings, some 80 of which are in the DPRK. 63 individual tombs including 16 tombs with wall paintings are included in the inscribed property.
 - the tombs are thought to have been made for the burial of kings, members of the royal family and the aristocracy.
 - There are several types of tombs included in the property, based on the number of burial chambers – single chamber, two chambers, and multi-chambers with side chambers.
- the ancient Shilla Kingdom (57 BCE-CE 935). The centre of the town and its suburbs contain many royal burial mounds.
 - The Mount Namsan Belt: The royal tombs, in the form of simple earthen mounds or tumuli, reinforced by layers of stone slabs, are those of Shilla kings from the 2nd to 10th century. There can be little doubt that many others remain to be found on the mountain, which was the preferred burial area for the Shilla rulers.
 - The Tumuli Park Belt: The belt consists of three groups of Royal tombs. Most of the mounds are domed, but some take the form of a half-moon or a gourd. They contain double wooden coffins covered with gravel.
- comprises eight components which are archaeological sites relating to the three capital cities of the late period of the Baekje Kingdom (475-660 CE).
 - Royal tombs at Songsan-ri: include the tomb of King Muryeong and his Queen (Tomb 7) which together with Tomb 6 is a brick chamber tomb with a vaulted ceiling similar to those in China of the period. Other tombs are stone chambers with a corridor and domed ceiling, the traditional type of Baekje tombs.
 - Royal tombs in Neungsan-ri: The seven royal tombs are the stone chamber with corridor type. The tombs were those of the Baekje during the Sabi period. The walls of Tomb 1 contain murals depicting the Four Deities and the ceiling is decorated with lotus and cloud designs.

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
30	Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region	Japan	2017	ii, iii	Cultural
31	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2013	ii, iii	Cultural
32	Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	China	2000, 2003e, 2004e	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
33	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	Republic of Korea	2009, 2013m	iii, iv, vi	Cultural
34	Complex of Hué Monuments	Viet Nam	1993	iv	Cultural
35	Mount Wuyi	China	1999	iii, vi, vii, x	Mixed
36	Takht-e Soleyman	Islamic Republic of Iran	2003	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
37	Liangzhu Archaeological Site	China	-	ii, iv, vi	Cultural
38	The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli	Republic of Korea	-	iii, iv	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- Shimbaru-Nuyama Mounded Tomb Group: a group of 41 funerary mounds built by the Munakata Clan on a plateau overlooking the sea islet and with a visual connection with Okinoshima.
 - The tombs exhibit different typologies – key-hole shaped tombs, rounded tombs, and one squared tomb; they date back to the late 5th through to the 6th centuries.
 - These tombs are indisputably associated with the chiefs of the Munakata Clan.
- the Koryo Dynasty from the 10th to 14th centuries
 - Mausoleum of King Wang Kon: The stone roofed burial chamber is covered by a turf-covered earth mound, with decorative wall and ceiling paintings; Seven Tombs cluster: assumed to be royal tombs. They date from the 12th-13th centuries and comprise earth mound; Myongrung tombs cluster: comprises three tombs, the Myong tomb of Chungmok, 29th king of Koryo, and two other tombs. All three date from the mid 14th C.
 - Mausoleum of King Kongmin: The mausoleum of the 31st king of Koryo and that of his queen stand side by side. They consist of two mounds each over one tomb chamber. The walls of the tomb chambers have mural paintings. This double mound form of tomb for king and queen was followed during the Ri dynasty which took over the Koryo.
- built between 1368 and 1915 AD
 - comprise of the Xianling Tombs of the Ming Dynasty and the Eastern and Western Qing Tombs; the Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty and the Ming Tombs in Beijing, and the Three Imperial Tombs of Shenyang (Yongling Tomb, Fuling Tomb, and Zhaoling Tomb, all of the Qing Dynasty).
 - located in topographical settings carefully chosen according to principles of geomancy (Fengshui) and comprise numerous buildings of traditional architectural design and decoration.
- a collection of 40 tombs scattered over 18 locations
 - built over five centuries, from 1408 to 1966
 - Spots of outstanding natural beauty were chosen for the tombs which typically have their back protected by a hill as they face south toward water and, ideally, layers of mountain ridges in the distance.
 - In addition to the burial mounds, associated buildings that are an integral part of the tombs include a T-shaped wooden shrine, a shed for stele, a royal kitchen and a guards' house, a red-spiked gate and the tomb keeper's house.
- the Nguyen Dynasty, the last royal dynasty of Vietnamese history, from 1802 to 1945 CE
 - the tombs of the Nguyen Dynasty to the south of the Perfume River, which are of interest not only for their architectural qualities but also for their landscaping, set in gardens surrounded by enclosure walls. Among these are the tombs of Gia Long, Minh Mang, Thieu Tri, Tu Doc, Duc Duc, Dong Khanh, and Khai Dinh.
- numerous temples and monasteries, which provided the setting for the development and spread of Neo-Confucianism, a political philosophy which has been very influential in the cultures of East Asia since the 11th century. In particular there are no fewer than 35 ancient Confucian academies dating from the Northern Song to Qing Dynasties (10th to 19th centuries CE).
 - Tomb of Zhu Xi (Neo-Confucianist of the Southern Song dynasty): It was a multi-burial with Zhu's wife Liu. The tomb is an earth mound covered with cobble stones. In front of the tombs are a stone sacrificial table and a pair of stone columns.
- the remains of an exceptional ensemble of royal architecture of Persia's Sasanian dynasty (3rd to 7th centuries)
 - Tepe Majid: the circular mound is in fact a tumulus with a diameter of 50 m, but it has no cellar. No archaeological object was found on the spot. It has been dated to the first half of 1st mill. BC.
- the largest ancient city of late Neolithic Age in the Yangtze River basin.
 - a political, economic, cultural and religious center of the prehistoric Liangzhu Culture (3300B.C.-2300B.C.)
 - Fangshan and Yaoshan Alter-Tomb Sites
- These tombs were first built around 400 CE, at the beginning of Daegaya state formation. Their construction continued into the late fifth century and came to an end in 562 CE.
 - the largest of the Gaya burial grounds of the Three Kingdoms Period
 - The main type of burial chamber observed at this burial ground is the stone-lined burial chamber which was accessed vertically. However, in the case of the later tombs, stone burial chambers with horizontal entrances or corridors were also identified.
 - A total of 704 mounded tombs have been discovered.

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
39	Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae – Haman	Republic of Korea	-	iii, iv	Cultural
40	Western Xia Imperial Tombs	China	-	iii	Cultural
41	Asuka-Fujiwara: Archaeological sites of Japan's Ancient Capitals and Related Properties	Japan	-	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural
42	Northern Tyan-Shan (Ile-Alatau State National Park)	Kazakhstan	-	x	Natural
43	Highlands of Mongol Altai	Mongolia	-	ii, iii, iv, x	Mixed
44	Expansion Project of Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties: King Lujian's Tombs	China	-	ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
45	The Chinese Section of the Silk Roads	China	-	i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural
46	Silk Road	Kazakhstan	-	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural
47	Silk Roads Sites in Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	-	ii, iii, iv, v, vi	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- Gaya had started sometime around the beginning of AD, and existed until AD 562.
 - Gimhae Daeseong-dong Tumuli: the cluster of tombs of kings and upper class of Geumgwangaya. Various types of tombs were identified such as wood-lined burial chamber, double wood-lined burial chamber, pot-shaped coffin, double stone-lined burial chamber, stone burial chamber with horizontal corridor, stone burial chamber with horizontal entrance.
 - Haman Malisan Tumuli: tombs of kings and aristocrats of Aragaya. There are hundreds of small and medium-sized tombs Beginning the wood-lined burial chamber, built sometime around AD, it developed into the large double wood-lined burial chamber over 5m in length in the fourth century, stone burial chamber with vertical entrance in the fifth century, and stone burial chamber with horizontal corridor after the sixth century.
-
- The royal mausoleums of the emperors in the Western Xia Dynasty (1038-1227)
 - the Tangut civilization
 - 9 imperial mausoleums, 254 subordinate tombs, 1 site of large architectural complex and more than 10 brick-and-tile kiln sites. The imperial mausoleums are lined up along the eastern slope of the Helan Mountains from north to south.
-
- archaeological sites of ancient capitals in the Asuka region, where the imperial capital was located from the time of Empress Suiko's enthronement in 592 A.D. to its relocation to Heijokyo (Nara) in 710
 - the remains of temples and burial mounds (the Takamatsuzuka Tomb with its famous wall paintings, the Kitora Tomb, and others)
-
- On the nominated and neighboring territories there are archeological monuments of different epochs. Among them are 3 sites of petroglyphs, 10 burial mounds of early iron epoch, 4 settlements of early iron epoch and 2 medieval sites of settlements.
 - "imperial" burial mounds of east scythians
-
- contains rich overlay of different cultures from the late Palaeolithic through the Turkic period.
 - thousands of burial mounds, among them the Scythian burial tombs, hundreds of standing stones including Deer Stones and Turkic image stones and hundreds of monumental structures of khirigsuur type.
 - the frozen burial complex in Olon nuur: This kurgan contained one of the latest burials of the Pazyryk Culture known today and dates to the early 3rd century BC.
-
- the king's tomb was completed in the eighth month of the 43rd year of Wanli's reign in the Ming Dynasty (1615).
 - While it embodies the high achievement of the planning and landscaping of ancient Chinese mausoleum, the Persian decorations on the stone carvings and the mosaic-like composition on the walls of Baoding reflect technical exchanges in architecture between the east and the west.
 - represent the feudal prince's mausoleum, one type of Ming and Qing imperial mausoleums
-
- Mao Imperial Mausoleum of Han Dynasty and Tomb of Huo Qubing (Xinping)
 - Guoyuan-Xincheng Tomb Complex (Jiuquan)
 - Cemetery of Northern Dynasties and Sui and Tang Dynasty in Guyuan
 - Reshui Tomb Complex (Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture)
-
- Borizhar Burial Grounds: II B.C. – VII A.D. Hundreds of unsystematically situated burial mounds occupy slopes and surface of uplands. This huge burial field consists of burial mound complexes of different periods.
 - Chirik-Rabad Ancient Settlement: The necropolis made of six burial mounds. V – IV centuries BC.
 - Issyk Burial Ground: V – III B.C. The burial ground consists of 45 big imperial barrows in diameter from 30 to 90 and height from 4 to 15m. Most of Issyk burial grounds have stone-earth embankments.
 - Boralday Necropolis: V – III B.C. The burial ground totals 52 earthen barrows. Diameter of barrows varies from 3 to 150m; the height from 0.1 to 14m.
 - Besshatyr Burial Ground: V – IV B.C. It consists of 81 barrows. Diameters of the big barrows vary from 45 to 105 m, their height from 6 to 18m.
 - Barrows and burial mounds of the nobility and ordinary public nomads of an epoch of the early Iron Age and the early Middle Ages can be seen in Kazakhstan everywhere.
-
- Cultural Environment of Manas Ordo: barrows of the well-known Kenkol burial ground (end of the I-st millennia BC - first half of the I-st millennia AD) connected with Huns. Kenkol gorge is rich in different types of nomadic monuments dated from the early Iron Age to XVIII centuries AD inclusive. Petroglyphs and barrows make considerable part.

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
48	Ancient Mountain Fortresses in Central Korea	Republic of Korea	-	iii, iv, v	Cultural
49	Moidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty	India	-	v	Cultural
50	Sites of Hongshan Culture: The Niheliang Archaeological Site, the Hongshanhou Archaeological Site, and Weijiawopu Archaeological Site	China	-	i, iii, iv	Cultural
51	Barrows with stone ranges of the Tasmola culture	Kazakhstan	-	-	Mixed
52	Turkic sanctuary of Merke	Kazakhstan	-	-	Mixed
53	Zarautsoy Rock Paintings	Uzbekistan	-	i, ii, iii	Cultural
54	Yalong, Tibet	China	-	-	Mixed
55	Megalithic mausolea of the Begazy-Dandybai culture	Kazakhstan	-	ii, iii, iv	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

-Samnyeon Sanseong: not only representative of an ancient fortification (from the latter half of the fifth century) with its unique facilities, but also demonstrates the characteristics of a typical defensive city of ancient times. It is also accompanied by ancient tomb mounds.

-12th to 18th CE

-the landscape of Che-Rai-Doi or Choraideo continued to retain its position as most sacred where the departed soul of the Royals could transcend into the after-life. Their unique system of vaulted mounds continued for 600 years,

-Moidams are vaulted chamber (chow-chali), often double storied entered through an arched passage. Atop the hemispherical mud-mound layers of bricks and earth is laid, where the base of the mound is reinforced by a polygonal toe-wall and an arched gateway on the west.

-From the period between 13th CE to 17th CE, wood was used as the primary material for construction whereas 18th CE onwards stone and burnt bricks of various sizes were used for the inner chambers.

-the Hongshan culture

-The Niheliang Archaeological Site: dating back to 5,500-5,000 years ago was a burial and sacrificial center in the late Hongshan period. There are 14 stone mounds ever discovered on the hilltops. Each hill may have a single grave, double graves, or multiple graves. Given the scale, structural form, type and quantity of burial objects, the graves fall into four categories. A large grave is located at the center, dominating the other graves. Altars are located next to the stone mounds.

-the relics of the Tasmola culture belong to the Saka period (VII-III BC) and most of them are located in the same area of the precedent Begazy-Dandybai culture

-one up to four stone barrows, accompanied by menhirs, single or in group, and by two curved stone ranges ('moustaches') 50-200 m. long, departing from the barrows and going east.

-The barrow, when single, contains always pottery, traces of fire and horse skeletons, but never human remains. The monuments are often located near barrows with burials of noblemen and priests, but also near burials of ordinary people, settlements and mines, so their function doesn't seem to be specifically funerary.

-About 300 barrows with stone ranges have been found in Kazakhstan. The 75% are concentrated in the territory under consideration.

-represented by small "temples" consisting of barrows, empty funeral fences and anthropomorphic steles (balbal): totally more than 170 monuments have been found until now, defining a space for burials, worship and ritual ceremonies.

-On this site of the valley is well denoted the ancient terrace, in which many of items of stone rests' constructions and ceramics (including - medieval) are revealed. On crests of ridges, forming watersheds of Zarautsoy with the neighbor valleys, also fixed the rests of stone constructions and barrows.

-the cradle of Tibetan culture

-The earliest and biggest royal mausoleums, the Tibetan Mausoleums, were built in the 8th century when Tibet was unified. There were originally 21 mausoleums and now only 16 remain. The graveyard covers an area of 3,050,000 square meters. The owners of 9 mausoleums have been identified.

-the Begazy-Dandybai culture (XII-VIII century BC)

-The main monuments are megalithic mausolea by reason of their exclusive constructive and architectural character: about 18 of them have been found until now. They have square and oval plan, diameter up to 30 m. As a rule, they consist of two or three perimeter walls made by stone masonry or by vertical stone slabs weighting up to 3 tons: they fence a central room and, covered by slabs, make a gallery around it. In some sites, an entrance chamber is also built. The central chamber has a roof also made by stones and supported by up to 14 square pillars: it contains a massive sarcophagus and an earthen altar.

Europe / North America

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
56	Brú na Bóinne - Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	Ireland	1993	i, iii, iv	Cultural
57	Rock Carvings in Tanum	Sweden	1994	i, iii, iv	Cultural
58	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland	1986	i, ii, iii	Cultural
59	Heart of Neolithic Orkney	United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland	1999	i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
60	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Russian Federation	1992	iv	Cultural
61	Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta	Hungary	1999	iv, v	Cultural
62	Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	Finland	1999	iii, iv	Cultural
63	Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	Greece	1999	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- dominated by the three great burial mounds of Knowth, Newgrange and Dowth. Surrounded by about forty satellite passage graves, they constitute a funerary landscape recognised as having great ritual significance.
- The Knowth group, where the earliest features date from the Neolithic period and the latest from the Anglo-Norman period.
- The Newgrange group is purely prehistoric, with a ringfort, cursus, passage graves and a henge.
- The Dowth group is similar to that at Newgrange but there is medieval evidence in the form of a church and a castle.

- The Bronze Age rock carvings
- A number of Neolithic burial mounds with passage graves survive in the Bohuslan region. The funerary practice changed to burial in cist graves c. 2400 BC.
- Around 1800 BC, the region entered the Bronze Age. Many burial mounds, much higher than those in the preceding period, are to be found in Bohuslan.

- complexes of Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial and funerary monuments and associated sites
- At Stonehenge these include the Avenue, the Cursuses, Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, and the densest concentration of burial mounds in Britain.
- At Avebury they include Windmill Hill, the West Kennet Long Barrow, the Sanctuary, Silbury Hill, the West Kennet and Beckhampton Avenues, the West Kennet Palisaded Enclosures, and important barrows.
- Silbury Hill, the largest prehistoric mound in Europe

- consists of a large chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae); unquestionably among the most important Neolithic sites in Western Europe.
- the thirty-six surviving stones of the circular Ring of Brodgar with the thirteen Neolithic and Bronze Age mounds that are found around it and the stone setting known as the Comet Stone
- the large stone chambered tomb of Maes Howe, whose passage points close to midwinter sunset. built around 3000 BC

- The main prehistoric settlement period was in the 3rd millennium BC, when villages, sacred sites, and irrigation systems were built on Big Zayatskii and Anzer Islands.
- Big Zayatskii Island: a compact group of religious and funerary monuments, including 18 stone labyrinths, over 600 stone burial cairns, and several stone alignments and circles.
- Anzer Island: only four labyrinths and 38 cairns, disposed in three irregular rows along the sea shore.

- Numerous peoples migrated from the east into the Carpathian Basin in prehistory. The nomadic groups that arrived around 2000 BC were the first to leave their imprint on the natural landscape in the form of many burial mounds (kurgans)
- kurgans from as early as the 2nd millennium BC
- the Early Bronze Age burial mounds (kurgans). Their dimensions are variable – 5-10m high and 20-50m in diameter – and they are generally conical or hemispherical.

- the largest, most varied and complete burial site from the Scandinavian Bronze Age, 1500-500 B.C.
- includes 33 burial cairn. The cairns are disposed in several distinct clusters along the crests and upper slopes of a long ridge. Out of eight excavated cairns, six can be dated to the Bronze Age and two to the Early Iron Age.
- The cairns can be classified into several different groups according to their shapes and sizes. Sammallahdenmäki also contains two unusual structures: one oval and elongated structure, which seems to have been enlarged in successive stages, and a large quadrangular cairn, which is unique in Finland and extremely rare in Scandinavia. The cairns have no earth fill.

- the imposing ruins of the two greatest cities of the Mycenaean civilization, which spread around the Mediterranean world between 1600 and 1100 BC
- Knowledge of its two earlier periods I (c 1580-1500 BC) and II (c 1500-1400 BC) comes mainly from burials, notably the shaft graves at Mycenae. Towards the end of Period II more elaborate tomb types developed - large chamber tombs for families and beehive-shaped (tholos) tombs for royalty.
- A series of tholos tombs were built on the southern and south-western slopes of the hill during the Mycenaean Period - the so-called Tomb of Aegisthos (c 1500 BC), the Lion Tholos Tomb (c 1350 BC), the Tomb of Clytemnestra (c 1220 BC)

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
64	Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Italy	2004	i, iii, iv	Cultural
65	Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)	Greece	1996	i, iii	Cultural
66	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	Bulgaria	1979	i, iii, iv	Cultural
67	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	Bulgaria	1985	i, iii	Cultural
68	Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape	Turkey	2014	i, ii, iii, iv, vi	Cultural
69	Nemrut Dağ	Turkey	1987	i, iii, iv	Cultural
70	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	Denmark	1994	iii	Cultural
71	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	United States of America	1982	iii, iv	Cultural
72	Antequera Dolmen Sites	Spain	2016	i, iii, iv	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- These two large Etruscan cemeteries reflect different types of burial practices from the 9th to the 1st century BC.
- Some of the tombs are monumental, cut in rock and topped by impressive tumuli (burial mounds).
- Cerveteri: contains very different types of tombs: trenches cut in rock; tumuli; and some, also carved in rock, in the shape of huts or houses with a wealth of structural details.

- the ancient first capital of the Kingdom of Macedonia
- the royal necropolis, containing more than 500 tumuli, dating from the 11th to 2nd century BC.
- One of the royal tombs in the Great Tumulus is identified as that of Philip II. an artificial mound 110 m in diameter and 13 m high, beneath which four very elaborate royal tombs were discovered.
- To the north-west of the ancient city there is an important group of tombs from the 6th and 5th centuries BC belonging to members of the Macedonian dynasty and their courts.

- this tomb dates from the Hellenistic period, around the end of the 4th century BC. It is located near Seutopolis and is part of a large Thracian necropolis.
- The tholos has a narrow corridor and a round burial chamber, both decorated with murals representing Thracian burial rituals and culture.

- this 3rd-century BC Thracian tomb reflects the fundamental structural principles of Thracian cult buildings. The tomb has a unique architectural decor, with polychrome half-human, half-plant caryatids and painted murals.
- a tumulus 11.5 m high and roughly 70 m diameter
- The disposition of this tomb, very different from that of Thracian tombs with cupolas such as that of Kazanlak fits a Hellenistic model observed in Macedonia.

- founded in the 3rd century BC as the capital of the Attalid dynasty; became a metropolis and was the capital of the Roman Province of Asia during the Roman imperial period.
- From the 3rd century BC onwards, the city was encircled by a ring of grave mounds of various sizes
- Ilyas Tepe: dated by one clay vessel to the second half of the 3rd century BC. A skeleton of a man over forty years old was found in a sarcophagus beneath the debris. It is thought that this the tomb of an eminent person close to the Attalid dynasty.
- Yigma Tepe: a diameter of 158m and height of 35m; archaeological finds date it to the Hellenistic Attalid dynasty.
- Ikili Tumuli (three tumuli): date the tumuli to the second quarter of the 3rd century BC
- Tavşan Tepe: a radius of 100m and is the third largest; it dates to the period of the Hellenistic Attalid dynasty.
- X Tepe: the diameter of this tumulus is 80m; thought to relate to the Attalid dynasty (280-133 BC).
- A Tepe: a diameter of 20m and a height of 4m and is thought to relate to the Attalid dynasty (280-133 BC).
- Mal Tepe: 180m in diameter and 28m high; dated to the Roman period (2nd century AD).

- the Hierotheseion (temple-tomb and house of the gods) built by the late Hellenistic King Antiochos I of Commagene (69-34 B.C.) as a monument to himself.
- With a diameter of 145 m, the 50 m high funerary mound of stone chips is surrounded on three sides by terraces.

- a royal monument during the reigns of Gorm, and his son Harald Bluetooth, in the 10th century
- consists of two flat-topped mounds, 70 metres in diameter and up to 11 metres high, being built of turf, carefully stacked in even layers, with the grass side facing downwards.
- The north mound: constructed over an impressive burial chamber of oak, cut into an earlier Bronze Age barrow of rough smaller dimensions; a high-status pagan burial of the mid 10th century. It is uncertain whether this was a single or double burial.
- The south mound: no burial chamber; precisely orientated towards the Bronze Age barrow underlying the north mound.

- a cultural, religious, and economic centre of the Mississippian culture (800–1350)
- 51 platform, ridgetop, and conical mounds; residential, public, and specialized activity areas; and a section of reconstructed palisade,
- The mounds served variously as construction foundations for public buildings and as funerary tumuli.
- All three types of mounds are preserved, as well as borrow pits.

- three megalithic monuments: the Menga Dolmen, the Viera Dolmen and the Tholos of El Romeral, and two natural monuments. The megalithic structures are presented in the guise of the natural landscape (buried beneath earth tumuli) and their orientation is based on two natural monuments.
- Menga Dolmen: consists of a mound almost 50 m in diameter which covers a megalithic chamber 27.5 m long and up to 6 m wide.
- Viera Dolmen: Its tumulus has a maximum diameter of some 50 m.
- Tholos of El Romeral: with a 26 m long passage that leads to a large corbelled chamber (5.20 m in diameter and almost 4 m high), is the largest tholos (i.e. a circular chamber with a vaulted ceiling) on the Iberian Peninsula.

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
73	Gordion	Turkey	-	iii, iv, vi	Cultural
74	The Ancient City of Sardis and the Lydian Tumuli of Bin Tepe	Turkey	-	i, ii, iii	Cultural
75	Bashkir Ural	Russian Federation	-	i, iii, v, vi, viii, x	Mixed
76	Cetinje Historic Core	Montenegro	-	ii, iii, vi	Cultural
77	The royal necropolis of the Thracian city of Seuthopolis – a serial site, extension of the Kazanlak Thracian tomb	Bulgaria	-	i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
78	Viking Monuments and Sites	Denmark Norway	-	iii	Cultural
79	Grobina archaeological ensemble	Latvia	-	iii	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- In the vicinity of Gordion are approximately 150 earthen burial mounds or tumuli, by far the largest concentration in Central Anatolia. Those that have been excavated range in date from the 9th century BCE into the Hellenistic period (3rd to 2nd centuries BCE), yet the great majority are no later than the 6th century.
 - the final resting place of Phrygian royalty and other elites
 - Most of the tumuli range in height between 3 and 12 m, yet others are considerably larger, the highest of all being the so-called Midas Mound Tumulus, with a present-day height of 53 m. This tumulus covered an intact wooden tomb chamber dating to around 740 BCE; the tomb is the oldest standing wooden structure in the world.
-
- The Lydian tumuli of Bin Tepe: the largest tumulus cemetery in Turkey. Today about 115 tumuli survive in Bin Tepe. The largest is the tumulus of Alyattes, king of Sardis from about 610-560 BC. 355m in diameter and 63m high, this tumulus is among the largest tumuli in the world; its marble chamber was explored in the nineteenth century. Two other colossal mounds dominate the landscape; one, Karniyarik Tepe, has been the subject of archaeological investigation intermittently since 1962, and a number of smaller tumuli and other sites have been partially excavated since that time.
 - Bin Tepe was tightly connected to Sardis as its royal cemetery.
-
- The wildlife preserve "Altyn Solok" (which means a "Golden Bee-tree") comprises objects of historical and ethnographic value, being the domain of the Bashkir national culture: "Masim" ridge, "Babsak-biya" burial mound, "Yilkysykan" lake; 5 sites, explicitly referred to in the Bashkir epos are also found here.
-
- The ancient settlements as well as numerous tombs - burial mounds, also known as 'gomile' constitute the remains of the Iron Age in Cetinje and its surroundings.
-
- As a result of large-scale excavations of the tombs in the Kazanlak hollow, over 300 mounds were studied. Amongst the excavated monuments 15 tombs, three masonry graves and numerous rich burials stand out.
 - There were discovered eight tombs built of stone blocks, one of bricks and one masonry sarcophagus-like grave.
 - Tomb in Golyama Kosmatka mound: There was discovered a tomb with representative facade, rectangular pre-burial chamber with gable roof and dome chamber built of carefully processed granite stones. The burial made in the tomb dates back to the last quarter of IV century BC.
 - Tomb in Shushmanetz mound: a monumental tomb. It dates back to the IV century BC.
 - Tomb in Golyama gola mogila mound: The tomb consists of a round burial chamber with a beehive-shaped dome built of segmental blocks, rectangular pre-burial chamber. dated back to the end of IV century BC.
-
- [Denmark] Jelling mounds, runic stones, palisade area and church (already inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994 as an individual site)
- a unique depiction of the creation of the national state of Denmark and linked to this the transition between the old Nordic religion and Christianity.
 - Of the two large Viking-age grave mounds lying on each side of the church, the one has royal burials of King Gorm the Old. But the mound has been emptied at a very early stage, probably by King Harald, the son of Gorm and Thyre.
- [Norway] Vestfold Ship Burials and Hyllestad Quernstone Quarries
- Vestfold Ship Burials: The Borre cemetery consists of nine large and many small burial mounds and cairns. Some of the mounds have a diameter of more are more than 4Sm and a height up to 6m; The Gokstad mound supplied the first well-preserved Viking ship. Buried with a middle-aged man who had died in battle, gave unique insights in Viking culture; the Oseberg mound that two females had been buried with a ship, a wagon, four sledges
-
- The co-existence of Norsemen and local Curonians has been represented in archaeological findings in flat burial sites (Smukumi, Priediens, Atkalni), burial mound sites (Priediens, Pormali) and hillfort Skabarža kains with its settlement.
 - Porani burial mound site: once had 30 burial mounds ranging 5.7 – 8.3 m in diameter, and 0.3 – 0.6 m in height. These are typical Scandinavian burials, where the dead were cremated outside the mounds and then the ashes were buried together with the included grave goods under the central part of the mound in the subsoil layer in roundish pits on average 0.65 -1.5 m long and 0.3 – 0.55 m deep. In general, this burial site can be dated to 7th-9th century AD.
 - Priediens burial mound site: once had around 2,000 burial mounds of different sizes (diameter mostly 7-10 m, height mostly 0.5 m). In most cases the dead were cremated outside the mound sand then buried in approximately half-a-metre deep and one metre long pits dug in the subsoil under the central part of the mound. The mounds are related to Scandinavian burial sites of 7th-9th centuries.

