

Additional information on the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan”

This report aims to provide some significant updates concerning the management of the property, which have progressed after submission of the nomination dossier in January 2018, as well as a new development project which is planned within the buffer zone.

1. Update on the legal designation (Component Part 20 (Gobyoyama Kofun))

The legal designation of the Component Part 20 is updated to reflect the progress in additional designation of the Historic Site Mozu Kofungun. This update means that the entire areas of all the component parts comprising the nominated property are now managed under the nation's highest-level legal protection system. (See Attachment 1.)

2. Establishment of basic improvement plans

As their prospect was described in the nomination dossier (p.296), the Historic Site Basic Improvement Plan for each of the Mozu and Furuichi areas were established in March 2018.

The plans define basic policies for improvement, public display and utilization of the Historic Sites and draw up specific improvement plans, in accordance with the Historic Site Preservation and Management Plans (Appendix A1-b of the nomination dossier) which had been already established in both areas. This clarifies the principles for how to conserve, manage and improve the kofun in the area, and indicates action plans in the short-, mid-, and long-term. (See Attachment 2-i and 2-ii.)

The improvement plans are expected to be implemented integrally with the Comprehensive Management Plan and the Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group (established 2016, described on p.278 of the dossier), in order to manage the property under a comprehensive system, including buffer zone conservation and visitor and tourism management.

3. Summaries of a new interpretation facility and its Heritage Impact Assessment

There are currently no facilities in the Mozu-Furuichi area that highlight the value of the kofun group as a World Heritage property. To respond to this issue the Sakai City Government is planning to build a new interpretation facility to communicate visitors the OUV of the property in an easily understandable way.

A site which adjoins the visitor route for touring kofun in the Mozu area was selected, due to its convenient accessibility to the facility. As the site is located within the buffer zone, a Heritage Impact Assessment based on the ICOMOS Guidance (2011) has been carried out to examine possible impacts on the OUV. (See Attachment 3.)

In addition, some other projects – construction of a private museum and elevation of the railway – within the buffer zone are being discussed in their conceptual phase. Although only minimal impact on the OUV of the property are prospected, the outlines will be provided to the ICOMOS expert during the upcoming technical evaluation mission in September 2018.

Attachment 1

Additional designation of Gobyoyama Kofun [component number 20]

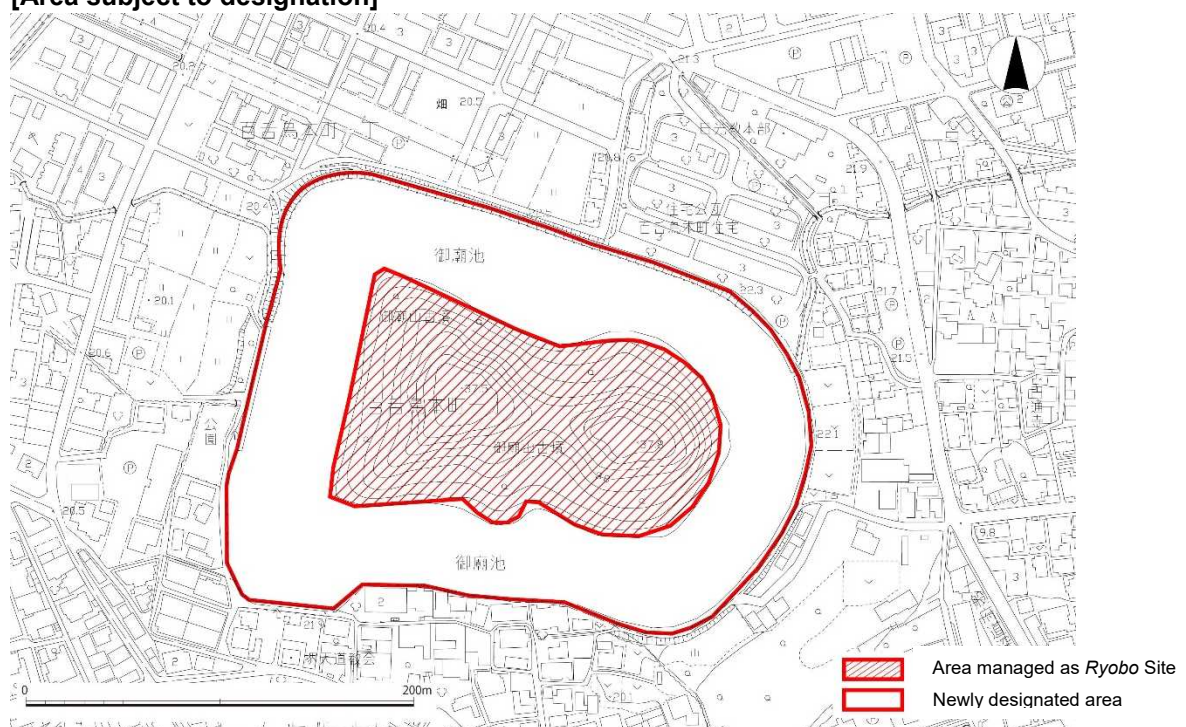
[Outline]