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
80	Mountainous Phrygia	Turkey	-	ii, iii, iv	Cultural
81	Sites mégalithiques de Carnac	France	-	-	Cultural
82	Le tronçon Bavay-Tongres de la chaussée romaine Boulogne-Cologne située sur le territoire de la Région wallonne	Belgium	-	iii, iv	Cultural
83	İznik	Turkey	-	ii, iii, v	Cultural
84	Lubnice	Croatia	-	v	Cultural
85	Mount Karkom	Israel	-	iii, v	Cultural
86	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks	United States of America	-	iii, vi	Cultural
87	The Turf House Tradition	Iceland	-	iii, iv	Cultural
88	Thracian Tomb with Wall Paintings beside Alexandrovo village	Bulgaria	-	i, ii, iii	Cultural
89	Vardzia-Khertvisi	Georgia	-	ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii	Mixed

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- Along the deep valleys in the region, castles, mounds, tumulus, necropolises, rock-cut worshipping places, inscriptions and reliefs, altars, cisterns, monumental rock-cut tombs and niches have been found as testimonies of Phrygian culture.
 - Tumulus, the tomb structures built mainly between the 8th and 6th centuries B.C., is firstly seen in Anatolia in the Phrygian period. It's probably due to that they retained their burial tradition after migration to Anatolia.
-
- Les vestiges des civilisations mégalithiques (-5000 -2000) sont dispersés dans le Département du Morbihan et dans la commune de Carnac.
 - d'un très grand tumulus au Sud, monument type représentatif des tumulus du type carnacéen (125m x 60m x 12m haut) et d'un dolmen à couloir.
-
- La voie romaine Bavay-Tongres est une section d'un des axes majeurs de la Gaule septentrionale qui reliait deux points stratégiques, la Mer du Nord depuis Boulogne jusqu'au Rhin à Cologne.
 - D'autres monuments caractéristiques jalonnent cette importante voie, les tumuli. Ces tombes monumentales ont été implantées à partir du dernier quart du 1er siècle. Ils se concentrent essentiellement en Hesbaye dont ils constituent un trait marquant. Leurs dimensions sont parfois importantes.
-
- There has been human settlement on İznik since prehistory, as witnessed by discoveries of several mounds and tumuli around.
 - The remains of the fortifications, the grid layout, and the tumuli around the city illustrate the continuity of the landscape.
-
- a fortified urban settlement from prehistoric times which is confirmed by the surrounding tumuli from the Bronze and Iron ages that have been found.
-
- in the Paleolithic period the mountain was an excellent source of raw material for the production of flint tools and an important meeting place. In the Late Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, and beginning of the Middle Bronze ages, the mountain was used as a pilgrimage, ceremonial, and cultic site.
 - The importance of the mountain is indicated by its finds, particularly from the Bronze Age Complex. The burial tumuli, stone circles and other megalithic structures, massebot, and rock engravings reveal that the mountain was sacred as an important cultic and religious center.
-
- nine archeological sites of monumental earthworks constructed by the Ohio Hopewell culture during the Woodland Period (1-1000 CE)
 - Three (Mound City Group, Hopewell Mound Group, and Seip Earthworks), contain large ceremonial mounds.
 - Hopewell Mound Group and Mound City Group are large burial complexes surrounded by irregularly shaped earthen walls.
 - Mound City Group: a very high density of mounds (23 in 5.26 hectares). The mounds and earthen wall at Mound City Group have been reconstructed.
 - Hopewell Mound Group site: more than 30 mounds including the largest Hopewell mound and has the added complexity of separate earthworks within the outer walls.
 - Seip Earthworks: contains the second largest Hopewell mound.
-
- The 14 properties in the series will represent both the different types of building technique, based on the different sections of turf, and the varied forms of turf houses, such as the passage-farm, the gabled-farm, timber front-farm and churches.
 - Hofskirkja in Öræfi (turf church): A small mound distinguishes each of the graves in the cemetery, a rare feature in contemporary burial practice.
-
- a unique example of the domed Thracian tombs. Its construction was preliminarily dated from middle IV century B.C. and the wall painting decoration - from the second half of IV century B.C. (G. Kitov, 2001). It is situated under a mound of 60 m diameter and around 15 m high.
 - the entrance is from the East side and is composed of a dromos of above 9 m length, a rectangular antechamber with width of 1,85 m, length of 1,20 m, and a round camera with diameter of 3,30 m and 3,30 m height.
-
- Archaeological excavations provide evidence on dense habitation of this area beginning from the Eneolithic epoch. Burial-mounds unearthed here (17th-16th cc. BC) confirm existence of the local centre of Trialeti culture. They show that at that period the gorge was inhabited by separate families united in tribal organisations.

Latin America / the Caribbean

No.	Name of the Property	State Party	Date of Inscription	Criteria	Category
90	Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Albán	Mexico	1987	i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
91	Tikal National Park	Guatemala	1979	i, iii, iv, ix, x	Mixed
92	Ancient Maya City and Protected Tropical Forests of Calakmul, Campeche	Mexico	2002	i, ii, iii, iv, ix, x	Mixed
93	Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	Mexico	1987	i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
94	Maya Site of Copan	Honduras	1980	iv, vi	Cultural
95	San Agustín Archaeological Park	Colombia	1995	iii	Cultural
96	Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	1990	iii, vii, ix, x	Mixed
97	Precolumbian Chiefdom Settlements with Stone Spheres of the Diquís	Costa Rica	2014	iii	Cultural
98	Pre-Hispanic Hydraulic System of the San Jorge River	Colombia	-	iii, iv, v	Cultural

Main features (forms, structures, periods of construction, etc.)

- Inhabited over a period of 1,500 years by a succession of peoples – Olmecs, Zapotecs and Mixtecs – the terraces, dams, canals, pyramids and artificial mounds of Monte Albán were literally carved out of the mountain and are the symbols of a sacred topography.
 - The grand Zapotec capital flourished for thirteen centuries, from the year 500 B.C to 850 A.D.
- a major Pre-Columbian political, economic and military centre, is one of the most important archaeological complexes left by the Maya civilization.
 - principal monumental architecture and monuments which include palaces, temples, ceremonial platforms, small and medium sized residences, ball-game courts, terraces, roads, large and small squares.
- the remains of the important Maya city Calakmul, set deep in the tropical forest of the Tierras Bajas
 - the central zone, covering roughly square area measuring 400m by 400m, in which very large public open spaces and the dominant Structure II are the main elements.
 - Between the central and eastern groups is the large pyramidal Structure I.
 - Within this building (known as Structure II sub C) is a barrel vaulted chamber covering over 22m².
- a Mayan sanctuary of the classical period, Palenque was at its height between AD 500 and 700
 - The Palacio ensemble is balanced by the even larger Temple of Inscriptions. Set atop a stepped pyramid located below the Palacio, it was built over a funerary crypt.
 - other magnificent pyramids: to the south-east are the Temples of the Sun, the Cross and the Foliated Cross, and to the north rises the Temple of the Count.
- one of the most important sites of the Mayan civilization
 - the Classical period, AD 300-900
 - The Acropolis, a magnificent architectural complex, appears today as a large mass of rubble which came about through successive additions of pyramids, terraces and temples.
- a northern Andean culture that flourished from the 1st to the 8th century
 - featuring the largest complex of pre-Columbian megalithic funerary monuments and statuary, burial mounds, terraces, funerary structures, stone statuary and the Fuente de Lavapatas site, a religious monument carved in the stone bed of a stream.
 - The ceremonial sites contain large burial mounds connected to one another by terraces, paths, and earthen causeways. The earthen mounds, some measuring 30 m in diameter, constructed during the Regional Classic period (1-900 AD) covered large stone tombs of elite individuals of the well documented chiefdom societies that developed in the region since around 1000 BC.
- The number and variety of archaeological sites , which dates back to the pre-ceramic era around 6,000 years B.C. and continued steadily until before European colonization. Types of features include rock shelters, roads, domestic and ceremonial structures, storage buildings, fences, platforms, agricultural terraces and burial sites. Among these archaeological sites, La Playa, Las Papayas, Los Pinchudos, Gran Pajatén, Cerro Central and Manachaqui Cave are worth highlighting.
 - Los Pinchudos is a burial complex. A funerary enclosure contains small burial mounds and niches: four of the tombs are decorated with Greek fret and zigzag ornament.
- The four sites represent different settlement structures of chiefdom societies (500-1500 CE) containing artificial mounds, paved areas and burial sites.
 - Finca 6 site: Sector two contains two artificial mounds with diameters of 20m and 30m; Sector three corresponds to a looted burial ground; Sector four contains an artificial mound with cobblestone walls and cover. On top of the mound, stone pillars are set as markers and inside excavations revealed childrens graves.
 - The chiefdom settlements fall in the Chiriqui Period (800-1500 CE). Sites of this period typically have housing and burial mounds of up to 30m in diameter.
- The oldest occupation moment corresponds to the development of ridges and drainage systems, terraces for housing and burial mounds where gold and ceramic pieces have been found. However, the region´s height was between the 5th and 10th century AC.

Appendix 6

Laws and regulations which control the property

Appendix 6.a English summaries of laws and regulations which control the property

I. National Property Act

(Act No. 73, June 30, 1948)

Chapters 1–3 Excerpt

Chapter 1. General Provisions

(Purpose of the Law)

Article 1. The acquisition, maintenance, conservation, and operation (hereinafter referred to as the “management”) of national property, as well as its disposal, shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, except as otherwise provided for in other Acts.

(Scope of National Property)

Article 2. The term “national property,” as used in this Act, shall refer to properties becoming nationally owned through national government expenditure, provision of law, or donation, as listed below:

- (i) Immovable property.
 - (ii) Marine vessels, buoys, floating piers and docks, and aircraft.
 - (iii) Appurtenance of immovable property and movable property listed in the two preceding items.
 - (iv) Surface rights, easements, mineral rights, or other rights equivalent thereto.
 - (v) Patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, utility model rights, or other rights equivalent thereto.
 - (vi) Stocks, share options, corporate bonds (including rights displayed on bonds issued by juridical persons under special laws, excluding short-term corporate bonds, etc.), municipal bonds, trust beneficiary rights and those equivalent thereto, stock acquisition rights, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, beneficiary rights of trust and those equivalent thereto, and investment rights (excluding temporary ownership by the government for the investment management of capital or reserve funds and purposes equivalent thereto).
2. “Short-term corporate bonds, etc.,” as set forth in item (vi) of the preceding paragraph, shall be defined as the following:
- (i) Short-term bonds prescribed in item (i), Article 66, of the Act on Transfer of Bonds, Shares, etc. (Act No. 75, 2001).
 - (ii) Short-term investment corporation bonds prescribed in item (i), Paragraph 12, Article 139 of the Act on Investment Trust and Investment Corporation (Act No. 198, 1951).
 - (iii) Short-term bonds prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 54-4 of the Shinkin Bank Act (Act No. 238, 1951).
 - (iv) Short-term bonds prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 61-10 of the Insurance Business Act (Act No. 105, 1995).
 - (v) Specified short-term company bonds prescribed in Paragraph 8, Article 2 of the Act on Securitization of Assets (Act No. 105, 1998).
 - (vi) Short-term Norinchukin Bank bonds prescribed in Paragraph 1, Article 62-2 of the Norinchukin Bank Act (Act No. 93, 2001).

(Classification and Types of National Property)

Article 3. National Properties are classified into administrative assets and ordinary properties.

2. The term “administrative assets” refers to any of the following types of property:

- (i) Property for official use: Property provided in the country for the use of national government affairs, its enterprises, or residential use of its employees (employees as prescribed under item [ii], Article 2 of the

- National Public Officers' Housing Act [Act No. 117, 1949]) or property determined to be provided as such.
- (ii) Public property: Property in the country provided directly for public use or determined to be provided as such.
 - (iii) Imperial property: Property in the country provided directly for the use of the Imperial Household or determined to be provided as such.
 - (iv) Property for forest management: Property in the country provided directly for the use of forest management or determined to be provided as such.
3. The term "ordinary properties" refers to all national property other than administrative assets.

(Meaning of Summarization, Change in Jurisdiction, and Change in Affiliation)

Article 4. The term "summarizing national properties," as used in this Act, shall be defined as using proper methods to manage and dispose of national properties by establishing a system pertaining to national properties; integrating the affairs pertaining to their management and disposal; disclosing their fluctuation in quantity, their present quantity, and their present state; and performing necessary adjustments pertaining to their management and disposal.

2. The term "change in jurisdiction of national properties," as used in this Act, shall mean the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of a national property occurring between the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councilors, the Prime Minister, Ministers of each Ministry, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the President of the Board of Audit (hereinafter referred to as "Heads of Ministries and Agencies").
3. The term "change in affiliation of national properties," as used in this Act, shall mean the change in a national property's affiliation with the department or bureau under which it is affiliated to another department or bureau, in the event that there are multiple departments or bureaus within the same administrative jurisdiction.

Chapter 2. Management and Disposal Organizations

(Management Bodies for Administrative Assets)

Article 5. Heads of Ministries and Agencies shall manage administrative assets belonging to their jurisdiction.

Article 5-2. Of the administrative assets utilized by multiple Heads of Ministries and Agencies, properties that the Minister of Finance designates as requiring integral management shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Heads of Ministries and Agencies appointed by the Minister of Finance from among the Heads of Ministries and Agencies utilizing them.

(Management and Disposal Organizations for Ordinary Properties)

Article 6. The Minister of Finance shall manage ordinary properties or dispose of them.

(Organizations for the Summarization of National Properties)

Article 7. The Minister of Finance shall summarize national properties.

(Succession of National Properties)

Article 8. In the event that the use of an administrative asset has been abolished or when an ordinary property has been acquired, Heads of Ministries and Agencies shall transfer their affairs to the Minister of Finance. However, this shall not apply to properties belonging to a special account pursuant to a Cabinet Order or to properties prescribed in a Cabinet Order as unfit for succession.

2. With regard to ordinary properties pursuant to the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the Heads of Ministries and Agencies shall manage or dispose of said properties over which it has jurisdiction, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6.

(Division of Duties and Duties Performed by Local Authorities)

Article 9. Heads of Ministries and Agencies may allocate a portion of the duties related to national properties under its jurisdiction to department or bureau heads.

2. The Minister of Finance may allocate a portion of the duties related to summarizing national properties to department or bureau heads.
3. Prefectures or municipalities may perform a portion of the duties related to national properties when specified by a Cabinet Order.
4. Affairs to be conducted by prefectures or municipalities pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as being item (i) legally delegated affairs provided in Paragraph 9, Article 2 of the Local Government Act (Act 67, 1947).

(Local Council for National Properties)

Article 9-2. Each local finance bureau shall establish a local council for national properties (hereinafter referred to as a "Local Council").

Article 9-3. The Local Council, in response to inquiries from the Director-General of the local finance bureau, may study and deliberate over the management and disposal of national properties and express its opinions to the Director-General of the local finance bureau with regard to its findings.

2. The Local Council, in addition to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall study and deliberate over the inquired matters pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 28-2; Article 28-4; and Paragraph 3, Article 31-4.

Article 9-4. In addition to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Local Council's organization, members, and other staff, as well as other necessary matters concerning the Local Council, shall be provided in a Cabinet Order.

Chapter 3. Management and Disposal

Section 1. General Provisions

(Management and Disposal Principles)

Article 9-5. Heads of Ministries and Agencies shall manage and dispose of national properties under their jurisdiction, maintaining and preserving them in a satisfactory state through their efficient operation and other proper methods in accordance with its intended use or purpose.

(Summary of Management and Disposal)

Article 10. When the Minister of Finance finds that the proper methods prescribed in the preceding Article are necessary to manage and dispose of a national property, the Minister of Finance may request materials or a report from Heads of Ministries and Agencies regarding the state of the national property under their jurisdiction and perform on-the-spot inspections, or may request a change in its intended use, the abolition of its intended use, a change in its administrative jurisdiction, or other necessary measures.

2. The Minister of Finance, when requesting measures pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article, may request from the Heads of Ministries and Agencies a report regarding the measures taken.
3. When the Minister of Finance has requested a report, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Finance, upon Cabinet approval, may direct Heads of Ministries and Agencies regarding changes in the intended use of the national property under their jurisdiction, the abolition of its intended use, change in its administrative jurisdiction, or other necessary instructions when the Minister of Finance deems it necessary.
4. In order to ascertain whether a person who has acquired a national property by transfer or lease to provide it for a specific intended use is offering it for that intended use, the Minister of Finance or Heads of Ministries and Agencies delegated by the Minister of Finance may request materials or a report from the Heads of Ministries and Agencies regarding the state of the property, or may dispatch an employee of the Ministry of Finance for an on-the-spot inspection.

Article 11. The Minister of Finance shall furnish to Heads of Ministries and Agencies records pertaining to the

current state of national properties belonging to their jurisdiction and shall clearly disclose their condition at all times.

Article 12. When seeking a change in administrative jurisdiction of a national property, Heads of Ministries and Agencies must consult with Heads of Ministries and Agencies having jurisdiction over the property and with the Minister of Finance. However, consultation with the Minister of Finance shall not be required in cases requiring authorization of the Diet or when prescribed by Cabinet Order, pursuant to the provisions of the following Article.

Article 13. The intended use of public property offered for public use as a park or open space, or determined to be provided as such, cannot be abolished or modified; nor can the property be changed to an administrative asset other than a public property without the authorization of the Diet. However, this shall not apply in the event that the property whose intended use is abolished or modified or which is changed to an administrative asset other than a public property has a total property value during the period of April 1 through March 31 of the following year of less than 1.5 billion yen, except when the value of the property exceeds 150 million yen.

2. Acquisition of a property for use as imperial property through donation or exchange, or the change in status of a national property from one other than an imperial property into an imperial property, requires the authorization of the Diet. However, this shall not apply in the event that the property acquired through donation or exchange, or the imperial property, has a total property value during the period of April 1 through March 31 of the following year of less than 1.5 billion yen, except when the value of the property exceeds 150 million yen.

Article 14. Heads of Ministries and Agencies having jurisdiction over the national property shall consult with the Minister of Finance in the following cases. However, these shall not apply in cases requiring authorization of the Diet or when otherwise prescribed under Cabinet Orders, pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

- (i) When intending to acquire land or buildings for administrative asset use.
- (ii) When intending to change the status of an ordinary property to an administrative asset.
- (iii) When intending to change administrative asset type.
- (iv) When intending to change the affiliation or intended use of land or buildings that are administrative assets.
- (v) When intending to relocate or reconstruct buildings that are administrative assets.
- (vi) When intending to offer the use of administrative assets to other Heads of Ministries and Agencies.
- (vii) When intending to offer the use of administrative assets to persons other than the State or to profit from it.
- (viii) When intending to lease land or buildings that are ordinary properties belonging to a special account, when intending to offer its use or profits through methods other than by lease, or when intending to sell the land or buildings.
- (ix) When intending to entrust land that is an ordinary property (including the fixture on the land).

(Change in Administrative Jurisdiction Under Different Accounts, etc.)

Article 15. When transferring jurisdiction or affiliation of a national property between different jurisdictions under different accounts or when offering the use of the property to a different affiliation with different accounts, the transaction occurring between the differing accounts shall be deemed transactions for compensation. However, this shall not apply in cases where the property is offered for the purpose of direct public use in the country and the value of the property is less than the amount specified by Cabinet Order.

(Restriction on Employees' Acts)

Article 16. Employees engaged in affairs concerning national properties shall not acquire national properties they handle by transfer or exchange of self-owned property.

2. Acts in violation to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be void.

Article 17. Deletion

Section 2. Administrative Assets

(Restrictions on Disposal, etc.)

Article 18. The lease, exchange, sale, transfer, entrustment, or capital contribution of administrative assets, as well

as the establishment of private rights on them, shall be prohibited.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, administrative assets may be leased or have private rights established on them to the extent that the lease does not prevent the intended use or purpose of the asset, as set forth in the following cases:
 - (i) In cases where a person other than the State owns or seeks to own a secure building or other structures fixed to the land (excluding cases of owning units of a multi-tenant building jointly with the national government), as specified by Cabinet Order on land that is an administrative asset and deemed conducive to the effective accomplishment of the purpose behind the offering of the land, and the national government leases the land to that person (provided that the person is recognized by Heads of Ministries and Agencies that oversee jurisdiction of the said administrative asset to be appropriate for management of said administrative asset by proper methods).
 - (ii) In cases where the national government leases to a juridical person, as specified by the local government or Cabinet Order, land that is an administrative asset because the multi-tenant building is jointly owned by both parties.
 - (iii) In cases where the national government leases land that is an administrative asset and its adjoining land to a person other than the State (provided that the person is recognized by Heads of Ministries and Agencies that oversee jurisdiction of the portion of said building that is an administrative asset to be appropriate for management of said administrative asset by proper methods) because the national government and the person jointly own units of a multi-tenant building on the land.
 - (iv) In cases where (excluding cases that fall under the preceding three items) a government building, as prescribed in Paragraph 2, Article 2 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Adjustment of Use of National Government Buildings (Act No. 115, 1957) has extra room to spare in the floor area of the site as specified by Cabinet Order, and the national government leases the portion with extra space to a person other than the State (provided that the person is recognized by Heads of Ministries and Agencies that oversee jurisdiction of said government buildings to be appropriate for management of said government buildings by proper methods).
 - (v) In cases where land that is an administrative asset is offered for the use of a railway, road, or other facilities specified by Cabinet Order and operated by a juridical person, as specified by the local government or Cabinet Order, and the national government grants surface rights to that person.
 - (vi) In cases where land that is an administrative asset is offered for the use of electric lines or other facilities specified by Cabinet Order and used by a juridical person, as specified by the local government or Cabinet Order, and the national government grants easements to that person.
3. In the case set forth in item (ii) of the preceding paragraph, when the lessee of the land that is an administrative asset intends to transfer a portion of a multi-tenant building (hereinafter referred to as a "specified facility") owned by the lessee on the said land to a person other than the State (provided that the person is recognized by Heads of Ministries and Agencies that oversee jurisdiction of said administrative asset to be appropriate for management of that administrative asset by proper methods), the lessee may lease the land to the person who is to acquire the specified facility.
4. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to cases when the lessee of land that is an administrative asset intends to transfer the specified facility pursuant to provisions of the paragraph (including cases where it is applied, *mutatis mutandis*, in this paragraph).
5. Acts in violation to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall be void.
6. The use of or profits from administrative assets may be permitted to the extent that it does not prevent the original use or purpose of the asset.
7. In cases where the need arises for the national government to provide administrative assets to local authorities, juridical persons specified in Cabinet Orders among those established pursuant to special Acts, or regional road corporations for the use of roads, water works or sewerage, the national government may offer for use the administrative asset to these persons without recompense or for profit pertaining to a lease, as set forth in item (i), Paragraph 2; surface rights, as set forth in item (v) of said paragraph; establishment of a servitude, per item (vi)

of said paragraph; or authorization of the preceding paragraph.

8. Provisions of the Act on Land and Building Leases (Act No. 90, 1991) shall not apply to the use of or proceeds from administrative assets resulting from authorization pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 6.

(Provisions to be Applied *Mutatis Mutandis*)

Article 19. The provisions of Article 21 to Article 25 (in the event that surface rights or a servitude are established pursuant to the provisions of item (v) or item (vi) of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, Article 21 and Article 23 shall not apply; in the event the use or proceeds are permitted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 6 of the preceding Article, item (ii), Paragraph 1, Article 21 shall not apply) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the leases prescribed in items (i) to (iv) of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the surface rights of item (v) of the same paragraph, the establishment of servitudes under item (vi) of the same paragraph, the leases prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the same Article, and the use of or profit from administrative assets according to authorizations prescribed in Paragraph 6 of the same Article (including cases where provisions of Paragraph 4 of the same Article apply, *mutatis mutandis*).

(The rest is omitted.)

II. Imperial Household Agency Act

(Act No. 70 of April 18, 1947)

Article 1 The Imperial Household Agency shall be established as a body under the management of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet Office.

2 The Imperial Household Agency is responsible for the matters pertaining to the Emperor's acts in matters of state prescribed by national matters concerning the Imperial Household and by Cabinet Orders, and is the keeper of the Privy Seal and State Seal.

Article 2 The scope of authority of the Imperial Household Agency shall be as follows:

- (i) Matters pertaining to research of the Imperial Household system.
- (ii) Matters pertaining to *Gyokokei*.
- (iii) Matters pertaining to granting and acceptance.
- (iv) Matters pertaining to the Imperial Household Council and the Imperial Household Economy Council.
- (v) Storing the Privy Seal and State Seal.
- (vi) Matters pertaining to imperial staff.
- (vii) Matters pertaining to the Imperial Family.
- (viii) Matters pertaining to ceremonies.
- (ix) Matters pertaining to association.
- (x) Matters pertaining to *gagaku* (ancient Japanese court dance and music).
- (xi) Matters pertaining to making entries in and the storage of the *kotofu* (Record of Imperial Lineage).
- (xii) Matters pertaining to Imperial Mausoleums.
- (xiii) Matters pertaining to the archiving of books and records, as well as inventory, reprinting and editing.
- (xiv) The management of Imperial Property.
- (xv) Matters pertaining to offerings and cooking.
- (xvi) Matters pertaining to the Imperial Household's horses and vehicles.
- (xvii) Matters pertaining to the health of the Imperial Family.
- (xviii) Matters pertaining to the Shosoin Treasures and Shosoin Treasure House.
- (xix) Matters pertaining to the Goryo Stock Farm.
- (xx) Affairs that come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency pursuant to Acts (including orders issued thereunder), in addition to the preceding items listed above.

Article 3 In order to accomplish the affairs under its jurisdiction, the Imperial Household Agency shall establish the Grand Steward's Secretariat, the Board of Chamberlains, the Board of the Crown Prince's Household and the Board of Ceremonies (hereinafter referred to as "Board of Chamberlains") and may establish other necessary departments as specified by Cabinet Order.

2 The scope of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Grand Steward's Secretariat and departments shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

3 The Grand Steward's Secretariat, Board of Chamberlains, and departments may establish divisions and offices equivalent thereto. The establishment and the scope of the affairs under the jurisdiction of such organs shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Article 4 The Board of Chamberlains shall be in charge of the following affairs:

- (i) Storing the Privy Seal and State Seal.
- (ii) Matters pertaining to imperial staff.
- (iii) Matters pertaining to the Imperial Family of the Inner Court

Article 5 Deletion

Article 6 The Board of the Crown Prince's Household shall be in charge of the affairs concerning the *Kotaishi* (the Crown Prince).

Article 7 The Board of Ceremonies shall be in charge of the following affairs:

- (i) Matters pertaining to ceremonies.

- (ii) Matters pertaining to association.
- (iii) Matters pertaining to *gagaku* (ancient Japanese court dance and music).

Article 8 The Grand Steward shall head the Imperial Household Agency.

- 2 The appointment of the Grand Steward of the Imperial Household Agency (hereinafter referred to as “Grand Steward”) shall be certified by the Emperor.
- 3 The Grand Steward shall superintend the affairs of the Imperial Household Agency and supervise the duties performed by their officials.
- 4 The Grand Steward may, with respect to the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, furnish a bill and request the Prime Minister to issue a Cabinet Office Ordinance.
- 5 The Grand Steward may, with respect to the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, issue a public notification in the case where it is necessary to issue a public notice.
- 6 The Grand Steward may, for the purpose of giving an order or direction with respect to the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, issue instructions or a circular notice to the competent organs and officials.
- 7 When deemed necessary by the Grand Steward, the Grand Steward may, in order to execute the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, request of the Director-General of the National Police Agency necessary measures regarding the affairs of the Imperial Palace Police.

Article 9 The Imperial Household Agency shall establish one Deputy-Director.

- 2 The Deputy-Director of the Imperial Household Agency shall assist the Grand Steward, coordinate the affairs of the agency, and supervise the affairs of the relevant bureaus and departments.
- 3 The Imperial Household Agency may, when particularly necessary, establish positions that collectively coordinate part of the affairs under its jurisdiction. The establishment, the duties and the fixed number of such positions shall be specified by Cabinet Order.
- 4 The Imperial Household Agency shall establish private secretaries to the Grand Steward.
- 5 The fixed number of private secretaries to the Grand Steward shall be specified by Cabinet Order.
- 6 Secretaries to the Grand Steward shall administer confidential affairs, as ordered by the Grand Steward.

Article 10 The Board of Chamberlains shall establish one Grand Chamberlain and one Deputy Grand Chamberlain.

- 2 The appointment of the Grand Chamberlain shall be certified by the Emperor.
- 3 The Grand Chamberlain shall serve close aides and administer the affairs of the Board of Chamberlains under their orders.
- 4 The Deputy Grand Chamberlain shall assist the Grand Chamberlain and coordinate the affairs of the Board of Chamberlains under orders of the Grand Chamberlain.

Article 11 Deletion

Article 12 The Board of the Crown Prince’s Household shall establish the Grand Master of the Crown Prince’s Household.

- 2 The Grand Master of the Crown Prince’s Household shall administer the affairs of the Board of the Crown Prince’s Household under the orders of the Crown Prince.

Article 13 The Board of the Ceremonies shall establish the Grand Master of Ceremonies.

- 2 The Grand Master of Ceremonies shall administer the affairs of the Board of Ceremonies.

Article 14 The Imperial Household Agency may, when particularly necessary, establish positions that are equivalent to those of directors-general of departments and that have jurisdiction over affairs not under the jurisdiction of the Grand Steward’s Secretariat, Board of Chamberlains and other departments for the efficient performance of such affairs. The establishment, the duties and the fixed number of such positions shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

- 2 The Imperial Household Agency may, when particularly necessary, establish positions that are equivalent to those of directors of divisions and that assist in carrying out all or a portion of the duties undertaken by those in the positions set forth in the preceding paragraph. The establishment, the duties and the fixed number of such positions shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Article 15 Departments, divisions and offices equivalent to a division shall establish the director-general of the department, director of the division, and director of the office, respectively.

2 The Grand Steward's Secretariat may establish a head. The establishment and the duties thereof shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

3 A department may establish deputy-directors. The establishment, the duties and the fixed number thereof shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

4 The Grand Steward's Secretariat, Board of Chamberlains or departments may establish positions, which are equivalent to directors of divisions, that collectively coordinate part of the affairs under its jurisdiction or that have jurisdiction over affairs not under the jurisdiction of the division (including offices equivalent to the division) for the efficient execution of such affairs. The establishment, the duties and the fixed number of such positions shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Article 16 The Imperial Household Agency may, within the scope of the affairs under its jurisdiction, establish an organ consisting of a council system for taking charge of the study and deliberation of important matters and other affairs that are considered appropriate to be processed through consultation among persons with the relevant knowledge and experience, pursuant to the provisions of an Act or Cabinet Order.

2 The Imperial Household Agency may, within the scope of the affairs under its jurisdiction, establish educational and training facilities (including organs and facilities similar thereto) and work facilities, pursuant to the provisions of an Act or Cabinet Order.

Article 17 The Imperial Household Agency shall establish a local branch office in Kyoto.

2 The Kyoto Office shall handle a portion of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Household Agency, pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

3 The location and internal organization of the Kyoto Office shall be specified by Cabinet Ordinance.

Article 18 The provisions of Article 56 and Article 57 of the Act for Establishment of the Cabinet Office (Act No. 89 of 1999), and the provisions of Article 58, Paragraph 4 of the Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Imperial Household Agency and the Grand Steward, respectively.

2 The provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 4 of the Act for Establishment of the Cabinet Office shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the orders pursuant to Article 58, Paragraph 4 of the Act applied in the preceding paragraph.

Supplementary Provisions (omitted)

III. Imperial House Law

(Law No. 3 of January 16, 1947)

Chapter 1 Succession to the Imperial Throne

Article 1 The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by a male from a male line of Imperial Lineage.

Article 2 The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by members of the Imperial Family according to the following order:

- (i) The eldest son of the Emperor
 - (ii) The eldest son of the Emperor's eldest son
 - (iii) Other descendants of the eldest son of the Emperor
 - (iv) The second son of the Emperor and his descendants
 - (v) Other descendants of the Emperor
 - (vi) Brothers of the Emperor and their descendants
 - (vii) Uncles of the Emperor and their descendants
- 2 Where no member of the Imperial Family falls under the respective items in the preceding paragraph, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the member of the Imperial Family next in lineage.
- 3 In the case of the two preceding paragraphs, precedence shall be given to the senior line, and among members of equal standing, to the senior member.

Article 3 In the event the Imperial Heir is afflicted with a mental or physical incurable serious illness, or there is a serious hindrance preventing the heir from ascending the throne, the order of succession may be changed by a decision from the Imperial House Council and in accordance with the order stipulated in the preceding Article.

Article 4 Upon the death of the Emperor, the Imperial Heir shall immediately ascend the throne.

Chapter 2 The Imperial Family

Article 5 Members of the Imperial Family shall include: the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, *Shinno* (Imperial Prince), the consorts of *Shinno*, *Naishinno* (Imperial Princess), *O* (Prince), the consorts of *O*, and *Jo-o* (Princess).

Article 6 The legitimate children of an Emperor and the legitimate grandchildren of an Emperor from the legitimate male line shall be *Shinno* in the case of a male, and *Naishinno* in the case of a female. The legitimate descendants of an Emperor of the third generation and beyond from the legitimate male line shall be *O* in the case of a male and *Jo-o* in the case of a female.

Article 7 In a case where an *O* succeeds to the Throne, his brothers and sisters who are *O* and *Jo-o* shall specifically become *Shinno* and *Naishinno*, respectively.

Article 8 The prince who is the Imperial Heir is called "*Kotaishi*." If there is no *Kotaishi*, the imperial grandchild who is the Imperial Heir shall be called "*Kotaison*."

Article 9 The Emperor and members of the Imperial Family may not adopt children.

Article 10 The institution of the Empress and the marriage of male members of the Imperial Family are contingent upon the decisions of the Imperial House Council.

Article 11 Upon his or her own desire, *Naishinno*, *O* or *Jo-o*, aged 15 or older, may renounce his or her Imperial status, and by decision from the Imperial House Council.

- 2 In addition to the case set forth in the preceding paragraph, if there are compelling reasons, *Shinno* (excluding *Kotaishi* and *Kotaison*), *Naishinno*, *O* or *Jo-o* may lose their Imperial status based on a decision from the Imperial House Council.

Article 12 A female from the Imperial Family shall lose her Imperial status by marrying a person other than the Emperor or a person other than a member of the Imperial Family.

Article 13 The consort of a *Shinno* or *O* who loses his Imperial status, as well as his direct descendants and

their consorts, excluding females married to other Imperial Family members and their direct descendants shall simultaneously lose their Imperial status. However, the direct descendants and their consorts may retain their Imperial status pursuant to the decision from the Imperial House Council.

Article 14 When a female not of Imperial background marries a *Shinno* or *O* and later loses her husband, she may renounce her Imperial status according to her own desire.

2 The female in the preceding paragraph may lose her Imperial status upon the loss of her husband if there are compelling reasons other than the events stated in the same paragraph, pursuant to a decision from the Imperial House Council.

3 The female in Paragraph 1 shall lose her Imperial status in the case of a divorce.

4 The provisions of Paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall apply to females married to other Imperial Family members as specified in the preceding Article.

Article 15 Persons outside the Imperial Family and their descendants shall not become members thereof, except in the case where a female becomes Empress or marries a member of the Imperial Family.

Chapter 3 Regency

Article 16 In the case where the Emperor has not come of age, a Regency shall be established.

2 In the case where the Emperor is afflicted with a serious mental or physical illness, or there is a serious hindrance preventing him from performing his acts regarding matters of state, a Regency shall be instituted by a decision from the Imperial House Council.

Article 17 The Regency shall be assumed by a member of the Imperial Family of age according to the following order:

- (i) The *Kotaishi*, or *Kotaison*
- (ii) A *Shinno* and an *O*
- (iii) The Empress
- (iv) The Empress Dowager
- (v) The Grand Empress Dowager
- (vi) A *Naishinno* and a *Jo-o*

2 In the case of Item (ii) in the preceding paragraph, the order of succession to the Throne shall apply. In the case of Item (vi) in the same paragraph, the order of succession to the Throne shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 18 In a case where the Regent, or a person falling in the order of assumption of Regency, is afflicted with a serious mental or physical illness, or there is a serious hindrance, the Imperial House Council may decide to change the Regent or the order of assumption of Regency, according to the order stipulated in the preceding Article.

Article 19 If a member of the Imperial Family assumes Regency because a person of higher precedence has not reached the age of majority or because of obstacles mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this member shall not yield his or her responsibilities as a Regent even when the said member has reached majority or no longer has those obstacles, except when such person is the *Kotaishi* or *Kotaison*.

Article 20 In a case where the obstacles specified in Article 16, Paragraph 2 have been removed, the Regency shall be abolished by decision of the Imperial House Council.

Article 21 The Regent shall not be subject to legal action while in office. However, the right to take that action is not hereby impaired.

Chapter 4 Age of Majority; Honorific Titles; Ceremony of Accession; Imperial Funerals; Record of Imperial Lineage; and Imperial Mausoleums

Article 22 The age of majority for the Emperor, *Kotaishi* and *Kotaison* shall be eighteen years.

Article 23 The honorific title for the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager shall be "*Heika*."

2 The honorific title for the members of the Imperial Family other than those mentioned in the preceding

paragraph shall be “*Denka*.”

Article 24 The Ceremony of Accession shall be held upon succession to the Throne.

Article 25 Upon the death of the Emperor, the Rites of an Imperial Funeral shall be held.

Article 26 Matters pertaining to the status of the Emperor and of Imperial Family members shall be registered in the Record of Imperial Lineage.

Article 27 The graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager, shall be called “*Ryo*,” and the graves of all other members of the Imperial Family shall be called “*Bo*.” Matters relating to *Ryo* and *Bo* shall be recorded in the *Ryo* Register and the *Bo* Register, respectively.

Chapter 5 The Imperial House Council

Article 28 The Imperial House Council shall be composed of ten members.

2 The members shall consist of two members of the Imperial Family, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President and Vice President of the House of Councilors, the Prime Minister, the Grand Steward of the Imperial Household Agency, the Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

3 The Imperial Family members and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who are to become Council members, shall be chosen by mutual election among Imperial Family members of age and among Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, respectively.

Article 29 The member of the Imperial House Council who is the Prime Minister shall preside over its meetings.

Article 30 Ten reserve members shall be appointed to the Imperial House Council.

2 The provisions of Article 28, Paragraph 3 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to reserve members from the Imperial Family and for the Supreme Court Justice in the Council.

3 The reserve members for the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for the President and Vice President of the House of Councilors in the Council shall be selected by mutual election from among the members of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councilors.

4 The number of reserve members mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs shall be the same as the number of members represented in the Council, and the order of assuming their duties shall be determined at the time of the mutual election.

5 The reserve member for the Prime Minister in the Council shall be the Minister of State who has been designated to temporarily perform the functions of the Prime Minister under the provisions of the Cabinet Law.

6 The reserve member for the Grand Steward of the Imperial Household Agency in the Council shall be designated by the Prime Minister from among the officials of the Imperial Household Agency.

7 When a hindrance prevents the Council member from attending to his or her duties or when his or her post is vacant, the reserve member for Council members shall perform the Council member's duties.

Article 31 Upon dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, Vice-Speaker and members of the House of Representatives mentioned in Article 28 and the preceding paragraph, shall be the persons who were the Speaker, Vice-Speaker and members of the House of Representatives at the time of its dissolution, until their respective successors have been selected.

Article 32 The term of office for members of the Imperial Family and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the Council, as well as their reserve members, shall be four years.

Article 33 The Imperial House Council shall be convened by the Council Chairperson.

2 The Imperial House Council must be convened if demanded by four or more members in the cases prescribed under Article 3; Article 16, Paragraph 2; Article 18 and Article 20.

Article 34 The Imperial House Council shall not commence proceedings or make decisions unless six or more members are present.

Article 35 Deliberations of the Imperial House Council shall be decided by a majority vote of two-thirds or more of the members present pertaining to the events in Article 3; Article 16, Paragraph 2; Article 18 and Article 20. All other cases shall be decided by a majority vote.

2 In the case as set forth in the latter clause of the preceding paragraph, in the event of a tie in the number of

votes, the Chairperson shall cast the deciding vote.

Article 36 A member may not participate in the deliberation of any matter in which he or she has a special interest.

Article 37 The Imperial House Council shall exercise only those powers provided for by this and other laws.

Supplementary Provisions

- 1 This Law shall come into force as of the date of promulgation of the Constitution of Japan.
- 2 The present members of the Imperial Family shall be considered as the members of the Imperial Family under this Law. Regarding the application of the provisions of Article 6, they shall be considered legitimate offspring from the legitimate male line.
- 3 The present *Ryo* and *Bo* shall be considered the *Ryo* and *Bo* as specified under Article 27.

IV. Laws for the Protection of the Cultural Properties (Full text)

Laws for the Protection of the Cultural Properties

(Law No. 214, 1950)

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Supplementary Provisions

Chapter I General Provisions

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1 The purpose of this Law is to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.

(Definition of Cultural Properties)

Article 2 "Cultural properties" in this Law shall be the following:

- (1) Structures, pictures, sculptures, crafts, calligraphic works, classical books, ancient documents, and other tangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (including land and other objects which, in combination with these items, form the value of the cultural property), archaeological artifacts and other historical materials of high scientific value (hereinafter referred to as "tangible cultural properties");
 - (2) Arts and skills employed in drama, music and craft techniques, and other intangible cultural products, which possess a high historical and/or artistic value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "intangible cultural properties");
 - (3) Manners and customs related to food, clothing and housing, to occupations, religious faith, annual events, and other matters; folk performing arts, folk techniques, and apparel, tools and implements, houses and other objects used in connection with the foregoing, which are indispensable for the understanding of changes in the modes of life of the Japanese people (hereinafter referred to as "folk-cultural properties");
 - (4) Shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, former residences, and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value for Japan; gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high scenic or artistic value for Japan; and animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter migration sites), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including land where unique natural phenomena are found), which possess a high scientific value for Japan (hereinafter referred to as "monuments");
 - (5) Landscapes that have developed in association with the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people together with the local features, which are indispensable to the understanding of the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people of Japan (hereinafter known as "Cultural Landscapes".);
 - (6) Groups of historical buildings of high value which form historical scenery in combination with their environs (hereinafter referred to as "groups of historical buildings").
2. The term "Important Cultural Properties" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 27 to 29 inclusive, Article 37, Article 55 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 item (1), Article 165, Article 171 and Supplementary Provisions Article 3) shall be construed as including National Treasures.
3. The term "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments" used in the provisions of this Law (excepting the provisions of Article 109, Article 110, Article 112, Article 122, Article 131 paragraph 1 item (4), Article 153 paragraph 1 items (7) and (8), Article 165 and Article 171), shall be construed as including Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

(Duty of the Government and Local Public Bodies)

Article 3 The Government and the local public bodies shall, recognizing that the cultural properties of the country are indispensable to the correct understanding of its history, and culture, and that they form a foundation for its cultural development for the future, make efforts to ensure that the purport of this Law is thoroughly understood by the public, so that such properties may be duly preserved.

(Duties of the Public, Owners, and others)

Article 4 The public shall faithfully cooperate with the measures taken by the Government and the local public bodies for the attainment of the purpose of this Law.

2. The owners of cultural properties and other persons concerned shall preserve such properties with good care

and utilize them for cultural purposes, by making them available for public display, or by other means, in full consciousness that cultural properties are valuable national possessions.

3. In the execution of this Law, the Government and the local public bodies shall respect the ownership and other property rights of the persons concerned.

Chapter II Deleted.

Articles from 5 to 26 inclusive. Deleted.

Chapter III Tangible Cultural Properties

Section 1. Important Cultural Properties

Subsection 1. Designation

(Designation)

Article 27 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of tangible cultural properties as Important Cultural Properties.

- 2 From among the Important Cultural Properties, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate as National Treasures those properties which are of especially high value from the viewpoint of world culture and which are irreplaceable treasures of the nation.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

Article 28 Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.

2. Designation under the provisions of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned as of the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.
- 3 When the designation under the provision of the preceding Article has been made, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of designation to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
- 4 The items to be entered in the certificate of designation and other necessary matters relative to such certificates shall be determined by ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT hereinafter).
- 5 When the owner has received the certificate of designation of the National Treasure in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days the certificate of designation of the Important Cultural Property which has now been designated as a National Treasure.

(Annulment)

Article 29 In case a National Treasure or an Important Cultural Property has lost its value as such or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.

2. The annulment of designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the National Treasure or the Important Cultural Property concerned.
3. To the annulment of designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

4. When the owner has received the notice under paragraph 2, he/she shall return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation within thirty (30) days.
5. In cases where the designation of a National Treasure has been annulled under paragraph 1, but where the designation of the same tangible property as an Important Cultural Property has not been annulled, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue to the owner without delay a certificate designating the same property as an Important Cultural Property.

Subsection 2. Custody

(Instruction regarding Method of Custody)

Article 30 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner of an Important Cultural Property with respect to the custody thereof.

(Custody Duties of Owner, or Custodian)

Article 31 The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law, as well as MEXT orders or instructions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued there under.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property may, when there exist special reasons, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Section and in Chapter VI referred to as "custodian").
3. When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has appointed a custodian in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, such owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the appointment to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the custodian so appointed. These provisions shall also apply to the cases where the custodian has been released of the responsibility.
4. The provisions of the preceding Article and paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodian.

(Changes of Owner or Custodian)

Article 32 When the owner of an Important Cultural Property has been changed, the new owner shall report in writing within twenty (20) days the changes to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, attaching to the report the certificate of designation issued to the former owner.

2. The owner of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed the custodian, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance, under joint signature with the newly appointed custodian. In this case the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall not apply.
3. The owner or the custodian of an Important Cultural Property shall, when he/she has changed his/her name, title or address, report in writing within twenty (20) days the change to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When the change has occurred in the name, title or address of the owner, he/she shall attach the certificate of designation to the report to be submitted.

(Custody by Custodial Body)

Article 32-2 With regard to an Important Cultural Property, in cases where its owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of such Important Cultural Property (including the custody of such facilities, equipment or any other objects as are needed for its preservation and are owned by or under the custody of the owner of the said Important Cultural Property).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance obtain the consent of the owner of the Important Cultural Property concerned (excluding the case where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title, as well as that of the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
3. The appointment under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner, the possessor/occupant and the local public body or other juridical person, prescribed in the preceding paragraph.
4. To the appointment under the provision of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
5. The owner or the possessor/occupant of an Important Cultural Property shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the act of custody or the execution of measures necessary for the custody by the local public body or other juridical person appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Section and Chapter VI referred to as the "custodial body").
6. The provisions of Article 30 and Article 31 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodial body.

Article 32-3 In cases where the reasons provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have ceased to exist or where there are any other special reasons, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and of Article 28 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 32-4 The expenses required for the custody by the custodial body shall, unless otherwise provided for in this Law, be borne by the said body.

2. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon by the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody conducted by the former.

(Destruction, Damage, etc.)

Article 33 When whole or part of an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed, damaged, lost or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Change of Location)

Article 34 When the location of an Important Cultural Property is to be changed, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report it in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least twenty (20) days prior to the date on which the location is to be changed, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance and attaching to the report the certificate of designation. However, in cases provided for by MEXT ordinance, it may be unnecessary to report it at all or to attach the certificate of designation to the report, or it may suffice to file an *ex post facto* report in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance.

Subsection 3. Protection

(Repair)

Article 34-2 The repair of an Important Cultural Property shall be conducted by its owner. It shall, however, be conducted by the custodial body, if such has been appointed.

(Repair by Custodial Body)

Article 34-3 In case the custodial body conducts the repair of the Important Cultural Property under its custody, the said body shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner of the said property (except for the cases where the owner is not traceable) and of its possessor/occupant by title regarding the method and the time of the repair.

2. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 and Article 32-4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in case the custodial body conducts such repair.

(Subsidy for Custody or Repair)

Article 35 In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property or its custodial body is unable to bear the large expenses required for the custody or repair of such property, or where there exist any other special circumstances, the Government may grant a subsidy to the said owner or custodial body so as to cover part of such expenses.

2. In cases where a subsidy under the preceding paragraph is granted, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, as a condition thereof, give instructions regarding matters necessary to the custody or repair.
3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary, direct and supervise the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property for which a subsidy is granted under the provisions of paragraph 1.

(Order or Advice on Custody)

Article 36 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that the Important Cultural Property is in danger of destruction, damage or theft due to the incompetence of the person who is in charge of its custody, or to an inappropriate method of custody, he/she may order or advise the owner, custodian or custodial body of such property with respect to the measures necessary for its custody, such as the appointment or change of the person in charge of its custody, the improvement of the method of custody, the provision of fire prevention and other facilities for its preservation.

2. The expenses required for such measures as may be taken based on orders or advice given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be borne, in whole or in part, by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury under the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(Orders or Advice on Repair)

Article 37 When a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary orders or advice on its repairs to the owner or the custodial body concerned.

2. In cases where an Important Cultural Property other than a National Treasure is damaged, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary to repair it in order to ensure its proper preservation, he/she may give necessary advice on its repair to the owner or the custodial body concerned.
3. The expenses required for repairs conducted following orders or advice given under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs may be borne in whole or in part by the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.
4. The provision of Article 35 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cases where whole or part of the expenses is borne by the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Execution of Repairs of National Treasures by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 38 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in either of the following cases, undertake the repair of National Treasures or take preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft:

- (1) When the owner, the custodian or the custodial body does not comply with the order given in accordance with the provision of the preceding two Articles;
- (2) When, in cases where the National Treasure has been damaged or where it is in danger of destruction, damage or theft, it is deemed inadvisable to have the repair undertaken or the preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft taken by the owner, the custodian or the custodial body.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake repairs or take measures under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue a writ to the owner, the custodian or the custodial body concerned stating the necessary items such as the name of the National Treasure in question, the substance of the repairs or measures, the date of commencement of the work and other details, and at the same time give notice thereof to its possessor/occupant by title.

Article 39 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in carrying out repairs or measures according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the execution of the said repairs or measures and for the custody of the National Treasure concerned.

2. The person or persons who have been assigned responsibility under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, when they execute the said repairs or measures, carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
3. The provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the execution of the repairs and measures under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

Article 40 The expenses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, charge the owner (or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) part of the expenses required for the repairs or measures executed under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1; however, this shall apply exclusively to either of the cases, falling under paragraph 1 item (2) of the same Article, where the immediate causes which brought about the necessity of such repair or measures rest with the owner, the custodian or the custodial body, or where the owner or the custodial body is capable of bearing part of such expenses.
3. To the charging of expenses under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the Law for Administrative Execution by Proxy (Law No. 43 of 1948) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 41 The State shall indemnify the person or persons, who have suffered a loss in the repairs or measures executed under the provision of Article 38 paragraph 1, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
3. Any person who is not satisfied with the amount of the indemnity payable under the preceding paragraph may demand an increase in the amount by litigation; however, this shall not apply when three (3) months have passed after receiving the notice of determination of the indemnity mentioned in the same paragraph.
4. In case of litigation under the preceding paragraph, the State shall be the defendant.

(Reimbursement in the case of assignment of Important Cultural Property for which subsidies have been granted)

Article 42 In case the then owner of an Important Cultural Property for which the State has granted subsidies under Article 35 paragraph 1 or borne expenses under Article 36 paragraph 2, Article 37 paragraph 3 or Article 40 paragraph 1, for the repairs or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "repairs, etc."), his/her heir, legatee or donee (including the second or subsequent heir, legatee or donee; hereinafter the same in this Article) (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "owner, etc.") has assigned the said Important Cultural Property for a consideration after performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State has granted subsidies or borne expenses, he/she shall reimburse the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance the total amount of the said subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State (as for the expenses borne by the National Treasury under the provision of Article 40 paragraph 1, the amount of such expenses less the amount of money charged to the owner in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of the same Article; the same holds for the remainder of this Article) minus the sum spent by himself/herself for repairs, etc., of the said cultural property since the performance of the said repairs, etc., (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "the amount of reimbursement").

2. "The amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State" provided for in the preceding paragraph shall

be the sum corresponding to that which is arrived at by dividing the amount of the subsidies or the expenses defrayed by the State by the number of durable years (number of years the property is expected to last without need for repair) fixed individually by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in regard to the Important Cultural Property or its parts subjected to such repairs, etc. and then by multiplying the quotient by the number of years not counting fractional periods of less than a year deducting from such number of years that have passed since the time of the repairs, etc. until the time of assignment of the same property.

3. In case the value of such Important Cultural Property has deteriorated considerably through a cause not imputable to the owner, etc., or in case he/she has assigned the said Important Cultural Property to the State, after the performance of the repairs, etc. for which the State granted subsidies or bore expenses, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may exempt whole or part of the amount of reimbursement.
4. In case the person in question fails to pay within the time limit fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs the amount of reimbursement due, the State may collect it following the procedure for enforced collection of national tax. In this case, the order of priority in collection shall be after national and local taxes.
5. In case the person who is to pay the amount of reimbursement is the heir, legatee or donee, the sum corresponding to the quotient obtained by dividing the sum equivalent to the difference between the amount of inheritance tax or donation tax provided for as follows in item (1) and the amount provided for in item (2), by the number of years provided for in item (3), multiplied by the number of years provided for in item (4), shall be deducted from the amount of reimbursement he/she is to be charged:
 - (1) The amount of inheritance tax or donation tax the person concerned has already paid or is obliged to pay in acquiring the Important Cultural Property concerned;
 - (2) The amount corresponding to the inheritance tax or donation tax which is supposed to be imposed upon the person concerned for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question which is or are included in the value of assessment used as a basis of calculation of the tax under the preceding item, when worked out on the basis of the same value of assessment less the total amount of the subsidies or the expenses, mentioned in paragraph 1, defrayed by the State for the repairs, etc. which have been carried out prior to the time of such inheritance, bequest or donation in regard to the said Important Cultural Property or its parts in question;
 - (3) The number of residual years (not counting fractional periods of less than a year) obtained by deducting from the number of durable years fixed by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the number of years that have passed since the time of performance of such repairs, etc. until the time of inheritance, bequest or donation of the property concerned;
 - (4) The number of durable years remaining for the Important Cultural Property or its parts in question, provided for in paragraph 2.
6. With respect to the amount of subsidies or expenses defrayed by the State as provided for in paragraph 1, which is referred to in item (2) of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, "the time of assignment" in the same paragraph shall read "the time of inheritance, bequest or donation."
7. In the assessment of the amount of capital gains under Article 33 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law (Law No.33 of 1965) relative to the assignment provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article by the person who pays the amount of reimbursement according to the provisions of the same paragraph, the amount of reimbursement there under shall be taken as an expense related to assignment as provided for in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the same Law.

(Restriction on Alteration of Existing State)

Article 43 Any person who intends to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are

negligible.

2. The scope of the maintenance measures referred to in the proviso to the preceding paragraph is stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. In giving permission as referred to in paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may as a condition thereof give necessary instructions regarding the alteration of the existing state or acts affecting preservation referred to in the same paragraph.
4. In case a person who has received permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the act of altering the existing state or act affecting preservation, for which the permission has been given, or cancel the permission.
5. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the fact that they failed to obtain permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission given was attached with conditions under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
6. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Report on Repairs, etc.)

Article 43-2 In case any Important Cultural Property is to be repaired, its owner or its custodial body shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date on which such repair is to be started; however, this shall not apply to cases where permission must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and to other cases as provided for by MEXT ordinance.

2. Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Important Cultural Property, he/she may provide technical guidance and advice in regard to the repair of the Important Cultural Property which has been reported under the preceding paragraph.

(Prohibition of Exportation)

Article 44 Important Cultural Properties shall not be exported; this shall not apply, however, in cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given permission for exportation in recognition of special necessity from the viewpoint of international exchange of culture or from other considerations.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

Article 45 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Cultural Property, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of acts or order the provision of necessary facilities, within an area designated by him/her.

2. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss from the dispositions taken in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*

(Offer of Sale to the State)

Article 46 Any person who desires to assign an Important Cultural Property for a consideration shall beforehand file in writing with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale of the said property to the State, stating therein the name of the assignee, the estimated value of the consideration (in cases where the stipulated consideration is not money, its value must be estimated based on its worth in current prices; hereinafter the same) and any other matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. The reasons for wishing to assign the property to the said assignee may be listed in the written offer of the preceding paragraph.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has determined that the reasons listed according to

the provisions of the preceding paragraph are reasonable, then within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the said offer, notice shall be given that the said Important Cultural Property shall not be bought.

4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has, within thirty (30) days from the offer of sale filed under the provisions of paragraph 1, given notice that the State will buy the said Important Cultural Property, the agreement to sell shall be deemed to have been concluded at a price corresponding to the estimated value of the consideration stated in the written offer referred to in paragraph 1.
5. The person stipulated in paragraph 1 shall not transfer the said Important Cultural Property within the period specified in the preceding paragraph (or until the time within that period when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has given notification that the same Important Cultural Property will not be bought by the State).

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial Body)

Article 46-2 When the local public body or other juridical person which is a custodial body is to purchase an Important Cultural Property under its custody (limited to buildings, other fixtures on the land, or land in combination with such fixtures, which are covered by the designation as the said Important Cultural Property), the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said purchase in cases where it is deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the property.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Entrustment of Custody or Repair, or Technical Guidance)

Article 47 The owner of the Important Cultural Property (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) may entrust the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs with the custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed) or repair thereof on the conditions determined by the same Commissioner.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, in case he/she deems it necessary for the preservation of the Important Cultural Property, present the owner with conditions and advise him or her (or the custodial body if such has been appointed) to entrust the same Commissioner with the custody (excluding the cases where the custodial body has been appointed) or repair of such property.
3. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has been entrusted with the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs.
4. The owner, custodian, or custodial body of the Important Cultural Property may request the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, for technical guidance respecting the custody or repair of the Important Cultural Property concerned.

Subsection 4. Public Display

(Public Display)

Article 47-2 Public display of an Important Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a person or persons other than the owner and the custodial body may make available for public display under the provisions of this Law any Important Cultural Property which the owner or the custodial body concerned agrees to display.
3. The custodial body may collect admission fees for public display of an Important Cultural Property under its custody (Public Display by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 48 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum (this refers to museums established by the National Museums (Independent Administrative Institutions) (the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article))

or other institution.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner (the custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody or repair of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to exhibit the property for a term not exceeding one year at the public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary in the cases under the preceding paragraph, he/she may renew the term of display for a limited period not exceeding one year; however, such renewal shall in no case exceed a period of five consecutive years.
4. When an order is issued under paragraph 2 or the period of display is renewed under the preceding paragraph, the owner or the custodial body of the Important Cultural Property concerned must display it.
5. Other than the cases provided for in the preceding four paragraphs, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it appropriate, accept a proposal made by the owner (or custodial body if such has been appointed) of an Important Cultural Property to exhibit such property at a public display to be held by the same Commissioner at a National Museum or other institution.

Article 49 Excepting cases provided for in Article 185, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, when Important Cultural Properties are displayed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, appoint from among the staff members of the Agency for Cultural Affairs a person or persons who are to be responsible for the custody of such properties.

Article 50 Expenses required for display under the provisions of Article 48 shall be defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. The Government shall, in accordance with the standards prescribed by MEXT ordinance, compensate the owner or the custodial body of a property which has been displayed under the provisions of Article 48.

(Public Display by the Owner, etc.)

Article 51 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property, for the custody, repair or purchase of which the National Treasury has defrayed whole or part of the expenses or granted subsidies, to make such property available for public display for a limited period not exceeding three (3) months.
3. The provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.
4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions to the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property concerning the public display of such property to be made under the provisions of the preceding three (3) paragraphs and the custody thereof during such public display.
5. In cases where the owner, the custodian or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property fails to observe the instructions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension or discontinuance of such public display.
6. The expenses required for public display of such property under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 may, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance, be defrayed in whole or in part from the National Treasury.
7. Other than cases provided for in the previous paragraph, expenses required by the owner or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property for the public display of said property shall be wholly or partially defrayed from the National Treasury in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

Article 51-2 Except for occasions of public display referred to in the preceding Article, in cases where a report has been filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 concerning moving the Important Cultural Property from its location to some other place where it will be shown to the public, the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Indemnification for Loss)

Article 52 In case an Important Cultural Property has been destroyed or damaged as a result of its display or public viewing conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 or Article 51 paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the State shall indemnify its owner for any resulting ordinary damage; however, this provision shall not apply in cases where the destruction or damage has resulted from a cause imputable to the owner, to the custodian or to the custodial body.

2. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Public Display by Persons other than Owner, etc.)

Article 53 When any person other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Cultural Property intends to show such property to the public at an exhibition or on any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply in cases where such exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a government agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of local public bodies at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been approved by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as " approved public institutions" for this paragraph), or when the person who has established an approved public institution holds such an event at the said approved public institution.

2. In the proviso of the preceding paragraph, a person holding an event stipulated in that paragraph (except for the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs) shall, within 20 days from the day following the conclusion of the public display of that Important Cultural Property, give written notice of the items stipulated by MEXT ordinance to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

3. In giving permission under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give as a condition thereof necessary instructions regarding the public display for which permission is to be given or regarding custody of the Important Cultural Property to be on display.

4. When any person who obtained permission under paragraph 1 has failed to observe the conditions of the permission provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order the suspension of the public display for which he/she has given permission.

Subsection 5. Investigation

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

Article 54 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of an Important Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

Article 55 In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a particular Important Cultural Property in spite of all the information given in the report filed under the preceding Article and when there appears to be no alternative way to confirm its condition, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the place where the said property is located, and conduct an on-site investigation in regard to the existing state of the property or the conditions of its custody, of its repairs or of the preservation of the integrity of its surroundings:

- (1) When application has been filed for permission to alter the existing state of an Important Cultural Property or for an act affecting its preservation;
- (2) Where an Important Cultural Property has been damaged or where there has been a change in its existing state or its location;
- (3) Where there is a fear of destruction, damage or theft of an Important Cultural Property;
- (4) Where special circumstances make it necessary to reevaluate the qualifications of a cultural property classified as National Treasure or Important Cultural Property.

2. In the event that an on-site investigation is to be conducted according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the person or persons who are to conduct such an investigation shall carry with them their identity cards, show them upon demand to the parties concerned, and duly respect the reasonable opinions of such parties.
3. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss in connection with an investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 for ordinary damage incurred.
4. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.

Subsection 6. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Succession to Rights and Obligations on Change of Owner, etc.)

Article 56 In cases where the owner of an Important Cultural Property has changed, the new owner shall with reference to the said property succeed to the rights and obligations of the former owner established by the orders, advice, instructions and other dispositions of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued or made under this Law.

2. In cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of designation at the time of delivery of the Important Cultural Property.
3. To cases where a custodial body has been appointed or the appointment thereof has been annulled, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* ; in cases of where a custodial body has been appointed, however, this provision shall not apply to the rights and obligations which should belong chiefly to the owner.

Section 2. Registered Tangible Cultural Properties

(Registration of Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 57 Among tangible cultural properties other than Important Cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies under the provisions of Article 182) which are buildings, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can, in view of the value of said cultural properties, register in the Cultural Property Original Register those which are in particular need of preservation and utilization measures.

2. When making registrations under the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall obtain in advance the opinions of local public bodies concerned.
3. Items to be registered in the Cultural Property Original Register and other necessary matters concerning the Cultural Property Original Register shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Announcement, Notice and Issuance of Certificate of Designation)

Article 58 Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner of the tangible cultural property concerned (hereinafter referred to as the "Registered Tangible Cultural Property").

2. Registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall come into effect as of the day of its announcement in the Official Gazette made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; however, it shall come into effect for the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned from the time when the notice provided for in the same paragraph reached the said owner.
3. When registration has been made under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a certificate of registration to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
4. Items to be entered in the certificate of registration and other necessary matters relative to such certificate shall be determined by MEXT ordinance.

(Annulment of Registrations of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 59 When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has been designated an Important Cultural Property according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall annul the registration.

2. In cases where Registered Tangible Cultural Properties have been designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 paragraph 2, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall annul the registration. However, this shall not apply to cases where measures for the preservation and utilization of the relevant Registered Tangible Cultural Property are required and the owner is in agreement.
3. In cases where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has lost its need of preservation and utilization measures or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul that registration.
4. In cases where registration has been annulled under the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, prompt announcement to that effect shall be made in the Official Gazette and also notification shall be issued to the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned.
5. To annulment of registration under the provisions of paragraph 1 through paragraph 3, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.
6. When the owner has received notice under paragraph 4, he shall return the certificate of registration to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology within thirty (30) days.

(Custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 60 The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall undertake the custody thereof, in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances based hereupon.

2. The owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property may, when special reasons exist, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his behalf for the custody of the said property (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodian").
3. With regard to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, in cases where the owner is not traceable, or where it is obvious that the custody by the owner or the custodian is extremely difficult or inadequate, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person (hereinafter in this Section referred to as "the custodial body") and charge it with the conduct of custody necessary for the preservation of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property in question (including the safe-keeping of such facilities, equipment or any other items as are needed for its preservation and which are owned by or under the custody of the owner of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property).
4. To the custody of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, the provisions of Article 31-3, Article 32, Article 32-2 paragraphs 2 to 5 inclusive, Article 32-3 and Article 32-4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
5. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the custodian or the custodial body of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

(Destruction of or Damage to Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 61 When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, in whole or in part, has been destroyed, damaged, lost, or stolen, the owner (or the custodian or the custodial body, if such has been appointed) shall report the matter in writing to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs within ten (10) days of the knowledge of the fact, stating the details prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Changes in Location of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 62 When changing the location of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the owner of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property (or, the custodian or custodial body, where such exists) must notify in writing the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, including all the details required by MEXT Ordinance, accompanied by the Registration Certificate, no later than twenty days before the planned date of relocation. However, in cases specified by MEXT Ordinance, the written notification, or the submission of the accompanying

Registration Certificate, is not required; in addition, in cases where the relocation is carried out under regulations specified by MEXT Ordinance, the notification may be submitted after the fact.

(Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 63 The repair of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be done by its owner; however, it shall be done by the custodial body if such has been appointed.

2. In case the custodial body does the repair, the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, Article 32-4 and Article 34-3 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notifications regarding Alterations to the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 64 In case any person intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, he shall, no later than thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of effecting said alteration, submit notification thereof, as determined by MEXT ordinance, to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes.

2. The scope of maintenance measures in the proviso of the previous paragraph shall be determined by MEXT Ordinance.

3. When deemed to be necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the alterations to the existing state of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property contained in the notification referred to in paragraph 1.

(Notification of Export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 65 Any person who intends to export a Registered Tangible Cultural Property must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, according to the regulations of MEXT Ordinance, no later than thirty (30) days before the intended date of export.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions, advice, or recommendations concerning the export of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties for which notification has been received under the previous paragraph.

(Technical Guidance Concerning Custody or Repair of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 66 The owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property can ask the Commissioner of Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance respecting the maintenance or repair of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned, in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

(Public Display of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 67 Public display of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property shall be undertaken by its owner; however, in cases where a custodial body has been appointed, it shall be undertaken by that body.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a party other than the owner or custodial body may publicly display the Registered Tangible Cultural Property with the agreement of the owner (or custodial body).

3. To the public opening of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property by a custodial body, the provisions of Article 47-2, paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

4. When deemed necessary for the utilization of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary guidance or advice to the owner or custodial body of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerning its public display or concerning its custody in connection with public display.

(Reporting on the Existing State of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 68 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary, he may ask the owner, custodian or custodial body of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property to report on the existing state of such property, or on the state of its custody or repair.

(Transfer of Certificate of Registration Accompanying Change of Ownership)

Article 69 In cases where the owner of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property has changed, the former owner shall deliver to the new owner the certificate of registration at the time of delivery of the said Registered Tangible Cultural Property.

Section 3. Tangible Cultural Properties other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangible Cultural Properties

(Technical Guidance)

Article 70 The owner of any tangible cultural property other than Important Cultural Properties and Registered Tangible Cultural Properties may, in accordance with what may be provided for by the MEXT, ask the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for technical guidance in regard to the custody or repair of such tangible cultural property.

Chapter IV Intangible Cultural Properties

(Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

Article 71 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of intangible cultural properties as Important Intangible Cultural Properties.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in making the designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, recognize as holder or holders those persons who represent the highest standards of skill with regard to Important Intangible Cultural Properties; and, as group holders, those groups composed mainly of holders of such intangible cultural properties, and which have representatives established by their own statutes (hereinafter the same).
3. Designation under the provision of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the person or the body to be recognized as the holder or the holding body, respectively, of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned (in case of a holding body, to its representative).
4. Even after making the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if in his/her opinion there still is a person or a body eligible for recognition as the holder or the holding body of a particular Important Intangible Cultural Property, make supplementary recognition as such.
5. To the supplementary recognition under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Annulment of Designation, etc. of Important Intangible Cultural Property)

Article 72 In cases where an Important Intangible Cultural Property has lost its value as such, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Intangible Cultural Property.

2. In cases where, for mental or physical reasons, a holder is deemed to be no longer appropriate to be recognized as such, or in cases where a holding body is deemed to be no longer appropriate for recognition due to a change in its constituent members, or in case there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the recognition concerned.
3. The annulment of the designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the recognition under the

provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned.

4. When a holder has died or a holding body has been dissolved (including cases where it has ceased to exist; the same shall apply in this Article and the following one) the recognition itself shall be deemed to have been annulled; and when all the holders have died, or all the holding bodies have been dissolved, the designation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property concerned shall be deemed to have been annulled. In these cases the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder, etc.)

Article 73 When a holder has changed his/her name or address, when he/she has died, or when there is any such reason as provided for by MEXT ordinance, the holder or his/her heir shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing within twenty (20) days of the day on which it took place (in case of a holder's death, the day on which his/her heir came to know the fact) stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. When a holding body has changed its name, the address of its office, or its representative, or when there is any change in its constituent members, or when the body has been dissolved, the same provision shall apply to its representative (in case of dissolution, it shall apply to the person who has been its representative).

(Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 74 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of an Important Intangible Cultural Property, he/she may take any appropriate measures for its preservation, such as making records, or training successors in the arts. In addition, the State may grant a subsidy to the holder, holding body or a local public body, or any other person or persons deemed appropriate to be in charge of preservation of the said Important Intangible Cultural Property to cover part of the expenses required for its preservation.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Public Display of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 75 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to display the said property publicly, or the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to open such records to the public.

2. In cases where the holder or the holding body of the Important Intangible Cultural Property displays such property to the public, the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 7 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In cases where the owner of the records of the Important Intangible Cultural Property opens such records to the public, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the said opening.
4. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Suggestions or Advice on Preservation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 76 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of the Important Intangible Cultural Property to its holder or holding body, or a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

(Documentation, etc. of Intangible Cultural Properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties)

Article 77 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, where particularly necessary, select intangible cultural properties, other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, make records thereof, preserve such records or make them available to the public, and the State may subsidize an appropriate person to cover part of the expenses required for public display of such intangible cultural property, or recording it, preserving

such records or making the same available to the public.

2. To the subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provision of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Chapter V Folk-cultural Properties

(Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 78 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate especially Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties as Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, and especially important items of intangible folk-cultural properties as Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

2. To the designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 28 paragraphs 1 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. Designation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Annulment of Designation of Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 79 In cases where any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property has lost its value as such, or where there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the designation of such Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property.

2. To the annulment of designation of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 29 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. The annulment of designation of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette.

(Custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 80 To the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 30 to 34 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 81 Any person who intends to alter the existing state of a particular Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or to perform an act affecting its preservation or to export it shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing in accordance with the provisions of MEXT ordinance at least twenty (20) days prior to the day on which such alteration, or act or exportation is to be effected; however, this shall not apply to cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

- 2 In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may give necessary instructions with regard to the alteration of the existing state of such Folk-Cultural Property or with regard to acts affecting the preservation of the said property or its exportation, for which a report has been filed under the preceding paragraph.

Article 82 Any person who intends to export an important Folk-Cultural Property shall obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

Article 83 To the protection of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties the provisions of Articles 34-2 to 36 inclusive, Article 37 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive, and Articles 42, 46 and 47 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Public Display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 84 In case any party other than the owner or the custodial body of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, local public body (referring to a local public body or any other juridical person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 1, applying *mutatis mutandis* to Article 80 (hereinafter the same in this Chapter and in Chapter XII)), intends to display said Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property to the public

at an exhibition or at any other public occasion to be held under his/her own auspices, such person shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such public viewing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, *ex post facto* notification within 20 days from the day after the final day of the public display shall suffice in cases where such an exhibition or other event is to be held under the auspices of a State agency other than the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or of a local public body at a museum or other similar institution which has previously been exempted from such notification requirements by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "institutions exempt from advance notification of public display"), or when the person who has established an institution exempt from advance notification of public display holds such an event at the said institution exempt from advance notification of public display.

2. The provisions of Article 51 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the public display for which a report has been filed in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 85 The provisions of Articles 47-2 to 52 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the public display of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties and Succession to Rights and Obligations upon Change of Ownership, etc.)

Article 86 The provisions of Article 54 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to investigations for the purpose of preservation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties. The provisions of Article 54 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to changes in ownership of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, to the appointment of custodial bodies for such folk-cultural properties, or to the annulment of such appointment.

(Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 87 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the preservation of the Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property, he/she may undertake recording and other appropriate measures for the preservation thereof, and the national government may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such preservation to a local public body or any other person deemed appropriate to be in charge of its preservation.

2. The provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to subsidization under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Opening to the Public of Records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 88 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may advise the owner of records of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to open said records to the public.

2. To cases where the owner of the records of an Important Intangible Folk-cultural Property opens such records to the public, the provisions of Article 75 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Advice or Recommendations on the Preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 89 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give suggestions or advice necessary for the preservation of Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties to a local public body or any other person who is deemed to be appropriate to be in charge of their preservation.

(Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 90 The Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sport and Technology may register on the Original Register of Cultural Properties those Tangible Folk-cultural Properties other than Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties (excluding those designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182 Paragraph 2) for which, in consideration of their value as cultural properties, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57 Paragraph

2-Paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

3. To Tangible Folk-cultural Properties registered according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs (hereinafter referred to as "Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Properties"), the provisions of Chapter III Section 2 (excluding Article 57) apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, Article 64 Paragraph 1 and Article 65 Paragraph 1, the phrase "thirty (30) days prior" shall read "twenty (20) days prior"; the phrase "cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or an emergency measure to be taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the existing state must be altered in order to comply with orders under the provisions of other legal statutes." in the proviso of Article 64 Paragraph 1 shall read "in the cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance."

(Documentation of Intangible Folk-cultural Properties Other Than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties)

Article 91 The provisions of Article 77 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to intangible folk-cultural properties other than the Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties.

Chapter VI Buried Cultural Properties

(Reports, Instructions and Orders Concerning Excavation for the Purpose of Investigation)

Article 92 Any person who intends to excavate the land for the purpose of investigation of cultural properties which are buried underground (hereinafter referred to as "Buried Cultural Properties") shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the day on which the said excavation is to commence, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance; however, this shall not apply to the cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. When he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with regard to excavations reported under the preceding paragraph, instruct that a report be submitted, or give other necessary instructions. In addition, the Commissioner may order that the excavation be prohibited, stopped or suspended.

(Reports and Instructions Concerning Excavation for Construction Works)

Article 93 In cases where any site generally known to contain Buried Cultural Property such as shell mounds, ancient tombs or others (hereinafter referred to as "the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil") is to be dug up in the course of construction works or for any other purposes than the investigation of the Buried Cultural Property the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, (In this case, "thirty (30) days prior to" in the same paragraph shall read "sixty (60) days prior to."

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it particularly necessary for the protection of Buried Cultural Property, give necessary instructions with regard to the excavation reported under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article applying *mutatis mutandis* under the preceding paragraph.

(Special Provisions regarding Excavation Conducted by National Government Organs)

Article 94 In cases where national government organs, local public bodies, or juridical persons established by the national government or local public bodies and prescribed by Cabinet Order (hereinafter generically referred to as "national government organs," in this Article and in Article 97) intend to excavate the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil for purposes provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the said Article shall not apply, but when the said national government organs formulate a plan of operation related to the said excavation, they shall inform in advance the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect.

2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she has received information under the preceding paragraph and found it particularly necessary to do so for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property, give notice to the national government organ to the effect that the latter shall consult him/her regarding the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.
3. The national government organ, which has received the notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult

the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs on the formulation of the said plan of operation and its enforcement.

4. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, other than in the cases under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give such advice as necessary for the protection of the Buried Cultural Property regarding the enforcement of the plan of operation of which he/she has been informed.
5. In cases falling under the preceding paragraphs, if the said national government organs are heads of the Ministries or Agencies (to be taken as the heads of the Ministries or Agencies referred to in Article 4 paragraph 2 of the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1938); hereinafter the same) such notice, consultation or advice as provided for in these paragraphs shall go from the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Informing the Public regarding the Archaeological and/or Historical Subsoil)

Article 95 The State and local public bodies shall make every effort to ensure that complete documentation is kept, and other measures taken as needed to keep the public fully and correctly informed regarding the well-known archaeological and/or historical subsoil.

2. The State may give guidance, advice or other necessary assistance regarding the measures taken by local public bodies under the preceding paragraph.

(Report on Discovery of Remains, Order for Suspension, etc.)

Article 96 When the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land has discovered what is recognizable as a shell mound, dwelling site, ancient tomb and other remains through chance discoveries of unearthed articles, excepting the case of discovery on the occasion of investigation carried out under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1, he/she shall, without altering the existing state of such remains, report the fact without delay to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in writing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance. In cases where it is necessary to take emergency measures for the prevention of disaster, however, he/she may alter the existing state of such remains within the normal limits of emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs receives a report under the preceding paragraph and recognizes the reported remains as important, and deems it necessary to conduct an investigation for the purpose of their protection, he/she may order the owner or the possessor/occupant of the land to suspend or prohibit him/her to perform within a prescribed term and area, any act which may lead to the alteration of the existing state of the remains. The term, however, shall not exceed three (3) months.
3. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to issue an order under the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the local public body concerned.
4. Orders under paragraph 2 shall be issued within one (1) month of the day a report was made under paragraph 1.
5. In cases under paragraph 2, when the investigation is not completed within the term prescribed in the same paragraph and needs to be carried on, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may extend only once the term of investigation in regard to all or part of the area set out in the said order. The term of the same order, however, shall not exceed six (6) consecutive months including the original term specified under the same paragraph.
6. The term under paragraph 2 and the preceding paragraph shall be so calculated as to cover the period of time starting from the day on which the report under paragraph 1 is received until and including the day on which the order under paragraph 2 is issued.
7. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, even when a report under paragraph 1 has not been received, take measures as provided for in paragraphs 2 and 5.
8. Upon receipt of a report under paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, excepting cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2, give instructions necessary for the protection of the said remains. Except for cases where he/she has taken measures under paragraph 2 in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the same shall apply to cases where he/she has not received the

report under paragraph 1.

9. The State shall indemnify any person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to orders issued under paragraph 2, for the ordinary damage incidental thereto.
10. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Special Provisions regarding Discovery of Remains by National Government and other Organs)

Article 97 When National Government and other organs have made a discovery as provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the provisions of the same Article shall not apply, but, excepting cases where they have made a discovery on the occasion of investigation conducted under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 1 or Article 99 paragraph 1, they shall, without altering the existing state of the remains, inform the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs to that effect without delay. In cases where necessary emergency measures are taken for preventing disasters, however, the existing state of the remains may be altered within the limits of such emergency measures.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under the preceding paragraph, if he/she recognizes the reported remains as important and if he/she deems it necessary to investigate them for the purpose of their protection, he/she may notify the said State organs, to the effect that they should apply to him/her for consultation regarding their investigation, preservation, and so on, of the remains.
3. The State organs, which have received a notice under the preceding paragraph shall consult with the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
4. In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs has received information under paragraph 1, excepting cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs, he/she may give necessary advice for the protection of the said remains.
5. To cases falling under the preceding four paragraphs, the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Excavations Conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 98 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may undertake the excavation of any land to investigate Buried Cultural Properties for which investigation by the State is deemed necessary due to the exceptionally high value of said properties from the point of view of history or science, and the technical difficulty involved in the excavation.

2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall in advance issue to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the land a writ stating the purpose and the method of excavation, the starting date, and other necessary matters.
3. To cases falling under paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 39 (including the provision of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3 of the same Article) and Article 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Excavations Conducted by Local public bodies)

Article 99 When local public bodies deem it necessary to investigate Buried Cultural Properties, they may undertake to excavate the land considered to contain Buried Cultural Properties, excepting cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs undertakes to excavate in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article 2. In cases where local public bodies intend to undertake excavation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the land where it is to be undertaken belongs to the national government or to a government organ, the Board of Education responsible shall consult in advance the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other government organ with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary.

2. The local public bodies may ask for the cooperation of those carrying out the excavation in accordance with

paragraph 1.

3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give the local public bodies necessary guidance and advice concerning the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.
4. The State may grant the local public body a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the excavation carried out under paragraph 1.

(Return or Notification)

Article 100 When any cultural property has been discovered by an excavation carried out in accordance with Article 98 paragraph 1, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall return the said property to its owner if the owner is known, but in case the owner is not traceable it shall suffice for the Commissioner to notify the chief of the police station of the discovery, irrespective of the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law (Law No. 87 of 1899) applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law.

2. When a Board of Education of a Prefecture, or of a designated city as defined in Article 252-19 paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) or of a core city as defined in Article 252-22 paragraph 1 of the same Law (designated cities and core cities are hereinafter referred to as “designated cities, etc.”) discovers a cultural property as a result of an excavation performed in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding article, the provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the said Board of Education.
3. The chief of the police station shall, upon receiving the notice referred to in paragraph 1 (including cases in the preceding paragraph to which it applies *mutatis mutandis*), issue promptly a public notice with regard to said cultural property in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Lost Property Law, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in Article 13 of the same Law.

(Submission)

Article 101 When an unearthed object is presented as such to the chief of the police station in accordance with the provision of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Lost Property Law applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 13 of the same Law is recognizable as a cultural property, the said object shall be submitted to the Board of Education of the prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said object was discovered (When the said land falls within the boundaries of a designated city, etc., the Board of Education of the said designated city, etc. (the same shall apply in the following article)) without delay by the chief of the police station. However, this shall not apply where the owner thereof has been traced.

(Assessment)

Article 102 When an object has been presented to the Board of Education of a prefecture in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the said Prefectural Board of Education shall judge whether the object is really a cultural property or not.

2. The Board of Education of the Prefecture shall, upon finding the said object to be a cultural property, notify the chief of the police station or, if the object is not recognized as a cultural property, the Board shall send it back to the chief of the police station.

(Delivery)

Article 103 When the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the same Article, or a cultural property as described in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has asked the chief of the police station to return the cultural property to himself/herself, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, or the Board of Education of the Prefecture or of the designated city, etc., shall deliver the object to the chief of the police station concerned.

(Reversion to National Treasury and Compensation)

Article 104 In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 1 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (only objects discovered as a result of excavations carried out

by State institutions, or National Museums (independent administrative institutions) or National Research Institutes for Cultural Properties (independent administrative institutions), for the study of Buried Cultural Property) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the National Treasury. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall so inform the owner of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay the owner of the land compensation corresponding to one half of the value of the object.

2. To cases falling under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. To cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reversion to a Prefecture and Compensation)

Article 105 In cases where the owner of a cultural property as described in Article 100 paragraph 2 or of a cultural property as described in Article 102 paragraph 2 (excluding objects mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) is not traceable, the ownership thereof shall revert to the Prefecture with jurisdiction over the land where the said object was found. In such cases, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture shall so inform the finder of the said cultural property and the owner of the land where the said cultural property was found and shall pay them compensation corresponding to the value of the object.

2. When the finder and the landowner mentioned in the preceding paragraph differ, half of the compensation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to each.
3. The amount of the compensation mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Board of Education of the said Prefecture.
4. Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the amount of compensation called for by the preceding paragraph.
5. The prefecture shall be the defendant in any complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which apply *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.

(Transfer)

Article 106 The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property to the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article 104.
3. The Government may, unless it is necessary for the State to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the National Treasury for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility in accordance with Article 104 paragraph 1, transfer the said property without consideration, or to assign it at a price lower than the current price, to a National Museum (independent administrative corporation) or National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (independent administrative corporation) or to the local authority which has jurisdiction over the land where the said cultural property was found, if an application is filed.

Article 107 The Board of Education of a Prefecture may, unless it is necessary for the said Prefecture to retain for itself the cultural property reverted to the said Prefecture in accordance with the provisions of Article 105 paragraph 1 for the purpose of its preservation or in view of its utility, transfer the said property to the finder or the owner of the land where it was found, within the limits of the value corresponding to the amount of the compensation to be received by the said person in accordance with the provisions of the same Article.

2. In the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an amount of money corresponding to the value of the transferred cultural property shall be deducted from the amount of the compensation provided for in Article 105.

(Application of the Lost Property Law)

Article 108 Unless otherwise provided for by this Law, the provisions of Article 13 of the Lost Property Law shall apply to Buried Cultural Properties.

Chapter VII Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments

(Designation)

Article 109 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important monuments as historic sites, places of scenic beauty, or natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").

2. Of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments designated as such in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate those which are particularly important as special historic sites, special places of scenic beauty, or special natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments").
3. Designation under the preceding two paragraphs shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.
4. In case there are too many persons to be given the notice individually in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, in place of the notice provided for in the same paragraph, put up a notice of the matters to be communicated to them on the notice board of the public office or of any similar establishment of the city (including special wards (the same shall apply hereinafter)), town, or village where the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned is located. In this case the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as having reached the addressees thereof when two weeks have elapsed from the day on which the notice was first exhibited.
5. Designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall come into effect as of the day of announcement in the Official Gazette under the provisions of paragraph 3. However, for the owner or the possessor or occupant by title of the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned, it shall come into effect as of the time when the notice under the provisions of paragraph 3 has reached him/her or when it is deemed to have reached him/her in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
6. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall, in designating a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, consult the Minister of the Environment, if the natural monument to be covered by the designation possesses a high value from the point of view of the protection of the natural environment.

(Provisional Designation)

Article 110 Prior to designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, if the Board of Education of the Prefecture deems it urgently necessary, it may make provisional designation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

2. When the Board of Education of a Prefecture has made provisional designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall report the fact to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay
3. To provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Respect for Ownership, and Coordination with Other Public Interest)

Article 111 In making a designation under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or in making a provisional designation under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of Education of Prefecture shall respect in particular the ownership, the mining rights and other property rights of the parties concerned, and at the same time take into account coordination with land development and other kinds of public interests.

2. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, if it is deemed necessary for the protection and improvement of the natural environment associated with the place of scenic beauty or natural monument, express his/her opinions to the Minister of the Environment. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs expresses his/her opinion in such cases, he/she shall do so through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
3. If the Minister of the Environment deems it necessary, from the perspective of protecting the natural environment, to express his/her opinion regarding the preservation or use of a place of scenic beauty or a natural monument, he/she may do so to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Annulment of Designation)

Article 112 When a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has lost its value as such or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Board of Education of the Prefecture may annul the designation or the provisional designation thereof.

2. When such a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument as was provisionally designated under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, receives designation under Article 109 paragraph 1, or when no designation under the same provision has been made of the same property within two years from the day of provisional designation, the said provisional designation shall become null and void.
3. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul any provisional designation made under the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1, if he/she deems such designation inappropriate.
4. The provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the annulment of the designation or the provisional designation to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 or of the preceding paragraph.

(Custody and Restoration by Custodial Body)

Article 113 In cases where the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument does not exist or is not traceable, or where the custody thereof by its owner or by the person appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 119 paragraph 2 to be responsible for its custody is clearly recognized to be inappropriate or difficult, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may appoint a suitable local public body or any other suitable juridical person and charge it with the custody and restoration necessary for the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned (including the custody and restoration of such facilities, equipment and other matters under the ownership or under the custody of the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned as are necessary for the preservation thereof).

2. In order to make an appointment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. Appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and also by the issuance of a notice thereof to the owner and the possessor/occupant by title of the historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument concerned, as well as to the local public body or other juridical person to be appointed.
4. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall

apply *mutatis mutandis* .

Article 114 In cases where the reasons referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article have become extinct or where there is any other special reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may annul the appointment of the custodial body.

2. To annulment under the provisions of the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article and Article 109 paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 115 The local public body or any other juridical person appointed under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (hereinafter in this Chapter and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodial body") shall in accordance with the standards established by MEXT ordinance set up signs, explanation boards, border markers, fences and other facilities necessary for the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned.

2. When, in regard to the land within the designated area of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, there has been any change in the name of the town, lot number, category or acreage, the custodial body concerned shall report it to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in accordance with what may be provided for by MEXT ordinance.

3. In cases where the custodial body undertakes restoration, it shall in advance hear the opinions of the owner (excluding cases where the owner is not traceable) and the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument concerned with regard to the method and the time of the restoration.

4. The owner or the possessor/occupant of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall not, without justifiable reasons, refuse, interfere with or evade the acts of custody or restoration, or the measures necessary for the execution of such acts, undertaken by the custodial body.

Article 116 The expenses required for the custody and the restoration undertaken by the custodial body shall be borne by the same body, unless otherwise provided for by this Law.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, part of the expenses required for the custody or the restoration may be borne by the owner, in accordance with what may be agreed upon between the custodial body and the owner, within the limits of the material profit which the latter will enjoy as a result of the custody or the restoration conducted by the former.

3. The custodial body may collect admission-fees from the visitors to the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under its custody.

Article 117 As for the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the act of custody or restoration performed by the custodial body, the body concerned shall indemnify them for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

2. The amount of the indemnity under the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the custodial body (or, when the custodial body is a local public body, the Board of Education of the same body).

3. As regards the amount of the indemnity under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

4. In cases of litigation under the provision of Article 41 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph, the custodial body shall be the defendant.

Article 118 To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to custody undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1 and Article 33; to custody and restoration undertaken by the custodial body, the provisions of Articles 35 and 47; and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such appointment has been annulled, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 3.

(Custody and Restoration by Owner)

Article 119 Excepting cases where a custodial body has been appointed, the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument shall be responsible for the custody and the restoration thereof.

2. The owner who undertakes the custody of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may, if there is any special reason, appoint an appropriate person to be responsible on his/her behalf for the custody of the same property (hereinafter in this Chapter

and Chapter 12 referred to as the "custodian"). In this case the provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 120 To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, respectively: to custody by the owner, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32, Article 33 and Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2 (for Article 115 paragraph 2 does not apply to cases where a custodial body has been appointed); to custody and restoration by the owner, the provisions of Article 35 and 47; to succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner, the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 1; and to custody by the custodian, the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32 paragraph 3, Article 33, Article 47 paragraph 4 and Article 115 paragraph 2.

(Order or Advice Regarding Custody)

Article 121 In cases where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concludes that a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft because of its inappropriate custody, he/she may order or advise the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof, with respect to the improvement of the method of custody, provision of facilities for preservation and any other measures necessary for its custody.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 36 paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Order or Advice on Restoration)

Article 122 In cases where a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary order or advice about its restoration to the custodial body or the owner thereof.

2. In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, other than the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, is damaged or deteriorating, and the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for its preservation, he/she may give any necessary advice about its restoration to the custodial body or to the owner thereof.

3. The provisions of Article 37 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding two paragraphs.

(Restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 123 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may execute the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, in any of the following cases:

(1) Where the custodial body, owner or custodian does not comply with the orders given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles;

(2) Where any Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating, or in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, and where it is deemed inappropriate to have the custodial body, the owner or the custodian thereof execute its restoration or take preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft.

2. The provisions of Article 38 paragraph 2 and Articles 39 to 41 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases falling under the preceding paragraph.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments for which Subsidies were granted)

Article 124 With respect to any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument for which a subsidy has been granted by the State for its restoration or for the conduct of preventive measures against its destruction, damage, deterioration or theft in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 1 applying

mutatis mutandis under Article 118 and Article 120, or for which whole or part of the expenses required for such action have been defrayed by the State in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 paragraph 2 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 121 paragraph 2, in accordance with Article 37 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 122 paragraph 3, or in accordance with Article 40 paragraph 1 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the provisions of Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Restrictions on Alteration of the Existing State and Orders for Return to Original State)

Article 125 In case any person intends to perform an act altering the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/ or Natural Monument or an act affecting the preservation thereof, he/she must obtain the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to cases where the act of altering the existing state is merely a maintenance measure or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or to cases where the effects of the act on preservation are negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. The provisions of Article 43 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the issuance of permission provided for in paragraph 1, and that of Article 43 paragraph 4 to the person who has obtained such permission.
4. The provisions of Article 111 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to dispositions to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1.
5. The State shall indemnify any person who has suffered a loss owing to the fact that he/she failed to receive permission under paragraph 1 or that the permission was given with conditions attached under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
6. The provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.
7. In cases where any person has performed an act altering the existing state or affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission under the provision of paragraph 1 or without complying with the conditions of the permission given under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying *mutatis mutandis* under paragraph 3, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order him/her to return it to its original state. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions in connection with the return of the property to its original state.

(Notice by the Administrative Agency Concerned)

Article 126 In cases concerning acts for which permission should be obtained under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, and the conduct of which is subjected to permission, authorization or other disposition prescribed by cabinet order under the provisions of other laws or orders, the administrative agency which has the competence for such dispositions under the said other laws or orders, or the person to whom the said competence has been delegated, shall in making the disposition give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (or to the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city when Article 184 paragraph 1 provides that the Board of Education of the Prefecture or the city will exercise the competence for permission provided under the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article) in accordance with what may be provided by cabinet order.

(Report on Restoration)

Article 127 In cases where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is to be restored, the custodial body or the owner thereof shall report to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of commencement of such work, in accordance with what may be prescribed by MEXT ordinance; this shall not apply, however, to the cases where the permission must be obtained in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 and to those other cases prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

2. In case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it necessary for the protection of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may give technical guidance and advice with

regard to the restoration of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument reported in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

Article 128 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary for ensuring the preservation of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of act within a prescribed area or may order the provision of necessary facilities in such area.

2. The State shall indemnify any persons, who have suffered a loss owing to the disposition mentioned in the preceding paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.
3. To the following cases, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: to any person who has disobeyed the restrictions or prohibitions provided for in paragraph 1, the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7; and to cases under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive.

(Subsidy for Purchase by Custodial body)

Article 129 In case a local public body or other juridical person that is a custodial body deems it particularly necessary to purchase the land or buildings or other fixtures to land connected to the designation as Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of such designated property under its custody, the State may grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for the purchase.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of Article 35 paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Preservation)

Article 130 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, ask the custodial body, the owner or the custodian to file reports on the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, regarding its existing state, custody, restoration, or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings.

Article 131 In any of the following cases, when the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs is unable to confirm the condition of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in spite of all the information given in the report filed under the preceding Article, and when there appears to be no alternative way for the confirmation thereof, he/she may appoint a person or persons to conduct an investigation, and have them enter the land where the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument to be investigated is located, or the adjoining area, and carry out an on-site investigation as to its existing state, custody, restoration or preservation of the integrity of its surroundings, as well as excavation, removal of obstacles or any other measures necessary for the purpose of such investigation; however, he/she shall not have the said person or persons to take such steps as may result in considerable damage to the owner or the possessor/occupant of such land or to any other interested parties:

- (1) Where application has been filed for approval of alteration of the existing state, or approval of actions affecting the preservation of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
 - (2) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or deteriorating;
 - (3) Where a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is in danger of destruction, damage, deterioration or theft;
 - (4) Where special circumstances necessitate the re-investigation of the value of a property considered as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.
2. The State shall indemnify the person or persons who have suffered a loss owing to the investigation or measures carried out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding, paragraph, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

3. The provisions of Article 55 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where investigation is conducted by entering the land in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1; and the provisions of Article 41 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding paragraph.