It is indicated in the nomination dossier that the surrounding moat of Gobyoyama Kofun is expected to be designated as a part of the National Historic Site Mozu Kofungun in due course (p. 256, Table 5-2). Subsequently, the Council for Cultural Affairs recommended the additional designation of the moat to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in June 2018. The administrative works for designation is in progress and is expected to be completed by publication of the Official Gazette around October 2018.

[Timeline]

January 2018	Proposal by the Sakai City Government to the Agency for Cultural Affairs.
15 June 2018	Recommendation by the Council for Cultural Affairs to the Minister

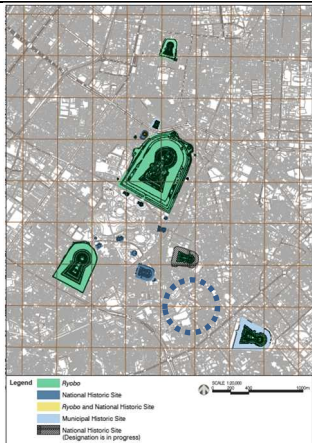
[Area subject to designation]



Map showing the designated areas

*The property area of Gobyoyama Kofun given in the nomination dossier already included the part marked in red in this map. Therefore, this additional designation does not require any change in the numeric data of the property area.

[Update to the nomination file concerning the new additional designation] (Under preparation)

Page, column, line of the nomination dossier	Current				Update			
Main text P. 256, Table 5-2	ID No	Legal designation for protection			ID No	Legal designation for protection		
	20	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	In progress	20	Historic Site	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties	
		Designation as a National Historic Site in progress				(1)Designation as a Historic Site (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Notification No. xx) (2)Unified with other kofun in the area as Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” (MEXT Notification No. xx)		
Main text P. 260, Figure 5-1 Appendix 1.a (CMP) P. 26, Figure 3-1					(to be prepared)			
Appendix 1.a (CMP) P. 25, Table 3-1	ID No	Ryobo *1	Historic Site *2	Remarks	ID No	Ryobo *1	Historic Site *2	Remarks
	20	X		The moat is expected to be designated as an Historic Site.	20	X	X	The moat is designated as an Historic Site.
Appendix 1.a (CMP) ANNEX P. a.119, Component 20	Component Part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun				Component Part 20: Gobyoyama Kofun			
	Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Private ownership			Owner(s)	Mound: National Government (Imperial Household Agency) Moat: Sakai City		
	Legal status	Mound: Ryobo Moat: Scheduled to become an Historic Site (municipal designation)			Legal status	Mound: Ryobo Moat: Historic Site (municipal designation)		
Appendix 1.b-I P. A1-3 Section 4.3, L. 3-4	Nagayama Kofun [3], Magodayuyama Kofun [7], Tatsusayama Kofun [8], Nisanzai Kofun [21] and Hakayama Kofun [38] (For Gobyoyama Kofun [20], designation is in progress)				Nagayama Kofun [3], Magodayuyama Kofun [7], Tatsusayama Kofun [8], Gobyoyama Kofun [20] , Nisanzai Kofun [21] and Hakayama Kofun [38]			