(Registered Monuments)

Article 132 The Minister of Education, Culture Science, Sports, and Technology may register on the Original Registry of Cultural Properties those monuments (excepting items designated by local public bodies according to the provisions of Article 182, paragraph 2) other than Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments (including items provisionally designated by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1) for which, considering their value, measures for preservation and utilization are particularly necessary.

2. To registration made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 57, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, Article 109 paragraph 3 to paragraph 5, and Article 111, paragraph 1, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 133 To monuments registered according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter “Registered Monuments”), the provisions of Article 59, paragraph 1 to paragraph 5, Article 64, Article 68, Article 111 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, and Article 113 to Article 120 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In these cases, the wording “when...designated as Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1” in Article 59, paragraph 1 shall read “when designated as Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, or Natural Monuments, according to the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 1 (including provisional designations by prefectural Boards of Education according to the provisions of Article 110, paragraph 1)”; in paragraph 4 of the same article, “notification shall be issued to the owner” shall read “notification shall be issued to the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title. However, in cases where there are numerous persons to be notified, and where circumstances are such that individual notification would be difficult, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology, may post the information contained in the notification in the offices of the city, town, or village in which the relevant Registered Monument is located, or on a notice board in a corresponding facility. In this case, the notification shall be considered to have reached the persons to be notified when two weeks have passed since the first day of posting.”; in paragraph 5 of the same article, “to annulment of registration ... The provisions of paragraph 2 of the previous article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “Annulments shall take effect from the day of announcement in the Official Gazette as in the provisions of the previous paragraph. However, for the owner, or the possessor or occupant by title, it shall be valid as of the time when notification has been made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, or is considered to have been made according to the provisions of that paragraph”; in Article 113, paragraph 1, “cases...clearly recognized to be inappropriate” shall read “cases reported by regional public bodies to be inappropriate, the opinions of the regional public bodies involved shall be heard”; in Article 118 and Article 120, “Article 30, and Article 31, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 31, paragraph 1”; “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*” shall read “shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, in Article 31, paragraph 1, ‘in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances and instructions of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs issued there under’ shall read ‘in accordance with this Law as well as MEXT ordinances issued there under’”; in Article 118, “the provisions of Article 35 and Article 47, and to cases where a custodial body has been appointed, or where such an appointment has been annulled, ...Article 56 paragraph 3” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”; in Article 120, “the provisions of Article 35 and Article 47, to the succession to rights and obligations upon change of owner...Article 56, paragraph 1” shall read “Article 47, paragraph 4”.

Chapter VIII Important Cultural Landscapes

(Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

Article 134 Based on a request from a prefecture or municipality the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology may select as Important Cultural Landscapes especially important items from among

cultural landscapes located within Landscape Planning Areas stipulated under Article 8, paragraph 2, item 1, of the Landscape Law (Law No. 110, 2004), or within Landscape Districts stipulated under Article 61, paragraph 1, of the same law, established by the relevant prefecture or municipality, for the preservation of which necessary measures are taken by the relevant prefecture or municipality, according to standards set by MEXT ordinance.

2. To selections made under the provisions of the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 109, paragraph 3 to paragraph 5 apply *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, in paragraph 3 of the same article, “the possessor or occupant by title” shall read “the possessor or occupant by title, or the prefecture or municipality who made the request according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1.”

(Annulment of Selection of Important Cultural Landscapes)

Article 135 Where an Important Cultural Landscape has lost its value, or where there are other special circumstances, the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, Sports and Technology may annul the selection.

2. To cases under the preceding paragraphs, the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding article apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Destruction or Damage)

Article 136 When an Important Cultural Landscape has been partially or completely destroyed or damaged, the owner, or occupant or possessor by title (hereinafter in this chapter “owner, etc.”) must report in writing all the details stipulated by MEXT ordinance no later than 10 days after becoming aware of the fact. However, this shall not apply to cases stipulated by MEXT ordinance as clearly posing no obstacle to the preservation of the Important Cultural Landscape.

(Recommendations or Orders regarding Custody)

Article 137 In cases where an Important Cultural Landscape is deemed to be at risk of destruction or damage due to inappropriate custody, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may recommend that the owner, etc. make improvements in custody, or take other measures necessary for custody.

2. In the case that an owner, etc. who received advice under the provisions of the previous paragraph, neglected, without justification, to take the recommended measures, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may, where it is deemed especially necessary, order the owner etc. in question, to take the recommended measures.
3. When the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs makes a recommendation according to the provisions of paragraph 1, or issues an order according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he or she must first hear the opinion of the prefecture or municipality that made the request under the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, concerning the Important Cultural Landscape in question.
4. To paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Reimbursement in the case of Assignment of Important Cultural Landscapes for which costs have been incurred)

Article 138 To those Important Cultural Landscapes for which the country has incurred costs related to measures to prevent destruction or damage under the provisions of the preceding Article, paragraph 4, to which the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 2, apply *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of Article 42 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Notification, etc., of Alteration to Existing State, etc.)

Article 139 Any person who intends to take action such as to alter the existing state, or affect the preservation of an Important Cultural Landscape must notify the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, in accordance with the stipulations of MEXT ordinance, no later than 30 days prior to taking the action altering the existing state or affecting the preservation.

However, this does not apply to cases where the alteration is merely a maintenance measure, or emergency measure taken in the event of disaster, or in the case of measures taken based on orders under the provisions of other legal ordinances specifying an alteration of state, or where the effect of the action on preservation is

negligible.

2. The extent of measures for maintaining the existing state mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated by MEXT ordinance.
3. When recognized as necessary for the protection of Important Cultural Landscapes, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may give direction, advice, or recommendations as necessary concerning actions altering the state of or affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes as reported under paragraph 1.

(Report on Existing State, etc.)

Article 140 When deemed necessary, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs may demand from the owner, etc., a report on the existing state, custody, or state of restoration of an Important Cultural Landscape.

(Balance with Other Public Interests)

Article 141 When making selections according to the provisions of Article 134, paragraph 1, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology shall respect in particular the ownership rights, mining rights, and other property rights of those involved; in addition, the balance with other public interests, including land development, along with regional industries such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, must be taken into account.

2. When making recommendations according to the provisions of Article 137, paragraph 1, orders under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same article, or recommendations according to the provisions of Article 139, paragraph 3, the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs shall first, taking into account the special features of the Important Cultural Landscape, and aiming at a balance with other public interests including land development as well as local industries, such as agriculture, forestry, and fishing, hold discussions with the heads of relevant ministries and agencies as stipulated by government ordinance.
3. The government may provide subsidies to cover part of the cost of measures taken by prefectures or municipalities for the custody, repair, landscaping or restoration of items deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of Important Cultural Landscapes.

Chapter IX Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings

(Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

Article 142 The term "Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings" in this Chapter shall mean the districts determined by cities, towns or villages in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of the following Article, for the purpose of preserving groups of historic buildings and the surroundings which, in combination with such buildings, form part of their value.

(Determination and Protection of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings)

Article 143 Municipalities may establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in their city plans within the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas designated under the provisions of Article 5 or Article 5-2 of the City Planning Law (Law No. 100 of 1968). In such cases the municipalities may, for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of the said districts, determine by their own regulations necessary restrictions on the alteration of the existing State in view of the standards prescribed by cabinet order, and determine any other necessary measures for the said preservation.

2. The municipalities may in the districts other than the city planning areas or quasi-city planning areas under the preceding paragraph, establish Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings in accordance with their own regulations. In this case, the provisions of the latter part of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In cases where the governor of a municipality assents to, or offers his/her opinion regarding, the city plan in regard to Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings under paragraph 1 in accordance with Article 19 paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 of the City Planning Law, he/she shall in advance hear the opinions of the Board of Education of the Prefecture concerned.

4. In cases where the municipalities have established or revoked the establishment of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, or have enacted, revised or abolished their own regulations, they shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
5. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs or the Board of Education of the Prefecture may give municipalities guidance or advice necessary for the preservation of Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

(Classification of Important Preservation Districts for Group of Historic Buildings)

Article 144 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, according to the application filed by municipalities, classify whole or part of the Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings which possess an especially high value for Japan as Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings.

2. Classification under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made by an announcement in the Official Gazette, and by the issuance of a notice thereof to the municipalities which have filed the application.

(Annulment of Selection)

Article 145 When any Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings has lost its value as such, or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul the classification thereof.

2. To the cases under the preceding paragraph the provisions of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Subsidy for Custody)

Article 146 The State may, for the preservation of Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Historic Buildings, grant a subsidy to cover part of the expenses required for such measures as may be taken by municipalities for the custody, repair, landscape enhancement, or restoration of the buildings and objects which form part of the surroundings of the site and as such are deemed particularly necessary for the preservation of the group of historic buildings within the said district.

Chapter X Protection of Conservation Techniques for Cultural Properties

(Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 147 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may select as Selected Conservation Techniques traditional techniques or skills which are indispensable for the conservation of cultural properties and which require positive measures for their preservation.

2. In making selections under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall recognize the holder or holders of the Selected Conservation Techniques concerned, or their preservation bodies (bodies, including juridical persons, whose primary aim is the preservation of such techniques, and which have their representatives or directors established by their own statutes; hereinafter the same).
3. Recognition relative to particular Selected Conservation Techniques under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply jointly to holders and preservation bodies.
4. To selection under the provisions of paragraph 1, and recognition under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the provisions of Article 71 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Annulment of Selections)

Article 148 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may, when it is no longer necessary to take positive measures for the preservation of a Selected Conservation Technique or when there is any other special reason, annul the selection concerned.

2. In case a holder is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title for mental or physical reasons, or

in case a preservation body is deemed to have become inadequate to maintain such title or when there is any other special reason, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may annul his/her or its recognition as holder or preservation body.

3. The provisions of Article 72 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases under the preceding two paragraphs.
4. In cases where recognition under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has been made only of holders and all of them have died, or in case the recognition under the same paragraph has been made only of holding bodies, and all of them have been dissolved (including cases where they have ceased to exist; hereinafter the same in this paragraph), or in cases where the said recognition covered both the holders and the preservation bodies and all of the holders have died and all of the preservation bodies have also been dissolved, the selection as a Selected Conservation Technique shall be deemed to have been annulled. In such cases, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall announce the fact in the Official Gazette.

(Change of Name of Holder)

Article 149 The provisions of Article 73 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the holder and the preservation body. In this case, "the representative" in the latter part of the same Article shall read "the representative or the custodian."

(Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 150 When it is deemed necessary to do so for the preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may have documentation produced of techniques, or take any appropriate measures for what is deemed necessary for the preservation thereof, including training of successors in the art.

(Public Display of or Access to Records of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 151 The provisions of Article 88 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to owners of records of Selected Conservation Techniques.

(Assistance for Preservation of Selected Conservation Techniques)

Article 152 The State may give guidance, advice or other assistance which is deemed necessary to the holder or preservation body of a designated traditional conservation technique, or to those who are considered appropriate for undertaking its preservation, such as local public bodies.

Chapter XI Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs

(Consultation with the Council for Cultural Affairs)

Article 153 The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:

- (1) Designation of National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designation;
- (2) Registration of Registered Tangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such registrations (excluding annulment of registrations under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2);
- (3) Designation of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such designations;
- (4) Recognition of holders or holding bodies of Important Intangible Cultural Properties, and annulment of such recognition;
- (5) Designation of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties or Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties and annulment of such designation;
- (6) Registration or annulment of registration of registered Tangible Folk-Cultural Properties (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3.);
- (7) Designation of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or of Historic

- Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and annulment of such designation;
- (8) Annulment of the provisional designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
 - (9) Registration or annulment of registration of Registered Monuments (excluding annulment of registration according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 as applied to Article 133.);
 - (10) Selection or annulment of selection of Important Cultural Landscapes;
 - (11) Classification of Important Preservation districts for groups of historic buildings, and annulment of such classification;
 - (12) Selection of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such selection;
 - (13) Recognition of holders or preservation bodies of Selected Conservation Techniques, and annulment of such recognition.
2. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall in advance consult the Council for Cultural Affairs with reference to the following matters:
- (1) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Properties or the repair of National Treasures;
 - (2) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the repair of National Treasures or of preventive measures against their destruction, damage or theft;
 - (3) Permission for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation of Important Cultural Properties;
 - (4) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for the provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Important Cultural Properties;
 - (5) Purchase of Important Cultural Properties by the State;
 - (6) Selection of intangible cultural properties other than Important Intangible Cultural Properties, of which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation, or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
 - (7) Orders concerning the custody of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;
 - (8) Purchase of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties;
 - (9) Selection of intangible folk-cultural properties other than Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties, of which the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs should prepare documentation or for the documentation of which subsidies should be granted;
 - (10) Extension of the term of orders for suspension or for prohibition of acts altering the existing state of remains;
 - (11) Excavation conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs for the purpose of investigating Buried Cultural Properties;
 - (12) Orders concerning the custody of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, or concerning the restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
 - (13) Execution by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of restoration or of preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
 - (14) Permission for alteration of the existing state of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or for acts affecting the preservation thereof;
 - (15) Restriction or prohibition of acts, or orders for provision of necessary facilities, as may be required for the maintenance of the integrity of surroundings of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments;
 - (16) Orders to return to their original state Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, to be issued in the cases where any acts for alteration of the existing state or acts affecting the preservation thereof have been carried out without permission, or not in compliance with the conditions of such permission, or where the restriction or prohibition of acts for maintenance of the integrity of their surroundings has been disobeyed;
 - (17) Orders concerning the custody of Important Cultural Landscapes;

- (18) Proposal for the establishment, or revision or rescission of cabinet orders mentioned in Article 184 paragraph 1 (limited to matters related to the administrative tasks mentioned in item 2 of the same paragraph).

Chapter XII Additional Provisions

Section 1. Public Hearings and Statements of Disagreement

(Special Cases of Public Hearings)

Article 154 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (when, in accordance with Article 184 paragraph 1, the Board of Education of a Prefecture or city will perform administrative tasks that fall under the purview of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Board of Education of the said Prefecture or city) (the same applies to the following paragraph and the following Article) intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing, regardless of the classification of the procedures for the voicing of opinions stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law (Law No. 88 of 1993).

- (1) Restrictions, prohibitions or orders to be issued to particular persons under the provisions of Article 45 paragraph 1 or Article 128 paragraph 1;
 - (2) Orders for discontinuance of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where Article 51-2 (including cases where Article 85 applies *mutatis mutandis*), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85 apply *mutatis mutandis*);
 - (3) Prohibition of or order for discontinuance of excavation under the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2;
 - (4) Orders for suspension or for prohibition under Article 96 paragraph 2 for the conduct of investigation mentioned in the same paragraph or extension of the term of such order under the provisions of paragraph 5 of the same Article;
 - (5) Orders for restoration to the original state according to the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 7 (including cases where Article 128 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*).
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the preceding paragraph or a public hearing related to the cancellation of permission under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 4 (including cases where Article 125 paragraph 3 applies *mutatis mutandis*) or those of Article 53 paragraph 4, he/she shall give notice in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Administrative Procedures Law, and at the same time shall make a public announcement concerning the substance of the disposition and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance.
3. Deliberations on the date for the public hearing under the preceding paragraph shall be held publicly.

(Hearing of Opinions)

Article 155 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to make dispositions or take measures mentioned in the following items, he/she shall hold a public hearing by requesting the attendance of the parties concerned or their proxies:

- (1) Execution of repairs, restoration or measures under the provisions of Article 38 paragraph 1 or Article 123 paragraph 1;
 - (2) Execution of an on-site inspection or measures necessary for inspection under the provisions of Article 55 paragraph 1 or Article 131 paragraph 1;
 - (3) Execution of excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1.
2. When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to hold a public hearing under the preceding paragraph, he/she shall notify the parties concerned of the reasons for the disposition or measure to be made or taken under the relevant items of the same paragraph, the substance of each disposition or measure, and the date and place of the public hearing, at least ten (10) days in advance, and at the same time shall make a public announcement of the substance of said disposition or measure and of the date and place of the said public hearing.

3. At the public hearing under paragraph 1, the parties concerned or their proxies may express opinions or give explanations, and produce evidence, on behalf of themselves or of the principals.
4. If the parties concerned or their proxies fail to attend the public hearing under paragraph 1 without a justifiable reason, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may effect the disposition or measure mentioned in each of the items of paragraph 1 without holding any public hearing.

(Public Hearing in Case of Procedures for Statements of Disagreement)

Article 156 Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigations, or protest, regarding the dispositions mentioned below, must follow a public hearing, requesting the attendance of the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, or any proxies thereof, held within thirty (30) days of receiving a request for investigation or a written disagreement.

- (1) Permission or rejection of demand for permission for the alteration of existing state or for an act affecting the preservation thereof under the provisions of Article 43 paragraph 1 or Article 125 paragraph 1.
 - (2) Appointment of a custodial body under the provisions of Article 113 paragraph 1 (including cases where applied to Article 133).
2. The person holding a public hearing shall notify the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s) and any participants, of the date and place of the public hearing at least ten (10) days in advance, while making at the same time a public announcement of the substance of the case and of the date and place of the said public hearing.

(Participation)

Article 157 In addition to the person(s) requesting the investigation or protestant(s), participant(s) and any proxies thereof, any interested party to the disposition in question who desires to participate and to express his/her opinion on the occasion of the public hearing under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall make written application for permission to the person holding the said public hearing, stating the matters prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Presentation of Evidence, etc.)

Article 158 On the occasion of the public hearing held under the provisions of Article 156 paragraph 1, the person(s) requesting the investigation, the protestant(s), the participant(s) and the person(s) participating in the said public hearing in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, or the proxies of thereof, must be given the opportunity to present evidence and to express opinions in regard to the case concerned.

(Consultation Prior to Final Decision)

Article 159 Adjudication or decisions (excepting adjudication or decisions that are rejections) on requests for investigation, or on protests, involving coordination with the mining or stone-quarrying industry, shall be handed down after consulting with the Environmental Disputes Coordination Commission.

2. Heads of respective administrative organs concerned may give their opinions in regard to the request for investigation, or the protest.

(Procedures)

Article 160 Other than those provided for in Article 156 to the preceding article and in the Administrative Appeal Law (Law No. 160 of 1962), procedures with respect to a request for investigation, or a protest, shall be prescribed by MEXT ordinance.

(Relation between Statement of Disagreement and Lawsuit)

Article 161 A lawsuit for cancellation of dispositions mentioned in each of the items of Article 156 paragraph 1 shall not be instituted unless an adjudication or decision is reached as to the request for investigation, or the protest, against the disposition in question.

Section 2. Special Provisions regarding the State

(Special Provisions regarding the State)

Article 162 In applying the provisions of the present Law to the State or State organs, special provisions contained in this Section shall have priority.

(Special Provisions regarding the State in Connection with Important Cultural Properties, etc.)

Article 163 When an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape is State property according to the State Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1948), it shall be subjected to the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; however, when any such property is administrative property as prescribed in Article 3 paragraph 2 of the same Law under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, or when there is any special reason to place such a property under the custody of a person other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the question of whether the said property should be placed under the custody of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall be determined in consultation with the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Minister or Agency concerned and the Minister of Finance.

Article 164 When the transfer of jurisdiction or administrative control is to be made between accounting units belonging to different jurisdictions respecting an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, for the purpose of placing the said property under the custody of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, it shall be so arranged without compensation notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the State Property Law.

Article 165 When any tangible cultural property or tangible folk-cultural property belonging to the State has been designated as a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 (including cases where the same provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 78 paragraph 2) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the tangible cultural property or the tangible folk-cultural property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency who has received the certificate of designation of National Treasure shall send back to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay the certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property previously issued for the same property that has now been designated as a National Treasure.

2. When the designation of a National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled, the notice or the certificate of designation to be issued to its owner under the provisions of Article 29 paragraph 2 (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 79 paragraph 2) or paragraph 5 shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such National Treasure, Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.
3. When the property owned or possessed by the State has been designated or provisionally designated as a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or when such designation or provisional designation has been annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 110 paragraph 3 and Article 112 paragraph 4) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of such property.
4. When a property owned or possessed by the State is selected as an Important Cultural Landscape, or where such selection is annulled, the notice to be issued to the owner or the possessor under the provisions of Article

134, paragraph 2, to which the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 apply *mutatis mutandis* (including cases where the same applies *mutatis mutandis* to Article 135 paragraph 2) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency having custody of the relevant Important Cultural Landscape.

Article 166 The head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape, shall manage such property in accordance with this Law, and with MEXT Ordinance and the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, issued or given there under.

Article 167 The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument has been newly acquired;
 - (2) Where there has been the transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control respecting any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
 - (3) Where any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned has been entirely or partially destroyed, damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or has been lost or stolen;
 - (4) Where the location of any Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be changed;
 - (5) Where any Important Cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, is to be repaired or restored (excluding the case where consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs must be applied for in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 item (1) of the following Article, or any other cases provided for by MEXT ordinance);
 - (6) Where the existing state of any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or any Important Cultural Landscape under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned is to be changed or an act affecting the preservation thereof is to be taken, or where such property is to be exported;
 - (7) Where in regard to the land within the designated area of any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency concerned, there has been a change in the name of town, lot number, category or acreage.
2. In cases where notices are to be filed under the respective items of the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis*: the provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under items (1) and (2) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 33 (including cases where Article 80 and Article 120 apply *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (3) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 34 (including cases where Article 80 applies *mutatis mutandis*) when notices are to be filed under item (4) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 43-2 paragraph 1 and Article 127 paragraph 1 when notices are to be filed under item (5) of the preceding paragraph; the provisions of Article 81 paragraph 1 and Article 139 paragraph 1, when notices are to be filed under item (6) of the preceding paragraph; and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2, when notices are to be filed under item (7) of the preceding paragraph.
3. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary advice on matters regarding which notification has been made under paragraph 1 item (5) or (6).

Article 168 The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, in any of the following cases:

- (1) Where he/she intends to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site,

- Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof;
- (2) Where he/she intends to export any Important Cultural Property, or any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction;
 - (3) Where he/she intends to loan, exchange, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of an Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument under his/her jurisdiction.
2. When any of the State organs other than the head of the Ministry or Agency intend to alter the existing state of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to do any act affecting the preservation thereof it shall obtain in advance the consent of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
 3. In cases coming under paragraph 1 item (1) and the preceding paragraph, the proviso to Article 43 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article, as well as the proviso to Article 125 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 of the same Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
 4. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall, in giving consent regarding the steps provided for in paragraph 1 item (1) or paragraph 2, give necessary advice thereon as a condition to such consent.
 5. The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned or any other State organ shall duly respect the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 169 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, give appropriate advice to the head of the Ministry or Agency through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, respecting the following matters:

- (1) Method of custody of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, under his/her jurisdiction;
 - (2) Repair, restoration or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Important Cultural Landscape under his/her jurisdiction;
 - (3) Provision of facilities necessary for the preservation of the integrity of surroundings of the Important Cultural Property or of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument;
 - (4) Display or opening to the public of the Important Cultural Property or the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property under his/her jurisdiction.
2. With respect to the advice under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 5 of the preceding Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
 3. The share of expenses required for the repairs, restoration or measures mentioned in paragraph 1 item (2), or for the provision of facilities mentioned in item (3) of the same paragraph to be undertaken or made on the advice of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs given under the same paragraph, shall be decided by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in consultation with the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned.

Article 170 In any of the cases given in the following items, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may conduct repairs or restoration, or take preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft, respecting National Treasures or the Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments belonging to the State. If, in this case, however, the cultural property in question is under the jurisdiction of the head of the Ministry or Agency, other than the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency responsible for the said property respecting the substance of the repairs, restoration or measures, the date of commencement of the work, and other necessary matters; and if the said property is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall secure his/her approval, unless otherwise regulated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

- (1) Where the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned fails to comply with the advice of the Commissioner

of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, given in regard to the repairs, restoration or measures as provided for in paragraph 1 item (2) of the preceding Article;

- (2) Where it is not deemed appropriate to have the said repairs or restoration or measures undertaken by the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, in cases where the National Treasure, or the Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument is damaged or has deteriorated, or where there is a fear that such property may be destroyed or damaged, deteriorate, or be stolen.

Article 171 Where the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology deems it necessary for the purpose of designating a State property as National Treasure, Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or selecting a property as Important Cultural Landscape, or for the purpose of determining the condition of the State property designated as such, he/she may demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary for the investigation, or may, except for cases regarding Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Important Cultural Landscapes, appoint a person or persons and have them carry out an on-site investigation.

Article 172 Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of preservation of State property designated as an Important Cultural Property, as an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or as a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, he/she may appoint an appropriate local public body or any other appropriate juridical person and charge it with the custody necessary for the preservation of such cultural property (including the maintenance of such facilities, equipment or any other objects in the ownership or custody of the State as are needed for the preservation of the said cultural property).

2. In making appointments under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall obtain in advance the consent of the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the cultural property concerned, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, as well as that of the local public body or any other juridical person to be appointed as such.
3. To appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
4. Any profit raised from the exercise of custody under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall revert to the local public body or any other juridical person concerned.
5. In regard to custody undertaken by a local public body or any other juridical person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as follows: the provisions of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Article 32-4 paragraph 1, Articles 33, 34, 35 and 36, Article 47-2 paragraph 3 and Article 54 to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or of the Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties; and those of Article 30, Article 31 paragraph 1, Articles 33 and 35, Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 116 paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 121 and Article 130 to the custody of the Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments.

Article 173 To the annulment of appointments under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article the provisions of Article 32-3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 174 Where the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs deems it particularly necessary for the purpose of protection of Important Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, he/she may have the local public body or any other juridical person appointed to be responsible for custody under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 undertake the repair or restoration of the cultural property concerned.

2. In cases where the local public body or any other juridical person is charged with undertaking the repair or restoration under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In regard to the execution of repair or restoration by the local public body or any other juridical person under the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as specified below: the

provisions of Article 32-4 paragraph 1 and Article 35 to the repair or restoration of Important Cultural Property or of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, and those of Article 35, Article 116 paragraph 1 and Article 117 to repair or restoration of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

Article 175 The local public body appointed under the provisions of Article 172 paragraph 1 may use without compensation the land or the building which is covered by the designation of the Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, belonging to the State ownership, within the limits of administrative necessity.

2. The provisions of Article 22 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the State property Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case where the land or building may be used under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 176 When the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs intends to carry out an excavation under the provisions of Article 98 paragraph 1, if the land where the said excavation is to take place is owned by the State or occupied by any organ of the State, he/she shall consult in advance, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned with respect to the purpose, method and date of commencement of the excavation, and any other matters deemed necessary; however, if the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned is the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, his/her approval shall be secured.

Article 177 The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be responsible for custody of any cultural property which has reverted to the National Treasury under the provisions of Article 104 paragraph 1; however, any object which would be better placed under the custody of any other organ for the purpose of preservation or in view of utility shall be transferred to the custody of such more appropriate organ.

(Special Provisions Regarding the State in Connection with Registered Tangible Cultural Properties)

Article 178 When tangible cultural properties or tangible folk-cultural properties belonging to the State have been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 57 paragraph 1 or Article 90 paragraph 1, the notice or the certificate of registration to be issued to the owner under the provisions of Article 58 paragraph 1 or 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property concerned

2. When the registration of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property belonging to the State has been annulled under the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to 3 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), the notification to be given to its owner under Article 59 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) shall be made to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property concerned. In this case, the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall send back the certificate of designation to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology without delay.

3. When a monument owned or possessed by the State is registered according to the provisions of Article 132 paragraph 1, or when such a registration is annulled according to the provisions of Article 59 paragraph 1 to paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, the notification to be issued to the owner or possessor according to the provisions of Article 109 paragraph 3 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 132 paragraph 2, or Article 59 paragraph 4 applied *mutatis mutandis*, with changes in wording, to Article 133, shall be issued to the head of the Ministry or Agency in charge of the custody of the relevant Registered Monument.

Article 179 The head of the Ministry or Agency concerned shall give notice to the Commissioner of the Agency of Cultural Affairs through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in the following cases:

- (1) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument has been acquired;
- (2) Where there has been a transfer of jurisdiction or of administrative control with respect to any Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument;
- (3) Where a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency has been entirely or partially destroyed or

- damaged, has deteriorated in condition, or been lost or stolen;
- (4) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be relocated;
 - (5) Where the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property is to be altered;
 - (6) When a Registered Tangible Cultural Property or Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency is to be exported;
 - (7) For Registered Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or Agency, when there is to be any change in position of the land on which they are located, address, category of land or land acreage.
2. When any State organ other than the head of a Ministry or Agency intends to alter the existing state of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, it must notify the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
 3. The provisions of Article 32 paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to notifications under paragraph 1 items (1) and (2), and likewise the provisions of Article 33 and Article 61 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (3), and the provisions of Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item (4), the provisions of Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 5 and the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 65 (including applications *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3) to notifications under paragraph 1 item 6, and the provisions of Article 115 paragraph 2 to notifications under paragraph 1 item 7.
 4. The proviso of Article 64 paragraph 1 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.
 5. When deemed necessary for the protection of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, Registered Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or Registered Monument, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs can, through the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, state his opinion to the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned, or to State organs other than the heads of the Ministries and Agencies, concerning alterations to the existing state under paragraph 1 item (5) and paragraph 2.
- Article 180** When it is deemed necessary to confirm the condition of a Registered Tangible Cultural Property, registered Folk-Cultural Property, or Registered Monument belonging to the State, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology can demand of the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a report necessary for that investigation.
- Article 181** To Registered Tangible Cultural Properties or registered folk-cultural properties belonging to the State, the provisions of Article 60 paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive, of Article 63 paragraph 2, and of Article 67 paragraph 3 shall not apply.
2. The provisions of Article 113 through Article 118 applied *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133, do not apply to Registered Monuments belonging to the State.

Section 3. Local Public Bodies and Boards of Education

(Functions of Local Public Bodies)

- Article 182** Local public bodies may grant subsidies for expenses required for preservation and utilization of cultural properties, including their custody, repair, restoration and public viewing.
2. Any local public body may, in accordance with its own regulations, designate important items of cultural properties which are located within its own administrative limits and which are not designated by the State as Important Cultural Properties, Important Intangible Cultural Properties, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties, Important Intangible Folk-cultural Properties or Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments, and take necessary measures for their preservation and utilization.
 3. In case a local public body has enacted, revised or abolished its own regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or in case it has designated cultural properties or annulled such designation, its Board of Education shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs in accordance with MEXT ordinance.

(Consideration with Respect to Local Bonds)

Article 183 With respect to local bonds to be issued by local public bodies as a means of raising necessary funds for carrying out projects aimed at the preservation and utilization of cultural properties, appropriate consideration shall be given, within the limits of laws and regulations, and as far as the financial situation and the financial conditions of the said local public bodies permit.

(Functions Performed by Prefectural or Municipal Boards of Education)

Article 184 The following functions belonging to the competencies of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, with the stipulation of a Cabinet Order, be exercised either in whole or in part by a Board of Education of a prefecture or city.

- (1) Direction and supervision under the provisions of Article 35 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 36 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 121 paragraph 2 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 37 paragraph 4 (including the case where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 122 paragraph 3), Article 46-2 paragraph 2, Article 74 paragraph 2, Article 77 Paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 91), Article 83, Article 87 paragraph 2, Article 118, Article 120, Article 129 paragraph 2, Article 172 paragraph 5 and Article 174 paragraph 3);
 - (2) Permission for alteration of the existing state or for acts affecting preservation, cancellation of such permission, and orders for suspension of such alteration or acts, under the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125 (excluding permission for major alteration of the existing state, or for acts seriously affecting preservation, and cancellation of such permission);
 - (3) Orders for suspension of public viewing under the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85)), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85;
 - (4) Permission for public viewing, or cancellation, or orders for suspension thereof, under the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, and 4;
 - (5) Investigation or execution of measures necessary there for under the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where the same Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 130 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5), or Article 131;
 - (6) Acceptance of reports submitted in accordance with Article 92 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 93 paragraph 1); instructions and orders in accordance with Article 92, paragraph 2; instructions in accordance with Article 93 paragraph 2; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the same article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article; acceptance of reports stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 1; orders stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the same Article; hearing of opinions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; extensions of term stipulated in paragraphs 5 and 7 of the same Article; instructions stipulated in paragraph 8 of the same Article; acceptance of notifications stipulated in Article 97 paragraph 1; notifications stipulated in paragraph 2 of the same Article; discussions stipulated in paragraph 3 of the same Article; and advice stipulated in paragraph 4 of the same Article.
2. An appeal under the Administrative Appeal Law shall not be possible in response to investigations, or measures necessary for investigations, as stipulated in Article 55 or Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5, and performed by a prefectural or municipal Board of Education by virtue of the competence delegated to them under the preceding paragraph.
 3. When a prefectural or municipal Board of Education or city acts by virtue of the competence delegated under paragraph 1 to carry out, among the function given in item 6 of the same paragraph, any of the activities stipulated in Article 94 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, or in Article 97 paragraph 1 to paragraph 4 inclusive, neither the provisions of Article 94 paragraph 5, nor Article 97 paragraph 5, shall apply.
 4. When a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, performing the functions named in the following list, under

the competencies delegated under paragraph 1 (the said functions being limited to self-governance functions stipulated in Article 2 paragraph 8 of the Local Autonomy Law) causes damages, the prefecture or municipality shall indemnify the party suffering the damages, regardless of the stipulations of the said items, for ordinary damage incidental thereto.

- (1) Granting of permission to alter an existing state or carry out an act affecting preservation, as stipulated in Article 43 or in Article 125, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article; Article 43 paragraph 5, or Article 125 paragraph 5.
 - (2) Performance of an investigation or measures necessary for an investigation, as stipulated in Article 55 or in Article 131, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 5 of this Article; Article 55 paragraph 3 or Article 131 paragraph 2.
 - (3) Orders as stipulated in Article 96 paragraph 2, and mentioned in paragraph 1 item 6 of this Article, Article 96 paragraph 9.
5. The indemnity amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the municipal or prefectural Board of Education
 6. Regarding the indemnity amount stipulated in the previous paragraph, the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
 7. A municipality or prefecture shall be the defendant in a complaint based on the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 3, which applies *mutatis mutandis* in the preceding paragraph.
 8. Requests for investigations regarding dispositions made by a municipal or prefectural Board of Education, by virtue of the competencies delegated under paragraph 1, or other exercises of public competencies related to item 1 statutorily delegated competencies stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law shall be directed to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

(Custody of Important Cultural Properties on Display)

Article 185 When stipulated by a Cabinet Order, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may decide to have the Board of Education of a prefecture or designated municipality perform all or a portion of the duties relating to the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties displayed under the provisions of Article 48 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* to Article 85)

2. A Board of Education of a prefecture or designated city performing the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall appoint from among their personnel persons who are to undertake the custody of the Important Cultural Properties or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Properties in question.

(Trust of Execution of Repairs, etc.)

Article 186 With respect to repairs of National Treasures or preventive measures against destruction, damage or theft provided for in Article 38 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, excavation of Buried Cultural Property provided for in Article 98 paragraph 1, restoration of Special Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments or preventive measures against destruction, damage, deterioration or theft provided for in Article 123 paragraph 1 or in Article 170, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, when he/she deems it necessary, entrust the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education with the execution of the whole or a part of such matters.

2. In cases where the municipal or prefectural Boards of Education act by virtue of the trust provided for in the preceding paragraph, the following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* respectively: the provisions of Article 39, when all or part of the repairs or measures mentioned in Article 38 paragraph 1 are to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 1, when all or part of the excavation mentioned in Article 98 paragraph 1 is to be executed; the provisions of Article 39 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 128 paragraph 1, when all or part of the restoration or measures mentioned in Article 78 paragraph 1 are to be executed.

(Acceptance of Trust of Custody of Important Cultural Property or Technical Guidance Thereon)

Article 187 Upon request of the owner (the managing body, if such has been appointed) or of the custodian, the prefectural or municipal Board of Education may accept the trust of custody (excluding cases where a custodial body has been appointed), repair or restoration of the Important Cultural Property, of Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or of Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or give technical guidance thereon.

2. The provisions of Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, when the municipal or prefectural Board of Education accepts the trust of custody, repair or restoration under the preceding paragraph 1.

(Channel for Presentation of Papers, etc.)

Article 188 Reports and other papers, as well as objects, to be submitted to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to the cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education concerned.

2. The municipal or prefectural Board of Education, upon receiving the papers and objects mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall forward them to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs together with the statement of its own opinions thereon.
3. Notification of orders, advice, instructions and any other kinds of disposition to be issued by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs under the provisions of this Law with regard to cultural property, shall go through the municipal or prefectural Board of Education; this shall not apply, however, in cases of extreme urgency.

(Presentation of Opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Article 189 The Boards of Education of Prefectures, or of municipalities, may present their opinions to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology or to the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs concerning the preservation and utilization of the cultural properties which are located within their administrative districts.

(Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council)

Article 190 Any municipal or prefectural Board of Education may, in accordance with its own regulations, have a Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council.

2. The Regional Cultural Properties Council shall, upon inquiry of the prefectural or municipal Board of Education concerned, investigate and deliberate important matters concerning the preservation and utilization of cultural properties as well as make proposals to the said Board of Education with respect to such matters.
3. Particulars concerning the organization and custody of the Regional Cultural Properties Protection Council shall be determined by the regulations of the prefecture or municipality concerned.

(Specialist-Members for Cultural Property Protection)

Article 191 The municipal or prefectural Board of Education may have specialist-members for cultural property protection.

2. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall from time to time make inspection tours of cultural properties, give guidance and advice to their owners and other related persons in regard to the protection of cultural properties and also undertake educational activities for community people on the spirit of the protection of cultural properties.
3. The specialist-members for cultural property protection shall serve on a part-time basis.

(Classification of Duties)

Article 192 The functions that are to be performed by municipalities or prefectures, by virtue of Article 109

paragraph 3 and 4, which apply *mutatis mutandis* in Article 110 paragraph 1 and 2, Article 112 paragraph 1, Article 110 paragraph 3, and Article 112 paragraph 4, shall be item 1 statutorily delegated functions stipulated under Article 2 paragraph 9 item 1 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Chapter XIII Penal Provisions

(Criminal Penalties)

Article 193 Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 44, exported any Important Cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding one million (1,000,000) yen.

Article 194 Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 82 exported any Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property without obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three (3) years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) yen.

Article 195 Any person who has damaged, discarded or concealed any Important Cultural Property shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Important Cultural Property in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

Article 196 Any person who has altered the existing state of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or by committing any act affecting its preservation destroyed it, damaged it or caused it to deteriorate, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding five (5) years or to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

2. If the person mentioned in the preceding paragraph happens to be the owner of the Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument in question, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two (2) years or to a fine or minor fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

Article 197 The person who comes under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand (200,000) yen.

- (1) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 43 or Article 125, altered the existing state of or committed an act affecting the preservation of any Important Cultural Property or any Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order issued to the violator to suspend an act of altering the existing state or affecting preservation;
- (2) Any person who has, in contravention of the provisions of Article 96 paragraph 2, failed to obey the order of suspension or prohibition of an act which may lead to alteration of the existing state.

Article 198 Persons coming under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) yen;

- (1) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of repair or of any measure for the prevention of destruction, damage or theft of a National Treasure, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);
- (2) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of excavation, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 98 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2);
- (3) Any person who has refused or interfered with the execution of restoration or of any measure for the

prevention of destruction, damage, deterioration, or theft of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in contravention of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5 applying *mutatis mutandis* under Article 39 paragraph 3 which applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 123 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 186 paragraph 2).

Article 199 In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, servant or any other employee of a juridical person or of a natural person has committed any of the offenses mentioned in Articles 193 through the preceding article, in regard to the performance of duties or custody of property, the person who committed the action will be punished, in addition to which, the juridical or natural person will be fined.

Article 200 If a person appointed as responsible for the execution of custody, repairs or restoration of any Important Cultural Property, Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property or Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 47 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83, Article 123 paragraph 2, Article 186 paragraph 2 or Article 187 paragraph 2), Article 49 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), or Article 185 paragraph 2, has destroyed, damaged or led to the deterioration of the same property or allows it to be stolen, through negligence or serious fault in duty, he/she shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen.

Article 201 Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under Article 36 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83 and Article 192 paragraph 5) or Article 37 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of an Important Cultural Property or an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to the repair of a National Treasure;
- (2) Any person who has failed to obey without justifiable reasons such orders of the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs as may be issued under the provisions of Article 121 paragraph 1 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 172 paragraph 5) or Article 122 paragraph 1 pertaining to the custody of a Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument, or to the restoration of a Special Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monument.

Article 202 Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed the restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under Article 45 paragraph 1;
- (2) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 46 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), has failed to make the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs an offer of sale to the State or after making the said offer to him/her has transferred the Important Cultural Property or Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property in question to any other party than the State within the period prescribed in paragraph 3 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83), or has given false statements in making an offer of sale under paragraph 1 of Article 46 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83) or in making an application for approval referred to in the proviso to the same paragraph (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 83);
- (3) Any person who has failed to display or open the property concerned to the public, in contravention of the provisions of Article 48 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51 paragraph 3 (including cases where the latter paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85)), and Article 85, or who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 51 paragraph 5 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 51-2 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 85), Article 84 paragraph 2 and Article 85), failed to obey the order for suspension or discontinuance of such public viewing;

- (4) Any person who has in violation of the provisions of Article 53 paragraphs 1, 3, or 4, opened any Important Cultural Property to the public without obtaining permission, or without complying with the conditions of such permission, or failed to obey an order for the suspension of such public viewing;
- (5) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 54 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86 and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 55, Article 68, (including cases where the latter Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 90 paragraph 3 and Article 133), or Article 130 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 131 and Article 140, failed to submit a report or submitted a false report, or has refused, interfered with or evaded the responsible officials' on-site investigation or the execution of measures necessary for such investigation;
- (6) Any person who has, in violation of the provisions of Article 92 paragraph 2, failed to obey the prohibition or the order for suspension or discontinuance of an act of excavation;
- (7) Any person who has, without justifiable reasons, disobeyed restrictions, prohibitions or orders for provision of facilities issued under the provisions of Article 128 paragraph 1.

Article 203 Any person to whom any of the following items applies shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding fifty thousand (50,000) yen:

- (1) Any person who has failed to return to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology the certificate of designation of an Important Cultural Property or of an Important Tangible Folk-cultural Property, or to hand it over to the new owner of the property concerned in violation of the provisions of Article 28 paragraph 5, Article 29 paragraph 4 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 79 paragraph 2), Article 56 paragraph 2 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 86), Article 59 paragraph 6 or Article 69 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3);
- (2) Any person who has failed to report or who has submitted a false report in violation of the provisions of Article 31 paragraph 3 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 119 paragraph 2 ((including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 133), Article 32 (including cases where this Article applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 60 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 80, Article 120 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133)), Article 33 (including cases where this paragraph applies *mutatis mutandis* under Article 80 and Article 118, and Article 120 (including cases where these provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133) Article 172 paragraph 5) Article 34, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 80, Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 43-2 paragraph 1, Article 61 and Article 62 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 64 paragraph 1 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90, paragraph 3 and Article 133), Article 65 paragraph 1, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), Article 73, Article 81 paragraph 1, the main text of Article 84 paragraph 1, Article 92 paragraph 1, Article 96 paragraph 1, Article 115 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 120, Article 133, and Article 172 paragraph 5), Article 127 paragraph 1, Article 136, Article 139 paragraph 1).
- (3) Any person who has refused, interfered with or evaded the execution of custody, repair or restoration, or measures necessary for such action, in violation of the provisions of Article 32-2 paragraph 5, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 34-3 paragraph 2 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 83), Article 60 paragraph 4, Article 63 paragraph 2, (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 90 paragraph 3), and Article 115 paragraph 4 (including application *mutatis mutandis* to Article 133).

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1 The date of the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding three (3) months from the day of its promulgation.

(Abolition of Relevant Laws and Orders)

Article 2 The following Laws, Imperial Ordinances and Cabinet Orders are hereby abolished:

National Treasures Preservation Law (Law No. 17 of 1929);

Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. (Law No. 43 of 1933);

Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Law No. 44 of 1919) ;

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the National Treasures Preservation Law (Imperial Ordinance No. 210 of 1929);

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Imperial Ordinance No. 499 of 1919);

Regulations governing the Organization of the National Treasures Preservation Society (Imperial Ordinance No. 211 of 1929);

Order for the Important Art Objects, etc. Research Council (Cabinet Order No. 251 of 1949);

Order for the Research Council on Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (Cabinet Order No. 252 of 1949).

(Transitional Provisions consequential upon Abolition of Laws and Orders)

Article 3 The designation of National Treasures made prior to the enforcement of this Law under the provisions of Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law (excluding the cases where the annulment thereof has been made pursuant to Article 11 paragraph 1 of the same Law) shall be deemed as the designation of Important Cultural Properties under Article 27 paragraph 1 of this Law, and the permission given pursuant to Article 3 or 4 of that Law shall be deemed as permission under Article 43 or 44 of this Law.

2. With respect to the destruction or damage of National Treasures which may have occurred prior to the enforcement of this Law, orders which were given in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, and subsidies which were granted in accordance with the first part of Article 15 of the same Law prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of Articles 7 to 10 inclusive, the latter part of Article 15, and Article 24 of that Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the competent Ministers" in Article 9 paragraph 2 of that same Law shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. With regard to the punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the provisions of the National Treasures Preservation Law, excepting Articles 6 and 23 shall continue to be in force.
4. Any person who owns, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law, shall report to the Commission stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law.
5. When the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been filed, the Commission shall issue to the owner concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.
6. Any person who, in contravention of the provision of paragraph 4, has failed to report or has filed a false report shall be liable to a non-criminal fine not exceeding five thousand (5,000) yen.
7. The head of the Ministry or Agency having control, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, over any National Treasure designated under Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law shall, within three (3) months from the time of the enforcement of this Law, notify the Commission in writing, stating particulars prescribed by the Regulations of the Commission; however, this shall not apply if otherwise provided for by the Regulations of the Commission.
8. When the notification has been made according to the preceding paragraph, the Commission shall issue to the head of the Ministry or Agency concerned a certificate of designation of Important Cultural Property as prescribed in Article 28 of this Law.

Article 4 With respect to the objects classified under the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc. up to the time of the enforcement of this Law, the old Law shall continue to be in force for the time being. In this case, the affairs concerning the operation of that Law shall be conducted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and "the National Treasures" occurring

therein shall read "the Important Cultural Properties under the provisions of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties " "the competent Minister" reading "the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs" and "designate the same objects as National Treasures in accordance with Article 1 of the National Treasures Preservation Law" reading "the preceding Article."

2. The Council for Cultural Affairs shall, in response to the consultation instituted by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, undertake for the time being investigations and deliberations respecting matters concerning the annulment of recognition under Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., and shall submit to the said Commissioner such proposals as may be deemed necessary with reference to these matters.
3. With respect to the operation of the Law concerning the Preservation of Important Objects of Art, etc., the provisions of Article 188 of the present Law shall for the time being apply *mutatis mutandis*

Article 5 The designation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and/or Natural Monuments made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 90 paragraph 1 of this Law; provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the said old Law (excepting cases where the designation has been annulled) shall be regarded as provisional designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 110 paragraph 1 of this Law; and permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the said old Law shall be regarded as permission given in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 paragraph 1 of this Law.

2. With respect to orders issued or dispositions made prior to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments, the provisions of Article 4 of the said Law and of Article 4 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the said Law shall continue to be in force. In this case, "the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, and Science" occurring in Article 4 of the said Ordinance shall read "the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties."
3. For punishment of acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Law, the Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments shall continue to be in force.

(Former National Museums)

Article 6 Unless otherwise provided for by Laws (including orders there under) the former National Museums and the personnel there of (excepting the Research Institutes of Art and personnel thereof) shall be the National Museums and the personnel thereof under this Law and the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums and the personnel thereof shall be the Research Institutes and the personnel thereof under this Law, and shall retain their respective identities.

2. The Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties under this Law shall be able to use the name of "Research Institute of Art," with respect to the researches and studies equivalent to those managed by the Research Institutes of Art attached to the former National Museums.

(Interest-free National Subsidies)

Article 7 For those owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties eligible for subsidies under the provisions of Article 35, paragraph 1, the government shall loan at no interest part of the funds required for costs related to eligible items under Article 2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Special Measures Law concerning the Promotion of Social Capital Adjustment Utilizing Revenues from Sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation Shares, within the limitations of the budget.

2. The term for repayment of government loans mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be no longer than five years, as established by cabinet order.
3. Matters other than those established under the preceding paragraph, the method of repayment for loans under the provisions of paragraph 1, extension of the term of repayment, or other matters related to repayment, shall

be established by cabinet order.

4. When the government extends a loan to the owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties according to the provisions of paragraph 1, an amount equivalent to the amount of the loan shall be granted as a subsidy for the custody of the Important Cultural Property which is the object of the loan in question; that subsidy shall be granted, in an amount equivalent to the amount loaned, when the loan is repaid.
5. In cases where the repayment date established based on the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 for interest-free loans received by owners or custodial bodies of Important Cultural Properties under the provisions of paragraph 1 has been extended (excluding cases established by cabinet order), regarding application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, that repayment shall be considered to have been done when the relevant repayment date arrives.
6. In cases where the government extends a no-interest loan based on the provisions of paragraph 1, the following provisions shall apply with the following changes in wording: in Article 35 paragraph 2, the word “grant” shall read “lend”, “subsidy” shall read “loan”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”, and in paragraph 3 of the same article, “grant” shall read “lend”, “custody or repair” shall read “custody”.

V. Sakai City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties

March 29, 1991 Ordinance No. 5

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Chapter 1. General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1. In accordance with the provisions prescribed in Paragraph 2, Article 182 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Law No. 214, 1950, hereinafter referred to as the "Law"). The purpose of this ordinance is to contribute to the cultural advancement of citizens and the advancement of Japanese culture by taking necessary measures for the conservation and utilization of cultural properties. This excludes cultural properties having been designated in accordance with the provisions of the Law or the Osaka Prefectural Cultural Properties Protection Ordinance (Osaka Prefectural Ordinance No. 5, 1969, hereinafter referred to as "Prefectural Ordinance"), existing within city limits and of importance to this city.

(Definitions)

Article 2. The term "cultural property" in this ordinance refers to tangible cultural property, intangible cultural property, folk cultural property, and monuments stipulated in items 1 to 4, Paragraph 1, Article 2, of the Law.

(Responsibilities of the city and citizens)

Article 3. The city recognizes that cultural assets are essential to the proper understanding of history and culture and form the foundation for future cultural development. The city shall thus endeavor to carry out their proper conservation and utilization.

2. Citizens shall cooperate in good faith with the measures performed by the city to achieve the purposes of this ordinance.
3. Cultural property owners and other stakeholders shall be cognizant that cultural properties are invaluable national properties, and in addition to carefully preserving them for public use, be committed to their cultural application, such as their public display.
4. Upon enforcement of this ordinance, the Board of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") shall respect stakeholder ownership and other property rights and take proper care to coordinate between the protection of cultural property and the public good.

Chapter 2. Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property

(Designation)

Article 4. The Board can designate tangible cultural properties residing within city limits (with the exception of properties that have been designated as important cultural properties pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 27 and Osaka prefecturally designated tangible cultural properties designated pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Prefectural ordinance; the same shall apply hereinafter), deemed important to the city of Sakai as municipally designated tangible cultural properties (hereinafter referred to as "Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property").

2. Before making designations pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Board must in advance obtain consent of the owner and occupant of title of said tangible cultural property intended for designation provided that the owner or occupant of title of said tangible cultural asset can be determined.
3. Designations in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be pronounced to that effect and notified to the owner and occupant of title of said tangible cultural property.
4. Designation in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall take effect from the date of notice under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
5. When designation has been made under the provisions of Paragraph 1, the Board shall issue a Certificate of Designation to the owner of the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.

(Rescission)

Article 5. The Board may revoke designation in the event that the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property has lost its intrinsic value or for other special reasons.

2. The rescission of designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the preceding Article.
3. In the event that a Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property is designated an important cultural property under the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 27 of the Law, or designated an Osaka prefecturally designated tangible cultural property under the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Municipal Ordinance, designation of the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property shall be deemed to have been revoked.
4. In the case of events of the preceding paragraph, the Board shall make a pronouncement to this effect and notify the owner and occupant of title of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.
5. Upon receipt of notification of rescission of Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property designation prescribed under the provisions of preceding Paragraph 3, which shall apply mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 2, as well as upon receipt of notification prescribed under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the owner of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property shall promptly return the Certificate of Designation of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property to the Board.

(Owner Management Duties and Manager)

Article 6. The Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner must manage the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property in accordance with this ordinance, with Board of Education regulations based on this ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the "Board Regulations") and with directives issued by the board.

2. The Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner may under special circumstances appoint an agent (hereinafter referred to in this chapter as "Manager") to fully represent the owner and be entrusted with managerial responsibilities of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.
3. When appointing a Manager pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the owner shall promptly notify the Board. The same shall apply in the event of changes in the Manager or upon dismissal.
4. The provisions of Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Manager.

(Change in Owner, etc.)

Article 7. Upon a change in ownership of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, the new owner must promptly notify the Board.

2. The owner or Manager of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, upon a change in name or domicile, shall promptly notify the Board to that effect.

(Loss, Damages, etc.)

Article 8. In the event of full or partial destruction, damage, loss, or theft, the owner (or Manager, in the case one has been appointed) of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property must promptly notify the Board.

(Change of Location)

Article 9. When intending to change the place of location of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, the owner of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property (or Manager, in the case one has been appointed) must give advance notification to that effect to the Board. However, in cases specified by Board Regulations, notification is not required or filing of the notification post factum location change is sufficient.

(Management or Repair Assistance)

Article 10. Management and repair of Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Properties require large outlays. In the case that the owner of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property cannot endure the financial burden, the city may issue subsidiary aid to said owner within its budget to partially cover those expenses.

2. In the event that subsidies are issued in accordance with the previous paragraph, the Board may as a condition of aid indicate necessary management or repair items, as well as direct and supervise said management or repair as it deems necessary.

(Subsidy Repayment, etc.)

Article 11. In the event that the owner is issued a subsidy under provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, and should any of the following respective items be relevant, the city may rescind subsidy issuance partially or in full, or order full or partial repayment of the subsidy already issued to the owner.

- (1) When management or repair is in violation of this ordinance or Board Regulations based on this ordinance.
- (2) When the subsidy is used for purposes other than those stated at the time of issuance.
- (3) When the conditions of assistance in Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article are not followed.

(Recommendations for Management or Repairs)

Article 12. Should management of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property be inadequate, and the Board deems the loss, damage, or theft of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property to be likely, the Board may recommend improvements in management methods, establishment of conservation facilities and other necessary measures with regard to management to the owner or Manager of the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.

2. In cases where the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property has been damaged, the Board may recommend necessary repairs to the owner or Manager of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property when it finds there is a need for its preservation.
3. In order to partially cover the expenses required to carry out measures or repair based on the recommendations prescribed in the provisions of the preceding two Paragraphs, the city may issue subsidies within the scope of the budget to the owner.
4. Issuance of subsidies pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 10 and to the preceding Article.

(Transfer Payments)

Article 13. In cases where the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property was transferred for value after the performance of necessary repair or management measures (hereinafter referred to as "Repair, etc.") pertaining to the subsidies issued pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 10 or Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article, the owner, heir, devisee or donee of the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property at the time of subsidy issuance is responsible for payment to the city the total subsidy amount less the amount paid by the individual.

2. The "subsidy amount" under the provisions of the preceding paragraph is obtained by dividing the subsidy amount by the useful life stipulated by the Board of the Repairs, etc. carried out pertaining to the subsidy of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, and multiplying that amount by the remaining number of years obtained by subtracting the number of years remaining until transfer of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property from its useful life (rounded down to the nearest whole number).
3. In the case that the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property has been transferred to the city after Repairs, etc. pertaining to the subsidy made, under other special circumstances, the city may grant exemption from all or any part of payment prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1.

(Restrictions to Altering Existing State)

Article 14. Alterations to the existing state relating to the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property or acts that affect its preservation must receive approval of the Board. However, this shall not apply when alterations to the existing state for maintenance measures or emergency measures in the event of a disaster have negligible effects on the preservation of the property.

2. The scope of the maintenance measures stipulated in the preceding proviso shall be prescribed by Board Regulations.
3. When granting authorization pursuant to Paragraph 1, as a condition of approval, the Board may issue appropriate instructions pertaining to alterations to the existing state or acts that affect its preservation prescribed in the same Paragraph.
4. Should a person who has received authorization pursuant to Paragraph 1 not comply with the conditions of authorization set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Board may suspend or revoke said authorization of alterations to the existing state or acts affecting the property's preservation.
5. If denial of authorization prescribed in Paragraph 1 or the conditions of authorization prescribed in Paragraph 3 have caused that person to suffer a loss, the city shall compensate said person for the loss that would ordinarily arise.

(Repair Reporting, etc.)

Article 15. Upon the intention to repair the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner must give the Board advance notification. However, this shall not apply in cases where subsidies have been issued under the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 10; where repairs have been performed in accordance to recommendations under the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 12; or where authorization has been granted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

2. The Board may offer technical guidance and advice pertaining to the repairs prescribed in the notification of the preceding Paragraph when protection of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property is deemed necessary.

(Public Display)

Article 16. The Board may request the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner to exhibit the said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property for a period of no longer than six months to offer for the purpose of public display carried out by the Board.

2. The Board may recommend the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner to open for public

- display the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property for a period not to exceed three months.
3. The expenses required for exhibition under the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be borne by the city. The expenses required for public display under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be borne by the city partially or in full within the scope of the budget.
 4. Upon exhibition of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, the Board shall appoint a person responsible for the management of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property from among its staff.
 5. The Board may issue appropriate instructions to the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner pertaining to the public display and management of the public display of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property under the provisions of Paragraph 2.
 6. In the event of loss or damage to the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property resulting from exhibition under the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2, or as a result of public display, the city shall compensate the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property owner for the loss that would ordinarily arise. However, this shall not apply in cases where the loss or damage is attributable to the owner or Manager.

Article 17. With exception to cases of public display in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases of public display after a change in location of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property where notification under Article 6 has been submitted.

(Reporting)

Article 18. The Board, when it deems necessary, may request a report from the owner or Manager of the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property regarding the circumstances surrounding the current state, management or repair of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.

(Succession of Rights and Obligations Associated with a Change in Ownership)

Article 19. Upon a change in ownership of a Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property, the new owner of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property shall succeed to the rights and obligations of the previous owner in accordance to recommendations, instructions and other dispositions of the Board based on this ordinance.

2. In the case of the preceding Paragraph, the previous owner shall deliver to the new owner the Certificate of Designation upon delivery of said Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property.

Chapter 5. Municipally Designated Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments

(Designation)

Article 33. The Board may designate among the monuments existing within city limits (with the exception of historic sites, places of scenic beauty or natural monuments designated pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 109 of the Law, as well as Osaka Prefecturally designated historical sites, Osaka prefecturally designated places of scenic beauty, as well as Osaka prefecturally designated natural monuments specified under Paragraph 1, Article 46 of the Prefectural Ordinance) Sakai City municipally designated historic sites, Sakai municipally designated places of scenic beauty or Sakai municipally designated natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as a "Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument") of importance to this city.

2. The provisions of Paragraph 2 to Paragraph 4 of Article 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to designation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Rescission)

Article 34. The Board may revoke designation in the event the Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument has lost its intrinsic value or for other special reasons.

2. Designation of Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument shall be revoked when designated as a historic site, a place of scenic beauty or a natural monument in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 109 of the Law, or when designated as an Osaka prefecturally designated historical site, Osaka prefecturally designated place of scenic beauty, or Osaka prefecturally designated natural monument pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 46 of the Prefectural Ordinance.
3. The provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 5 and Paragraph 4, Article 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the rescission of designation made under the provisions of Paragraph 1.

(Report of Change of Location, etc.)

Article 35. When there is a change in the land location, lot address, land category or lot area pertaining to the land of the Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument, the owner of the Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument (or Manager, in the case one has been appointed pursuant to the provisions in Paragraph 2, Article 6, which shall apply mutatis mutandis to the provisions in Article 37) must promptly notify the Board.

(Restrictions on Alterations to Existing State, etc.)

Article 36. Alterations to the existing state of the Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument affecting its preservation require authorization from the Board. However, this shall not apply when alterations to the existing state for maintenance measures or emergency measures in the event of a disaster have negligible effects on the preservation of the property.

2. The scope of the maintenance measures stipulated in the preceding proviso shall be prescribed by Board Regulations.
3. The provisions of Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 of Article 14 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the granting of authorization pursuant to Paragraph 1.
4. If denial of authorization prescribed in Paragraph 1 or the conditions of authorization prescribed in Paragraph 3, Article 14 have caused that person to suffer a loss, the city shall compensate such person for the loss that would ordinarily arise.

(Provisions to be Applied Mutatis Mutandis)

Article 37. Provisions under Articles 6 to 8, Articles 10 to 13, Article 15, Article 18 and Paragraph 1 of Article 19 shall apply mutatis mutandis to Municipally Designated Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments.

Chapter 6. Buried Cultural Properties

(Responsibilities of the Board Pertaining to Buried Cultural Properties)

Article 38. In regards to the existence within city limits of land containing buried cultural properties pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 93 of the Law, the Board shall thoroughly inform the public, conduct appropriate guidance or advice to the owner and related stakeholders to prevent damage to said land containing buried cultural properties and dissipation of unearthed relics, and endeavor in the prevention of such.

2. Any person, upon discovering a buried cultural property as defined in Paragraph 1, Article 92 of the Law during the course of performing civil engineering, construction and other activities within city limits shall endeavor to prevent its damage and dissipation as well as to preserve the land containing said buried cultural properties.
3. All persons must endeavor to cooperate with excavation, research and other measures to protect buried cultural properties performed by the Board.

Chapter 8. Sakai City Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties

(Installation)

Article 43. The Sakai City Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") shall be established in the Board.

(Scope of Authority)

Article 44. The Council, in response to consultation with the Board, shall study and deliberate important matters related to the preservation and utilization of cultural properties.