Attachment 2-i

**Summary of the Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Basic Improvement Plan
(1st Phase)**
Established in March 2018

1. What is the Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun”?

- *Mozu Kofungun* is an exceptionally concentrated kofun area formed between the late 4th century and the early 6th century. It is a lucid illustration of the political and social structure of the time.
- Forty-four tombs with their mounds preserved exist today, 17* of which have National Historic Site status as part of the “Mozu Kofungun” (as of March 2014).

***Itasuke Kofun, Nagatsuka Kofun, Osamezuka Kofun, Tsukamawari Kofun, Maruhoyama Kofun, Hatazuka Kofun, Zenemonyama Kofun, Zenizuka Kofun, Terayama-minamiyama Kofun, Shichikannon Kofun, Monjuzuka Kofun, Chinooka Kofun, Gobyō-omotezuka Kofun, Donchayama Kofun, Shorakujiyama Kofun, Kagamizuka Kofun, and Guwashobo Kofun**
(Those highlighted in boldface type are included as component parts of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, nominated for World Heritage.)

2. Purpose and background of the *Basic Improvement Plan*

2.1 Purpose

To establish policies on the basic issues required for the comprehensive improvement of the kofun group and to contribute to the transmission of the essential value of the Historic Site to the future and to the development of an attractive urban community. This is to be done in accordance with the basic principles for improvement and utilization defined in the “*Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan*” established in March 2015.

2.2 Background

The “Sakai City Mozu Kofungun Improvement Committee” was convened a total of seven times between February 2015 and February 2018 to examine the drafts of the Basic Improvement Plan.

3. Status of the Basic Improvement Plan

3.1 Upper level plan

Sakai City Master Plan

3.2 Related plans

The Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
The Sakai City Planning Master Plan
The Sakai City Landscape Plan
The Sakai City Basic Plan for Greenery
The Sakai City Historic Scenery Maintenance and Improvement Plan
The Tourism Strategy Plan for the Historical and Cultural City of Sakai

4. Guiding principles and basic policies

4.1 Guiding principles

- Promoting the preservation, public display and utilization of the Historic Site Mozu Kofungun as a cultural heritage property representing Japan
- Collaborating with local residents on the improvement, public display and utilization of the Historic Site, so that they feel close to it, which should contribute to the creation of an attractive living environment

4.2 Basic policies

- Ensuring that the value of the Historic Site and its nature are properly passed on to future generations:
Appropriately preserving archaeological features based on the findings of excavations and implementing improvements to make the site value comprehensible
- Creating visual integrity as a single kofun group by enhancing the sense of presence of the kofun:
Clearly defining the ridgelines and the chain formation of the multiple kofun through re-arrangement of trees on the mounds
- Collaborating with local residents and creating communication hubs for on-site learning and recreation related to the kofun:
Improving the kofun in such a way that the local residents can identify with them and take local pride in them, and utilizing them as places to convey the attractiveness of Sakai City and to learn about local history, culture and nature

5. Main Actions for the Kofun Improvement

- a) Preservation of archaeological features and landform development:
 - Thinning of trees on the mound
 - Planting of groundcover to prevent outflow of mounded earth
- b) Display of archaeological features:
 - Display of archaeological features on the surface
 - Reconstructive conservation (restoration) of the mound which is intended for a public display after receiving a protective treatment
- c) Public display and utilization:
 - Provision of incentives for visitors

6. Coordination with the Historic Site Furuichi Kofungun

- a) Understanding Mozu and Furuichi Kofungun as an integrated historical site, coordination between them is promoted:
 - A common design will be used for the interpretation boards and guiding signs, while accepting the specific originality of each municipality, to allow visitors to recognize that the two kofun groups are a single heritage property.
- b) Convenience in transportation will be improved to encourage visitors to visit both groups.