2. The Council may state its opinion to the Board with regard to matters prescribed in the preceding Paragraph.

(Consultation with the Council)

Article 45. The Board shall consult with the Council in advance with regards to the following matters.

- (1) Designation and rescission of designation of Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Properties
 - (2) Designation and rescission of designation of Municipally Designated Intangible Cultural Properties
 - (3) Recognition and rescission of recognition of holders or holder groups of Municipally Designated Intangible Cultural Properties
 - (4) Designation and rescission of designation of Municipally Designated Tangible Folk Cultural Properties or Municipally Designated Intangible Folk Cultural Properties
 - (5) Designation and rescission of designation of Municipally Designated Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments
 - (6) Selection and rescission of selection of city-determined preservation techniques
 - (7) Recognition and rescission of recognition of holders or holder groups of city-determined preservation techniques
2. The Board may consult with the Council regarding other matters they deem necessary in addition to the respective items of the preceding Paragraph.

(Organization)

Article 46. The Council shall be composed of no more than ten members.

2. Special members may be appointed to the Council for special matters requiring investigation and deliberation.

(Appointment of Council Members, etc.)

Article 47. Committee and Special Committee members shall be commissioned by the Council from among persons possessing wide-ranging knowledge and extensive insight pertaining to the cultural property.

(Term of Office of Committee Members)

Article 48. Committee members shall hold their office for two years and may be reappointed.

2. The term of office of a substituting board member who fills a vacancy shall be the remaining term of the predecessor.
3. Special Committee members shall be dismissed upon the completion of the investigation and deliberation of said special matters.

(Chairperson and Vice-chairperson)

Article 49. The Council shall have a Chairperson and Vice-chairperson, who shall be elected from among the Committee members.

2. The Chairperson shall preside over all affairs of the Committee on behalf of the Council.
3. The Vice-chairperson shall assist the Chairperson and represent them in the event of an accident involving the Chairperson or when the office of Chairperson is vacant.

(Council Sessions)

Article 50. The Chairperson shall convene and preside over Council sessions.

2. The Council may not hold a session unless a majority of its members (including Special Committee members; the same shall apply in the following Paragraph) are present.
3. Decisions of the Council shall be effected by a majority of the members present, and in the case of tie in votes, the chairperson shall effect decisions.

Chapter 9. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Installation of Signs, etc.)

Article 51. The Board may install signs or description plates on the premises of Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Properties, Municipally Designated Tangible Folk Cultural Properties or Municipally Designated Historic Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monuments as deemed necessary for the viewing of citizens with the consent of said municipally designated cultural property owner and occupants of title.

(Delegation)

Article 52. Necessary matters concerning the enforcement of this ordinance shall be prescribed by Board Regulations.

Chapter 10. Penal Provisions

(Penalties)

Article 53. Persons who damage, dispose or conceal the Municipally Designated Tangible Cultural Property shall be sentenced to a fine of 50,000 yen or less or a pecuniary fine.

Article 54. Persons who alter the existing state of the Municipally Designated Historic Site, Place of Scenic Beauty, and Natural Monument, or commit actions that impact its preservation, resulting in its destruction, damage, or ruin, shall be sentenced to a fine of 50,000 yen or less or a pecuniary fine.

Article 55. When a representative of a juridical person or an agent, employee or other worker of a juridical person or of a natural person has violated any of the two preceding Articles in relation to the management of the business or property of the juridical person or natural person, the violator shall be punished, and in addition, the juridical person or natural person concerned shall also be punished prescribed under the relevant Articles.

Supplementary Provisions

This ordinance shall take effect as of April 1, 1991.

Supplementary Provision (Ordinance No. 11, March 31, 1994)

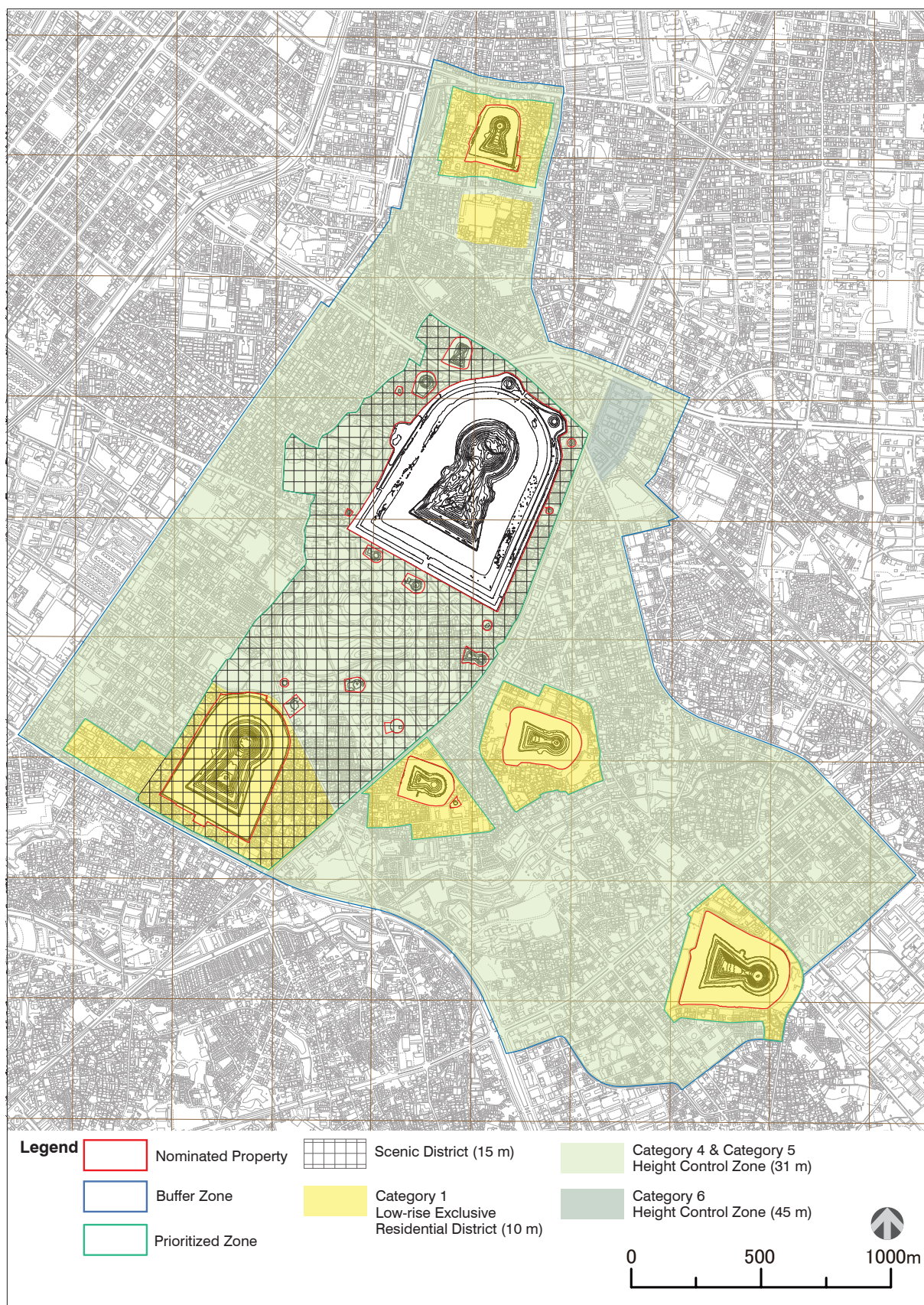
This ordinance shall be enforced from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provision (Ordinance No. 18, March 31, 2005)

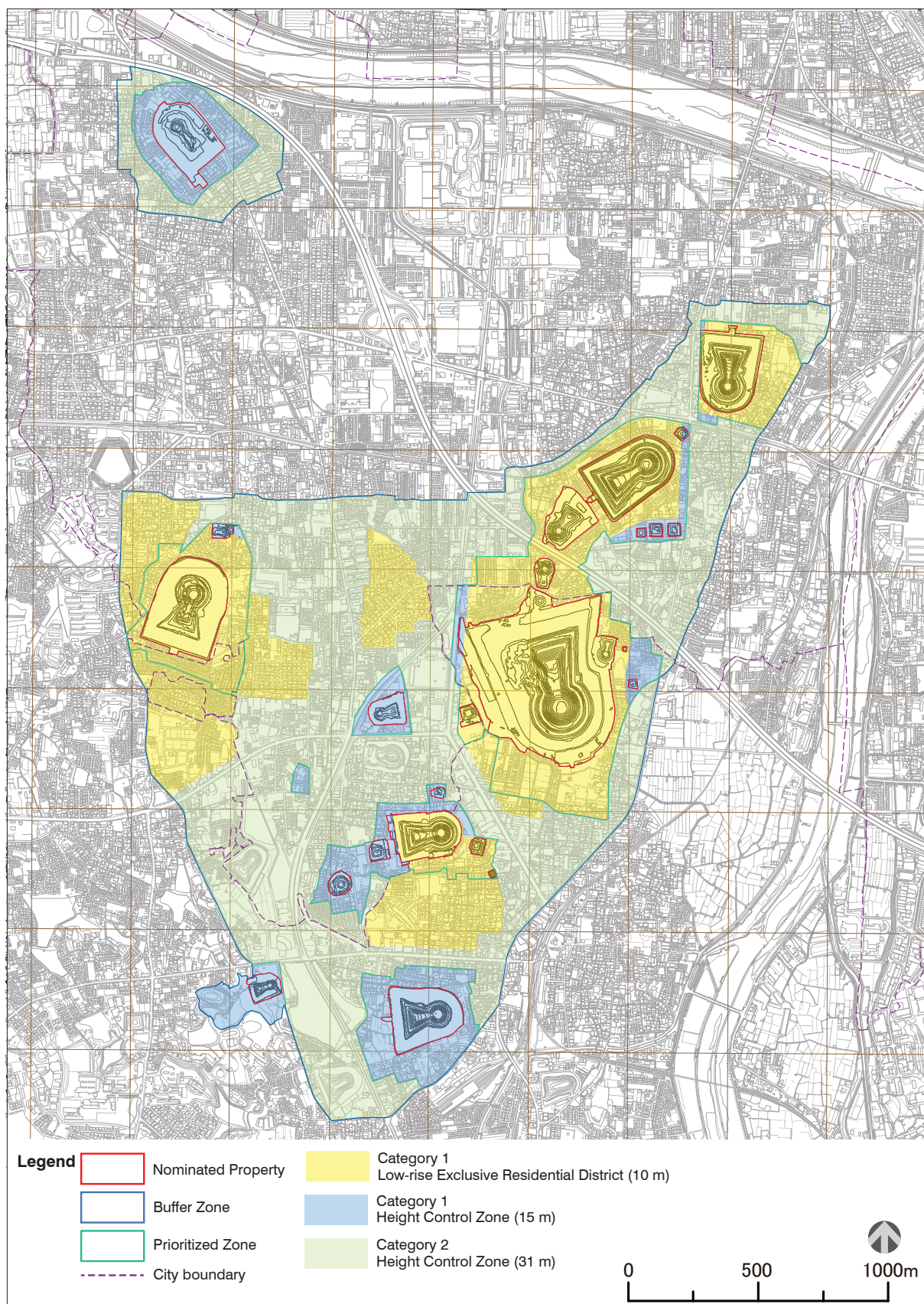
This ordinance shall take effect as of April 1, 2005.

Appendix 6.b Maps showing the zonings for restrictions in the buffer zones

I. Zoning map of building height restrictions in the buffer zone

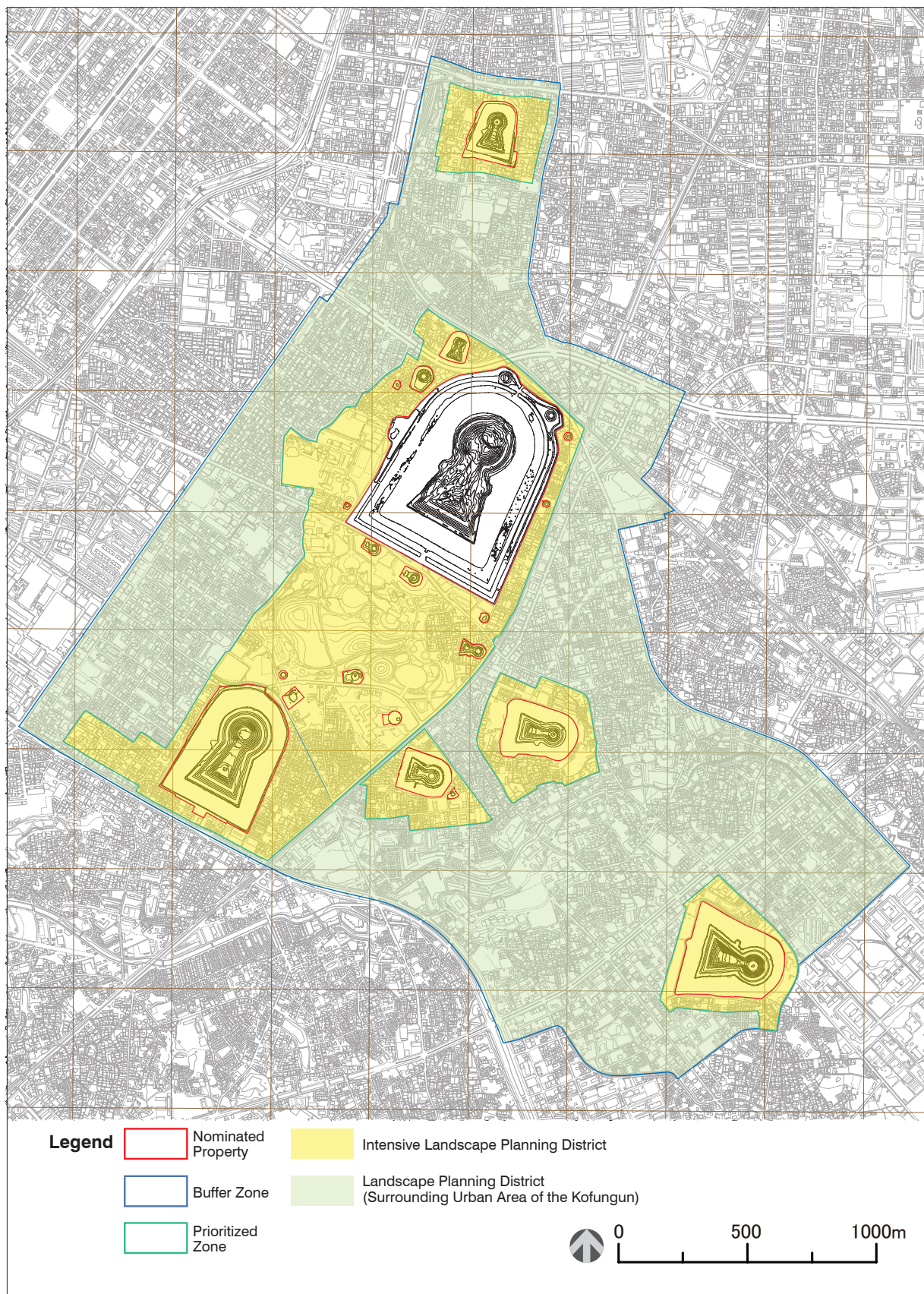


Zoning map of building height restrictions in the buffer zone (Moza area)

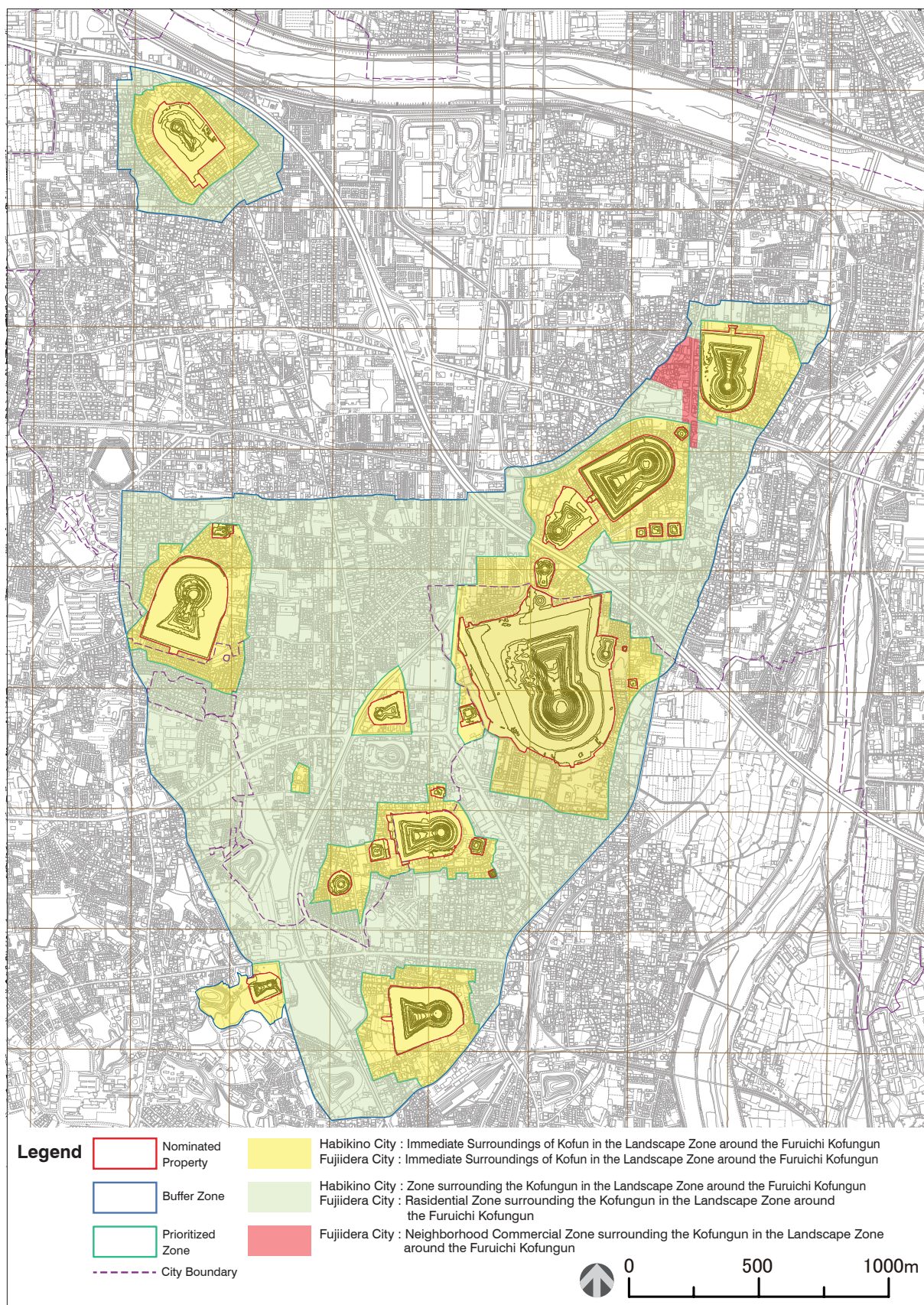


Zoning map of building height restrictions in the buffer zone (Furuichi area)

II. Zoning map of building form/design restrictions in the buffer zone

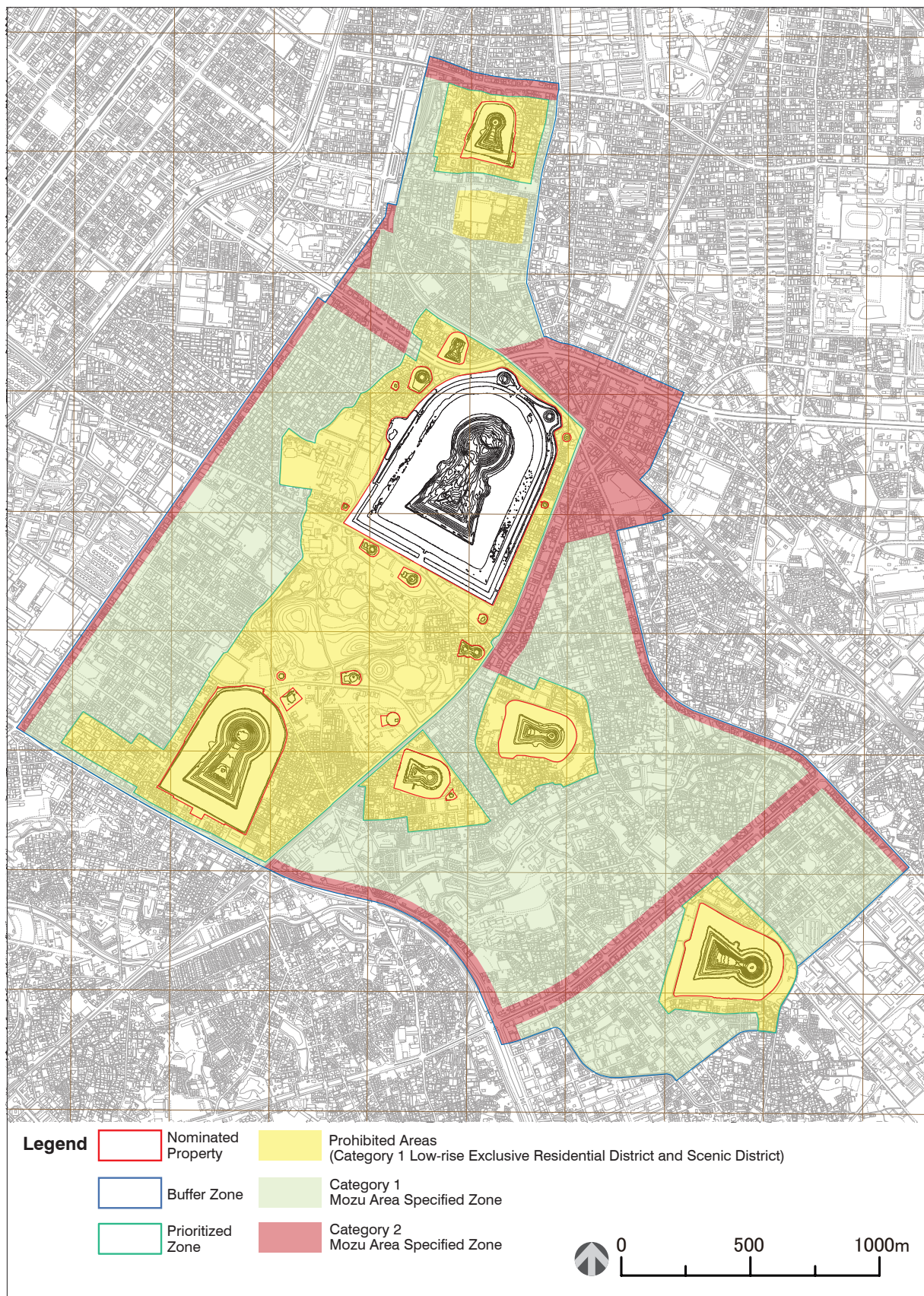


Zoning map of building form/design restrictions in the buffer zone (Mozu area)

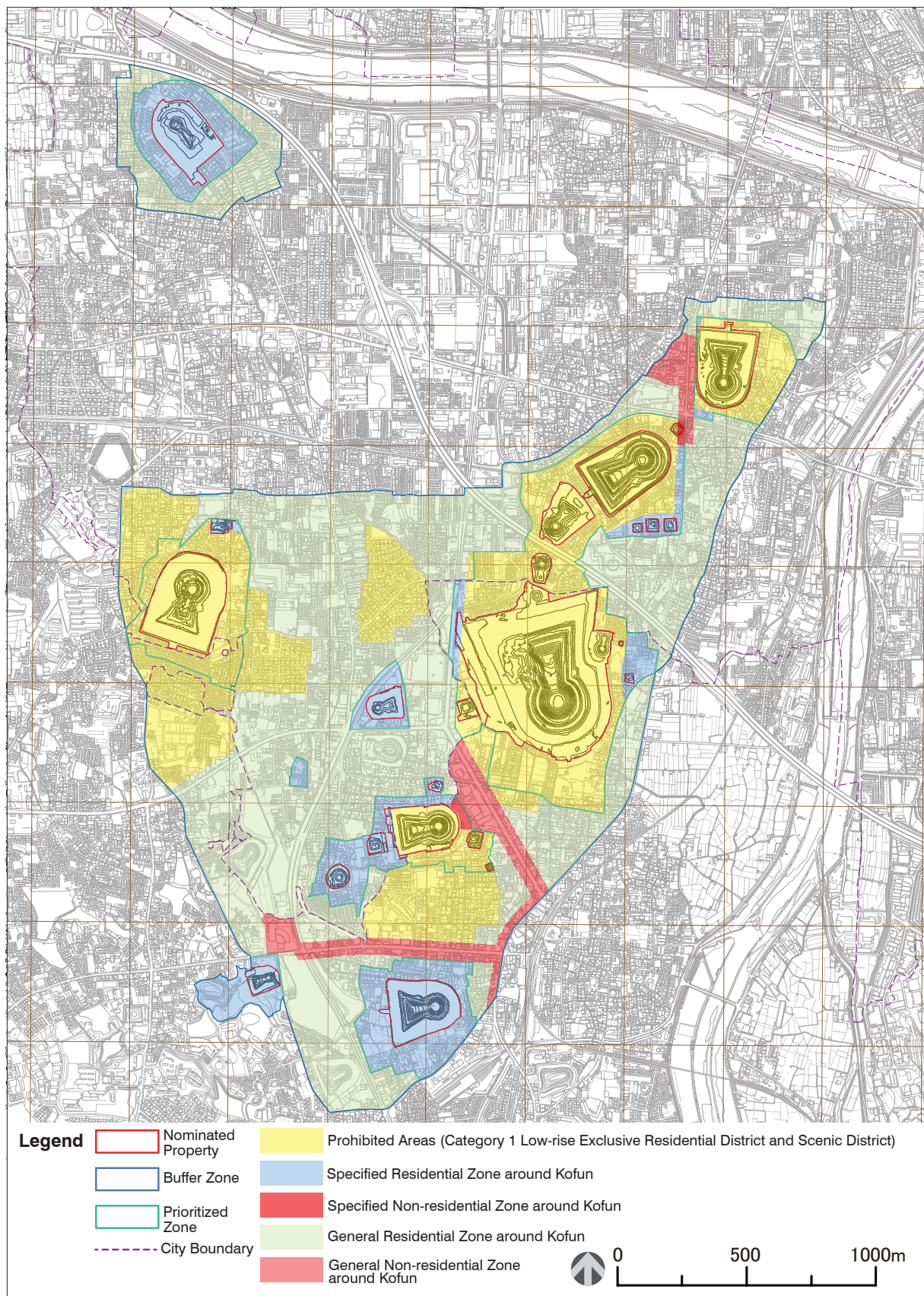


Zoning map of building form / design restrictions the buffer zone (Furuichi area)

III. Zoning map of outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone



Zoning map of outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone (Mozu area)

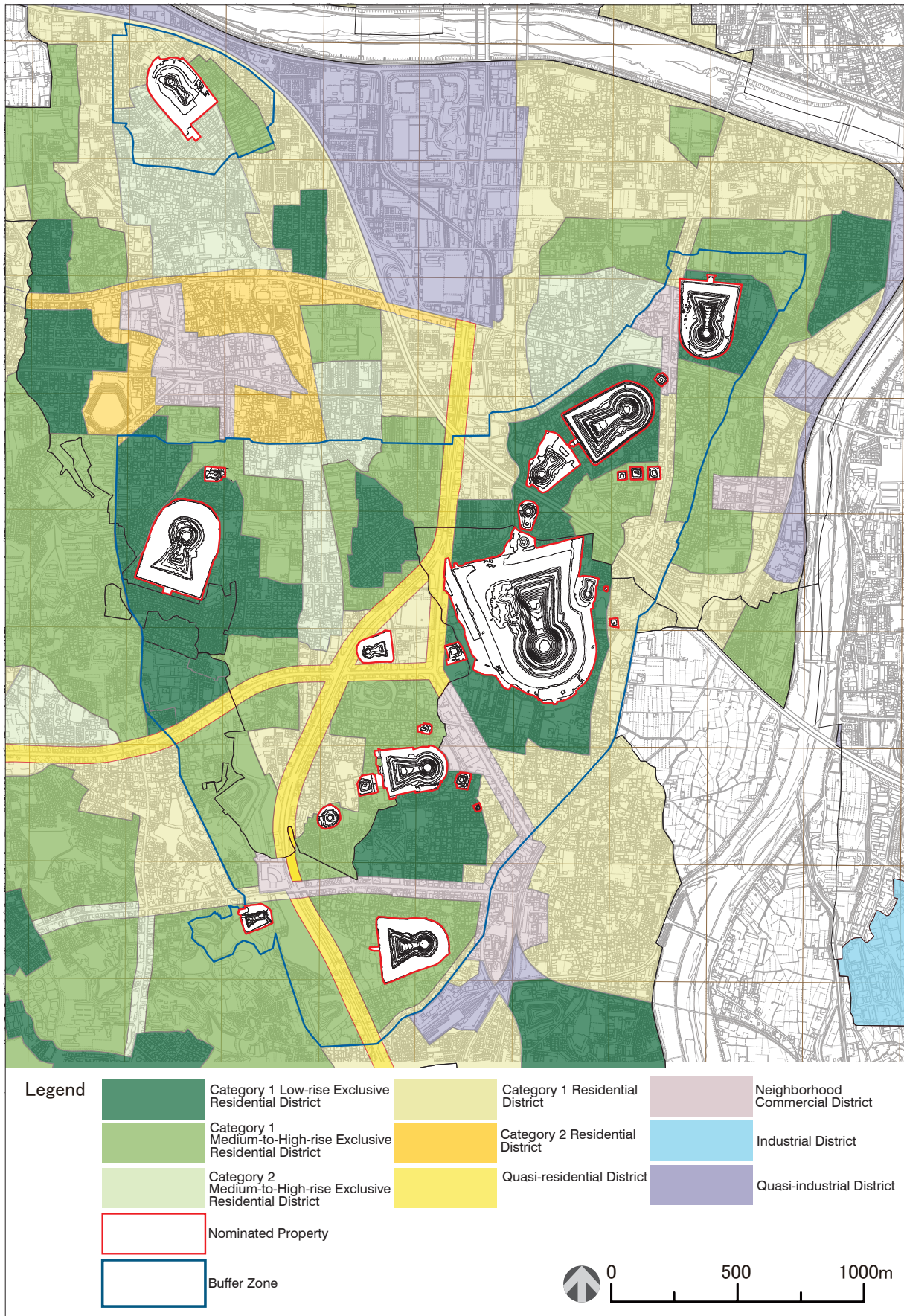


Zoning map of outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone (Furuichi area)

IV. Land-use District in the buffer zone



Land-use district in the buffer zone (Mozu area)



Land-use district in the buffer zone (Furuichi area)

Appendix 6.c Tables showing the legal basis for restrictions in the buffer zones

I. Table showing articles applied to building height restrictions in the buffer zone

I-1. Table showing articles applied to building height restrictions in the buffer zone (Mozu area: Sakai City)

	Prioritized Zone		Others	
	Hight limitation 10 m	Hight limitation 15 m	Hight limitation 31 m	Hight limitation 45 m
1. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act Article No. 8	City Planning Act Article No. 8	City Planning Act Article No. 8	City Planning Act Article No. 8
Articles	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (hereafter, Land-use district) 3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in the City Planning Act: (i) Type, location and area of districts: (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed: - Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts or Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (Building Standards Act) Article 55 of the same Act;	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Scenic District	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Height Control Districts or high-level use districts; 3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans: (i) Type of district or zone, location and area; (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed: - Height Control Districts, maximum or minimum building heights	
2. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act Article No. 9	City Planning Act Article No. 9	City Planning Act Article No. 9	
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts is the district designated to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing.	Scenic Districts are districts designated to maintain the scenic beauty of cities.	Height Control District is the district designated within land-use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.	
3. Legal basis for consideration	Building Standards Act Article No. 55	Osaka Prefecture Governor Notification No. 783, June 12, 1970	Sakai city Notification No. 1 January 4, 2016	
Articles	With regard to Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts and Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts, the building height of 10 m or 12 m must not be exceeded from the height limitation that is stipulated in the City Planning Act.	Daisen Scenic Area 106.9 ha	Height Control Zone (Category 4) (Category 5) 1. Building height is 31 m or less.	Height Control Zone (Category 6) 1. Building height is 45 m or less.
4. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Governor Notification No. 858, May 1, 1996	Article 4 in the ordinance in regard to the building control in Sakai City Scenic Zone. Enforced in December 22, 2007.		
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: Building height is limited to 10 m.	Mayor grants permissions for the following actions stipulated in Article 2, Section 1 in cases where the activities meet the criteria: (1) New construction a. Buildings (excluding temporary and underground buildings) (a) The height of said buildings must be 15 m or less. However, the regulation may not be applied in cases where the location, scale, form and design of the said buildings are harmonized with the scenery and the area surrounding the new construction, and in cases where measures for sustaining the scenery are recognized to be effective.		

**I-2. Table showing articles applied to building height restrictions in the buffer zone
(Furuichi area: Habikino City)**

	Prioritized Zone		Others
	Hight limitation 10 m	Hight limitation 15 m	Hight limitation 31 m
1. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act, Article No. 8	City Planning Act, Article No. 8	City Planning Act, Article No. 8
Articles	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (hereafter, Land-use District) 3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in the City Planning Act: (i) Type, location and area of districts: (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed: - Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts or Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (Building Standards Act) Article 55 of the same Act;	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Height Control Districts or High-Level Use Districts; 3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans: (i) Type of district or zone, location and area; (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed: - Height Control Districts, maximum or minimum building heights	Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary: Height Control Districts or High-Level Use Districts; 3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans: (i) Type of district or zone, location and area; (ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed: - Height Control Districts, maximum or minimum building heights
2. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act, Article No. 9	City Planning Act, Article No. 9	City Planning Act, Article No. 9
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District is the district designated to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing.	Height Control District is the district designated within land-use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.	Height Control District is the district designated within land-use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.
3. Legal basis for consideration	Building Standards Act, Article No. 55	City Planning Inspection Book Southern Osaka City Planning Height Control Zone (decision by Habikino City) Habikino City Notification No. 1 January 4, 2016	City Planning Inspection Book Southern Osaka City Planning Height Control Zone (decision by Habikino City) Habikino City Notification No. 1 January 4, 2016
Articles	With regard to Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts and Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts, the building height of 10 m or 12 m must not be exceeded from the height limitation that is stipulated in the City Planning Act.	Height Control Zone (Category 1) 1. Building height is 15 m or less.	Height Control Zone (Category 2) 1. Building height is 31 m or less.
4. Legal basis for consideration	Guideline for the use of land formulated by Osaka Prefecture	Building Standards Act, Article No. 58	Building Standards Act, Article No. 58
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts: Height limitation of buildings is 10 m in principle.	Within the Height Control Zone, building height must be followed the regulations stated in that of City Planning Act.	Within the Height Control Zone, building height must be followed the regulations stated in that of City Planning Act.

**I-3. Table showing articles applied to building height restrictions in the buffer zone
(Furuichi area: Fujiidera City)**

	Prioritized Zone		Others
	Hight limitation 10 m	Hight limitation 15 m	Hight limitation 31m
1. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act, Article No. 8	City Planning Act, Article No. 8	City Planning Act Article No. 8
Articles	<p>Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary:</p> <p>Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (hereafter, Land-use District)</p> <p>3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in the City Planning Act:</p> <p>(i) Type, location and area of districts:</p> <p>(ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed:</p> <p>- Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts or Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts (Building Standards Act) Article 55 of the same Act;</p>	<p>Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary:</p> <p>Height Control Districts or High-Level Use Districts;</p> <p>3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans:</p> <p>(i) Type of district or zone, location and area;</p> <p>(ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed:</p> <p>- Height Control Districts, maximum or minimum building heights</p>	<p>Regarding city planning areas, the following districts, zones and blocks shall be established as necessary:</p> <p>Height Control Districts or High-Level Use Districts;</p> <p>3. Regarding districts and zones, the following matters shall be stipulated in city plans:</p> <p>(i) Type of district or zone, location and area;</p> <p>(ii) Matters stipulated in the following items for each of the districts or zones listed:</p> <p>- Height Control Districts, maximum or minimum building heights</p>
2. Legal basis for consideration	City Planning Act, Article No. 9	City Planning Act, Article No. 9	City Planning Act, Article No. 9
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District is the one designated to conserve a favorable dwelling environment for low-rise housing.	Height Control District is a district designated within land-use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.	Height Control District is a district designated within use districts for which maximum or minimum building heights are stipulated in order to maintain the urban environment or to promote enhanced land use.
3. Legal basis for consideration	Building Standards Act, Article No. 55	City Planning Inspection Book Southern Osaka City Planning Height Control Zone (decision by Fujiidera City)	City Planning Inspection Book Southern Osaka City Planning Height Control Zone (decision by Fujiidera City)
Articles	With regard to Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts and Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts, the building height of 10 m or 12 m must not be exceeded from the height limitation that is stipulated in the City Planning Act.	<p>Height Control Zone (Category 1)</p> <p>1. Building height is 15 m or less.</p>	<p>Height Control Zone (Category 2)</p> <p>1. Building height is 31 m or less.</p>
4. Legal basis for consideration	Guideline for the use of land formulated by Osaka prefecture		
Articles	Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District Height limitation of buildings is 10 m in principle.		

II. Table showing articles applied to building design restrictions in the buffer zone

II-1. Table showing articles applied to building design restrictions in the buffer zone (Moza area: Sakai City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Landscape Act, June 18, 2004, Article No. 110																		
Articles	<p>(Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 8 Every landscape administrative organization may formulate a plan for developing a good landscape (hereinafter referred to as a "landscape plan") for an area of land (including water surfaces; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph, Article 11, and paragraph 2 of Article 14) that falls under any of the categories listed below in a built-up area or settlement such as a city, a rural village or an area that integrally forms a landscape together with said area:</p> <p>(ii) an area of land where it is found, judging from the standpoint of the nature, history, culture, etc. of the area, that a landscape suitable for the characteristics of the area needs to be developed;</p> <p>Chapter III Landscape District, etc.</p> <p>Article 61 Every municipality may define a landscape zone in a city plan in order to develop a good urban landscape in an area of land in a City Planning Area or a Quasi-City Planning Area.</p> <p>2. Every city plan pertaining to a landscape district shall specify the matters listed in Article 8 paragraph 3 (i) and (iii) of the City Planning Act, the matter listed in item (i) in this paragraph, and necessary matters among the matters listed in items (ii) to iv in this paragraph. In this case, in a landscape planning area covered by a landscape plan that specifies matters equivalent to those listed above, the city plan shall be formulated so that the development of a good landscape under said landscape plan is not hampered.</p> <p>(i) Restrictions on design features of buildings;</p> <p>(ii) Maximum and minimum limits of the building height;</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on wall location;</p> <p>(iv) Minimum limit on the area of building sites;</p> <p>(v) Restrictions on minimum limit on the area of building sites.</p>																		
2. Legal basis for consideration	Sakai City Landscape Ordinance, June 23, 2011, Article No. 15																		
Articles	<p>(Design of Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 5 Mayor designs landscape plan to clarify objectives and policies for landscape creation in order to create a pleasant landscape systematically and comprehensively.</p> <p>(Prioritized Landscape Planning Zone)</p> <p>Article 11 Mayor designates a zone necessary to promote the implementation of specific measures for the creation of a pleasant landscape within the Landscape Planning Area as a Prioritized Landscape Planning District, and stipulates the zone in the Landscape Plan.</p> <p>2. Mayor can stipulate the following two points in the Landscape Plan with the designation of the Prioritized Landscape Planning Zone: The policy for creating a pleasant landscape in each designated zone, and other necessary matters for establishing the Prioritized Landscape Planning Zone.</p> <p>3. Mayor implements necessary measures such as determination of Landscape Zone and a zoning plan for the Prioritized Landscape Planning Zone, stipulated in Section 1, in the event that the area is recognized for creation of a specified pleasant landscape.</p>																		
3. Legal basis for consideration	Sakai City Landscape Plan-Surrounding Urban Area of the Kofungun-(attached document), September 30, 2015 Sakai City Notification No. 371																		
Articles	<p>Table 1 Actions that notification is required for landscape zone</p> <table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Actions that notifications is required</th><th>Landscape Planning Zone in the Immediate Surroundings of Kofun</th><th>Landscape Planning Zone in the Surrounding Urban Areas of the Kofungun</th></tr> <tr> <td>Large-scale buildings</td><td>Construction of a building (containing with the actions that will be after addition and reconstruction of a building) - Higher than 15 m - 6 stories or more above the ground - Building area is greater than 3,000 m²</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mid-scale buildings</td><td>Construction of a building excepting Large-scale buildings (containing with the actions that will be after addition and reconstruction of a building) - Higher than 10 m - 4 stories or more above the ground - Building area is greater than 500 m²</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> <tr> <td>Small-scale buildings</td><td>Other than Large-scale and Mid-scale buildings</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> </table>			Actions that notifications is required		Landscape Planning Zone in the Immediate Surroundings of Kofun	Landscape Planning Zone in the Surrounding Urban Areas of the Kofungun	Large-scale buildings	Construction of a building (containing with the actions that will be after addition and reconstruction of a building) - Higher than 15 m - 6 stories or more above the ground - Building area is greater than 3,000 m ²	Restricted	Restricted	Mid-scale buildings	Construction of a building excepting Large-scale buildings (containing with the actions that will be after addition and reconstruction of a building) - Higher than 10 m - 4 stories or more above the ground - Building area is greater than 500 m ²	Restricted	Restricted	Small-scale buildings	Other than Large-scale and Mid-scale buildings	Restricted	Restricted
Actions that notifications is required		Landscape Planning Zone in the Immediate Surroundings of Kofun	Landscape Planning Zone in the Surrounding Urban Areas of the Kofungun																
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Small-scale buildings	Other than Large-scale and Mid-scale buildings	Restricted	Restricted																
4. Legal basis for consideration	Sakai City Notification No. 2, January 4, 2016																		
Articles	Refer to appended table																		

II-2. Table showing articles applied to building design restrictions the buffer zone (Furuichi area: Habikino City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Landscape Act, June 18, 2004, Article No. 110											
Articles	<p>(Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 8 Every landscape administrative organization may formulate a plan for developing a good landscape (hereinafter referred to as a "Landscape Plan") for an area of land (including water surfaces; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph, Article 11, and paragraph 2 of Article 14) that falls under any of the categories listed below in a built-up area or settlement such as a city, a rural village or an area that integrally forms a landscape together with said area:</p> <p>(ii) an area of land where it is found, judging from the standpoint of the nature, history, culture, etc. of the area, that a landscape suitable for the characteristics of the area needs to be developed;</p> <p>Chapter III Landscape District, etc.</p> <p>Article 61 Every municipality may define a landscape zone in a city plan in order to develop a good urban landscape in an area of land in a City Planning Area or a Quasi-City Planning Area.</p> <p>2. Every city plan pertaining to a landscape district shall specify the matters listed in Article 8 paragraph 3 (i) and (iii) of the City Planning Act, the matter listed in item (i) in this paragraph, and necessary matters among the matters listed in items (ii) to (iv) in this paragraph. In this case, in a landscape planning area covered by a landscape plan that specifies matters equivalent to those listed above, the city plan shall be formulated so that the development of a good landscape under said landscape plan is not hampered.</p> <p>(i) Restrictions on design features of buildings</p> <p>(ii) Maximum and minimum limits of the building height</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on wall location</p> <p>(iv) Minimum limit on the area of building sites</p> <p>(v) Restrictions on minimum limit on the area of building sites</p>											
2. Legal basis for consideration	Habikino City Landscape Ordinance, March 31, 2014 No. 15											
Articles	<p>(Design and Alteration of Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 10 Landscape Plan (stipulated in Article 8 and section 1 of the Landscape Act. Same as above) is designed in accordance with the basic principles in the name of the mayor.</p> <p>(Designation as Advanced Landscape Planning Area)</p> <p>Article 11 Mayor designates as "Advanced Landscape Planning Area" for the said districts that he or she recognizes to be required.</p> <p>2. The Mayor can design the following three points of the Landscape Plan with the designation of Advanced Landscape Planning Area: The policy for landscape formation dependent upon the characteristics of the Advanced Landscape Planning Area; zone subdivision with the landscape characteristics of an individual zone within the Advanced Landscape Planning Area; and necessary matters for establishing the Advanced Landscape Planning Area.</p> <p>(Decision procedures for Landscape Zone)</p> <p>Article 27 Mayor must obtain prior opinions from the Habikino City Scenery Council when deciding the landscape zone.</p>											
3. Legal basis for consideration	Habikino City Landscape Plan, October 1, 2014											
Articles	<p>Concepts for controlling actions in Landscape Zone</p> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Policy for Advanced Landscape Planning Area around Large-scale Kofungun (Landscape Zone)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Specific area</td><td>General area</td></tr><tr><td>Concepts for actions required in the approval system</td><td>All the buildings in this area shall be subject to sustaining harmony with the Kofun, because spaces adjacent to the Kofun must be maintained as a favorable living environment</td><td>This area is surrounding the Specified area; therefore, large- and mid-scale buildings and structures are subject to regulations.</td></tr></table> <p>Large-scale buildings: Higher than 15 m or over 6-story buildings, and greater than 2,000 m² in building area or 3,000 m² in gross floor area.</p> <p>Mid-scale buildings: Higher than 10 m or over 4-story buildings, and greater than 500 m² in gross floor area.</p> <p>Small-scale buildings: 10 m or less and 4-story buildings or less, and smaller than 500 m² in gross floor area.</p>				Policy for Advanced Landscape Planning Area around Large-scale Kofungun (Landscape Zone)			Specific area	General area	Concepts for actions required in the approval system	All the buildings in this area shall be subject to sustaining harmony with the Kofun, because spaces adjacent to the Kofun must be maintained as a favorable living environment	This area is surrounding the Specified area; therefore, large- and mid-scale buildings and structures are subject to regulations.
	Policy for Advanced Landscape Planning Area around Large-scale Kofungun (Landscape Zone)											
	Specific area	General area										
Concepts for actions required in the approval system	All the buildings in this area shall be subject to sustaining harmony with the Kofun, because spaces adjacent to the Kofun must be maintained as a favorable living environment	This area is surrounding the Specified area; therefore, large- and mid-scale buildings and structures are subject to regulations.										
4. Legal basis for consideration	Designation as southern part of Osaka City Planning Landscape Zone (Designation by Habikino City) Landscape Zone in the surrounding of Furuichi Kofungun Habikino city Notification No. 2 January 4, 2016											
Articles	Refer to appended table (as attached paper)											

II-3. Table showing articles applied to building design restrictions the buffer zone (Furuichi area: Fujiidera City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Landscape Act, June 18, 2004, Article No. 110																		
Articles	<p>(Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 8 Every landscape administrative organization may formulate a plan for developing a good landscape (hereinafter referred to as a "Landscape Plan") for an area of land (including water surfaces; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph, Article 11, and paragraph 2 of Article 14) that falls under any of the categories listed below in a built-up area or settlement such as a city, a rural village or an area that integrally forms a landscape together with said area:</p> <p>(ii) an area of land where it is found, judging from the standpoint of the nature, history, culture, etc. of the area, that a landscape suitable for the characteristics of the area needs to be developed;</p> <p>Chapter III Landscape District, etc.</p> <p>Article 61 Every municipality may define a landscape zone in a city plan in order to develop a good urban landscape in an area of land in a city planning area or a quasi-city planning area.</p> <p>2. Every city plan pertaining to a landscape district shall specify the matters listed in Article 8 paragraph 3 (i) and (iii) of the City Planning Act, the matter listed in item (i) in this paragraph, and necessary matters among the matters listed in items (ii) to (iv) in this paragraph. In this case, in a landscape planning area covered by a landscape plan that specifies matters equivalent to those listed above, the city plan shall be formulated so that the development of a good landscape under said landscape plan is not hampered.</p> <p>(i) Restrictions on design features of buildings</p> <p>(ii) Maximum and minimum limits of the building height</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on wall location</p> <p>(iv) Minimum limit on the area of building sites</p> <p>(v) Restrictions on minimum limit on the area of building sites</p>																		
2. Legal basis for consideration	Fujiidera City Landscape Ordinance, March 28, 2013, Article No. 8																		
Articles	<p>(Landscape Plan)</p> <p>Article 7 Mayor designs Landscape Plan (hereafter, Landscape Plan) listed in the items of Section 1, Article 8.</p> <p>2. Mayor must design basic policy (hereafter, Basic Policy for Landscape Planning) to clarify fundamental and comprehensive direction for the city's landscape formation.</p> <p>3. The following matters are stipulated in the Basic Policy for Landscape Planning:</p> <p>(1) Basic principles and basic policies for landscape formation</p> <p>(2) Landscape characteristics and issues</p> <p>(3) Landscape Formation Promotion Zone</p> <p>(4) Measures to promote landscape formation</p> <p>(Landscape Planning Zone)</p> <p>Article 11 Mayor can designate a zone as a Landscape Planning Zone so that it is recognized as necessary to the creation of a pleasant landscape utilizing its characteristics.</p> <p>2. Mayor can stipulate the following two points of the Landscape Plan with the designation of the Landscape Planning Zone: The policy for creating pleasant landscape in each designated zone; and other necessary matters for establishing the Landscape Planning Zone.</p> <p>3. Mayor must announce the content of the change when he or she designates, conducts alteration of (excluding minor changes stipulated in regulations) or abolishes a Landscape Planning Zone.</p>																		
3. Legal basis for consideration	Fujiidera City Landscape Plan, July 28, 2015, Article No. 164																		
Articles	<p>Table 1 Zones subject to the designation of Landscape Zone and the size of buildings in the zone</p> <p>- Types of Actions: Construction, additions, reconstruction and relocation of a building</p> <p>Large-scale repairs, large-scale reworking, or any alteration or color change affecting more than half of the exterior of a building</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Actions that notifications is required</th><th>Zone Immediate Surroundings of Kofun</th><th>Residential and Neighborhood Commercial Zones Surrounding the Kofungun</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Large-scale buildings</td><td>Higher than 15 m or more Building area is greater than 1,000 m²</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mid-scale buildings</td><td>Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m²</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> <tr> <td>Small-scale buildings</td><td>Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m²</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Restricted</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Actions that notifications is required		Zone Immediate Surroundings of Kofun	Residential and Neighborhood Commercial Zones Surrounding the Kofungun	Large-scale buildings	Higher than 15 m or more Building area is greater than 1,000 m ²	Restricted	Restricted	Mid-scale buildings	Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m ²	Restricted	Restricted	Small-scale buildings	Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m ²	Restricted	Restricted
Actions that notifications is required		Zone Immediate Surroundings of Kofun	Residential and Neighborhood Commercial Zones Surrounding the Kofungun																
Large-scale buildings	Higher than 15 m or more Building area is greater than 1,000 m ²	Restricted	Restricted																
Mid-scale buildings	Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m ²	Restricted	Restricted																
Small-scale buildings	Higher than 10 m or more Building area is greater than 300 m ²	Restricted	Restricted																

III. Table showing articles applied to outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone

III-1. Table showing articles applied to outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone (Moza area: Sakai City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Sakai City Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance, December 21, 1995					
Articles	<p>(Permission) Article 3 Any party displaying or placing advertisements in the city must receive permission from the mayor as required by the ordinance.</p> <p>(Prohibited Areas) Article 11 As for the following areas and the places (Hereinafter, "Prohibited Areas"), no display or placement of advertisements are permitted. However, in the district stipulated in section 7, display and placement of advertisement regulated by the Ordinance are permitted.</p> <p>(1) Category 1 Low-rise Exclusive Residential Districts that are stipulated in Chapter 2 of the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1968).</p> <p>(2) The districts designated by city mayor in Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District, Category 1 Medium-to-High-rise Exclusive Residential District, Landscape Planning District, Scenic District, Specified Greenery Conservation Districts, and Traditional Buildings Preservation District that are stipulated in Chapter 2 of the City Planning Act.</p> <p>Chapter 3-2 Landscape Preservation Type Advertisement Specific Area</p> <p>Article 12-2 Mayor can designate the area as "Landscape Preservation Type Advertisement Specific Area," which requires protection of favorable landscapes following the characteristics of the region, stately landscape planning, and creation of energetic vibrancy.</p> <p>2. The standard of permission and regulations for display and placement of advertisements in "Landscape Preservation Type Advertisement Specific Area" is established in each designated area.</p>					
	Sakai city Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance for Enforcement February 26, 1996					
	<p>(Standard for Permission) Article 8-2</p> <p>2. Standard for Permission stipulated in Article 12-2, section 2 in the Ordinance is as Appended table No. 2.</p>					
	Sakai City Notification No. 6, February 26, 1996					
Articles	1. "Prohibited Area" designated under the ordinance Article 11, number 2 is as follows: (1) Entire of Daisen Scenic Zone					
4. Legal basis for consideration	Sakai City Notification No. 303 August 5, 2015					
Articles	1. Designated "Limited Advertising Area" is as follows;					
	<table><tr><td>Name of the "Limited Advertising Area"</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Limited Advertising Area (area surrounding of the Mozu Kofungun)</td><td>As an attached figure</td></tr></table>		Name of the "Limited Advertising Area"	Area	Limited Advertising Area (area surrounding of the Mozu Kofungun)	As an attached figure
	Name of the "Limited Advertising Area"	Area				
	Limited Advertising Area (area surrounding of the Mozu Kofungun)	As an attached figure				
2. As for Specified district for the landscape with advertisement (surrounding of the Mozu Kofungun) in the previous section, the restrictions are applied depending on the characteristics of the district. Therefore, it is categorized with the Mozu Area Category 1 Specified District and Mozu Area Category 2 Specified District.						
<p>(1) Mozu Area Category 1 Specified District: Category 1 Medium-to-High-rise Exclusive Residential District (excluding Scenic District), Category 2 Medium-to-High-rise Exclusive Residential District, Category 1 Residential Districts and Category 2 Residential Districts that are stipulated in Chapter 2 in the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1968).</p> <p>(2) Mozu Area Category 2 Specified District: Neighborhood Commercial Districts and Commercial Districts stipulated in Chapter 2 of the City Planning Act.</p>						

III-2. Appended table of Sakai City Outdoor Advertising Ordinance Enforcement Regulations

Appended table No. 2 (Related to the Ordinance Article 8-2)

Immediate surroundings of the property		Category 1 Permission District in Mozu Area	Category 2 Permission District in Mozu Area
Common standards		1. In general, advertisements must be oblong horizontal rectangles. 2. Advertisements with flashing lights must not be displayed during the daytime to avoid disturbing the aesthetic of the surrounding landscape. 3. Advertisements must harmonize with surrounding buildings, structures, and landscape. 4. No-private advertisement must not be displayed and placed.	
Advertisement placed on the ground	Display Area	One display area is less than 5 square meters and total display area is 10 square meters.	One display area is less than 10 square meters and total display area is 20 square meters.
	Height of Display (from aboveground to the top edge of display)	6 m or less in height	10 m or less in height
	Number of Display	No more than two self-standing advertisements may be placed on the ground for each property.	
Advertisement placed on rooftop		No display or placement permitted	
Advertisement on building wall	Display Area	One display area is less than 10 square meters and limited 1/3 of a face of wall.	Limited 1/3 of a face of wall
	Vertical	Vertical length of display is limited to the height of a face of wall and the placement is limited maximum 6 m-long from the ground to the top edge of advertisement	Limited to the height of a face of wall
	Horizontal	Limited to the width of a face of wall	
	Structures	Building openings must not be covered or blocked by advertisements. However, there may be exceptions for other standards as established by the mayor.	

Remarks

1. In the table, "Display Area" means each displayed area of advertisement for one placement (for advertisements with two or more faces, "Display area" refers to their total display area).
2. In the table, "Building Openings" means windows, doorways, emergency and rescue entrances, and smoke vents.
3. In the table, "No-private Advertisement" means outside advertisement excepting private advertisement.

III-3. Table showing articles applied to outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone (Furuichi area: Habikino City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance August 29, 1949
Articles	<p>(Permission Area) Article 3 Parties displaying and placing advertisements in the following areas or places (excluding areas and places stipulated in each section in Article 4, hereafter "Permission Area") must receive permission from the governor of Osaka Prefecture.</p> <p>(Restrictions on display and placement) Article 5 Form and size, area, and design of advertisements and other matters related to display and placement of the following advertisements must adhere to restrictions outlined in the ordinance.</p>
2. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance for Enforcement in Habikino city December 28, 2012
Articles	<p>(Form and size, area and design of advertisements and other matters related to display and placement) Article 9 2. Form and size, area and design of advertisements, and other matters related to display and placement stipulated in Prefectural ordinance, Article 5, section 1, and number 4 shall be followed with number 3 and number 4 of an attached table in the Ordinance for Enforcement.</p>
3. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance for Enforcement March 31, 1974
Articles	Appended table No. 4
4. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Notification No. 650, April 26, 1974
Articles	<p>5. The restrictions for display and placement for advertisement stipulated in Article 5, section 1, number 4 in the ordinance.</p> <p>The following districts within Permission areas that are stipulated under each number of section 1 in the Ordinance. (7) Areas surrounding kofun</p> <p>6. Exempted districts stipulated under Article 8, section 1, and number 3 in the Ordinance.</p> <p>Areas surrounding kofun</p> <p>9. The areas stipulated by the Osaka Prefectural Governor in accordance with the enforcement regulations in Appended table 4, number 2 and remark 1.</p> <p>In Figure 9 in the appended table, the district colored in black in the Specified Area for the surroundings of Kofun: the shaded district in the General Area Surrounding the Kofun.</p>

III-4. Table showing articles applied to outdoor advertisement restrictions in the buffer zone (Furuichi area: Fujiidera City)

1. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance August 29, 1949
Articles	<p>(Permission Area) Article 3 Parties displaying and placing advertisements in the following areas or places (excluding areas and places stipulated in each section in Article 4, hereafter "Permission Area") must receive permission from the governor of Osaka Prefecture.</p> <p>(Restrictions on display and placement) Article 5 Form and size, area, and design of advertisements and other matters related to display and placement of the following advertisements must adhere to restrictions outlined in the ordinance.</p>
2. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance for Enforcement in Fujiidera City, December 24, 2012
Articles	<p>(Form and size, area and design of advertisements and other matters related to display and placement) Article 9 2. Form and size, area and design of advertisements, and other matters related to display and placement stipulated in Prefectural ordinance, Article 5, section 1, and number 4 shall be followed with number 3 and number 4 of an attached table in the Ordinance for Enforcement.</p>
3. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance for Enforcement March 31, 1974
Articles	Appended table No. 4
4. Legal basis for consideration	Osaka Prefecture Notification No. 650 April 26, 1974
Articles	<p>5. The restrictions for display and placement for advertisement stipulated in Article 5, section 1, number 4 in the ordinance.</p> <p>The following districts within Permission areas that are stipulated under each number of section 1 in the Ordinance. (7) Areas surrounding kofun</p> <p>6. Exempted districts stipulated under Article 8, section 1, and number 3 in the Ordinance.</p> <p>Areas surrounding kofun</p> <p>9. The areas stipulated by the Osaka Prefectural governor in accordance with the enforcement regulations in Appended table 4, number 2 and remark 1.</p> <p>In Figure 9 in the appended table, the district colored in black in the Specified Area for the Surroundings of Kofun: the shaded district in the General Area Surrounding the Kofun.</p>

III-5. Appended table of Osaka Prefecture Outdoor Advertisement Ordinance Enforcement Regulations

Appended table No. 4 (Related to the Ordinance Article 8)

Category			Size	Placement	Number of advertisement	Others
Advertisement on building wall	Specified Zone around Kofun	Residential area	7 m ² or less of advertisement area and limited to 1/3 of the face of a wall	6 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement		1. Non-private advertisement must not be permitted. 2. Advertisement on building wall is not be permitted. Advertisement on top of buildings is permitted.
		Non-residential area	Vertical: the length of the advertisement is limited to the vertical length of building height Horizontal: the length of the advertisement is limited to the width of the face of a wall			
	General Zone around Kofun	Residential area	10 m ² or less of advertisement area and limited to 1/3 of the face of a wall Vertical: the length of the advertisement is limited to the vertical length of building height Horizontal: the length of the advertisement is limited to the width of the face of a wall	6 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement		
		Non-residential area	advertisement area is limited to 1/3 of the face of a wall Vertical: the length of the advertisement is limited to the vertical length of building height Horizontal: the length of the advertisement is limited to the width of the face of a wall			
Other advertisements	Specified Zone around Kofun	Residential area	7 m ² or less of advertisement area and 5 m ² or less	6 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement	Limited to two placements on advertisement tower or billboard	
		Non-residential area	7 m ² or less of advertisement area	10 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement		
	General Zone around Kofun	Residential area	7 m ² or less of advertisement area and 5 m ² or less	6 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement		
		Non-residential area	7 m ² or less of advertisement area and 5 m ² or less	10 m or less in length from the ground to the top edge of advertisement		

Remarks

1. "Specified Zone around Kofun" and "General Zone around Kofun" are areas which the Osaka Prefectural governor defines to declare to the public officially. The governor chooses these areas from the districts.
2. Residential and Non-residential Areas are categorized in the following table respectively. However, in cases where the governor designates both areas respectively, those categories are used.

Residential Zone	The use of land is stipulated in Chapter 2 in City Planning Act: Category 2 Low-rise Exclusive Residential District, Category 1 Medium-to-High-rise Exclusive Residential District, Category 2 Medium-to-High-rise Exclusive Residential District, Category 1 Residential District, Category 2 Residential District and Quasi-residential District.
Non-residential Zone	The use of land is stipulated in Chapter 2 in City Planning Act: Commercial District, Neighborhood Commercial Districts, Quasi-industrial Districts, Industrial Districts and Industrial Exclusive Districts.

3. For the "Urbanization Control Area" that is stipulated in Article 7, section 1 in the City Planning Act, in the "Specified Zone around Kofun" and the "General Zone around Kofun," the provision for Residential Zone shall be applied.
4. For "Specified Zone around Kofun," in cases of one advertiser or one entity of an advertising business, the area of the advertisement is that of his / her total area, which he / she is going to display. On the other hand, in cases of more than two advertisers or two entities of an advertising business, the area of the advertisement is their total area of advertisement.
5. "Non-private Advertisement" refers to outside advertisements excepting private ones.