- c) Activities for widely communicating the value of both kofun groups will be promoted by enhancing tangible and intangible coordination between the two, e.g., by holding common events such as lecture meetings and guided tours.

7. Action Plan of the Improvement Works

Target Year	1st-phase (FY2018-FY2022)	2nd-phase FY2023-FY2032	3rd-phase FY2033 onward
Kofun requiring prioritized improvement	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16]	Osamezuka Kofun [6], Hatazuka Kofun [13], Shichikannon Kofun [17], Itasuke Kofun [18]	Tsukamawari Kofun [5], Maruhoyama Kofun [11], Nagatsuka Kofun [12], Zenizuka Kofun [14], Zenemonyama Kofun [19]
	- Improvement of the mound, allowing visitors to recognize that it is a square mounded tomb; design of visitor paths to the mound	- Installation of visitor paths and design of traffic flow to the mounds - Repairs and conservation of the mounds - Conversion of land to public ownership and additional Historic Site designation [6]	- Continuous implementation of land conversion to public ownership and additional designation, while considering specific measures to take
Overall	- Installation of interpretation boards, visitor route improvement and interpretation facility improvement	- Visitor route improvement	- Necessary repair and further improvement of past improvement works
	The following will be implemented as required: a) excavations to verify archaeological remains b) additional Historic Site designation c) conversion of land to public ownership d) tentative improvements e) improvements urgently needed for preservation f) repair to past improvement works g) improvements for disaster prevention		

8. Improvement plan for the individual kofun in the 1st phase; *Terayama-minamiyama Kofun (component No. 16)*

[Present state]

- Not visually identifiable as a kofun;
- Park improvement in the surrounding area is in progress

[Vision after the completion of improvement]

- To be a visiting hub in the southwestern part of Daisen Park;
- To present a scenic landscape with kofun of various size and shapes;
- To give an experience the kofun while learning on site what one has learnt at the interpretation facilities and museums;
- To promote visits not only to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and its surroundings but also to Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun and the entire Daisen Park.



Attachment 2-ii

Summary of the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Basic Improvement Plan (1st plan)

Established in March 2018

1. What is the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun”?

- Furuichi Kofungun is an exceptionally concentrated kofun area formed between the late 4th century and the mid-6th century. It is an outstanding example of the mounded tombs called *kofun*, bearing exceptional testimony to the culture of the Kofun period.
- Forty-five kofun with their mounds preserved exist today, 20* of which have National Historic Site status. They were unified as the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” in 2001.
- Among the components of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group nominated for World Heritage, 14 tombs in 14 sites, located in the Furuichi area, are part of the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun”.

***Komuroyama Kofun, Sekimenyama Kofun, Otorizuka Kofun, Suketayama Kofun, Nabezuka Kofun, Shiroyama Kofun, Minegazuka Kofun, Hakayama Kofun, Nonaka Kofun, the outer moat and outer bank of Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Hachizuka Kofun, Hazamiyama Kofun, Aoyama Kofun, Joganjiyama Kofun, Banshoyama Kofun, Inarizuka Kofun, Higashiyama Kofun, Warizuka Kofun, Karatoyama Kofun, and Matsukawazuka Kofun.**

(Those highlighted in boldface type are included as component parts of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, nominated for World Heritage.)

2. Purpose and background of the Basic Improvement Plan

2.1 Purpose

To conserve comprehensively the visual integrity of the landscape of the kofun group, to ensure the Historic Site-designated kofun are passed on to future generations and to position the kofun to play a leading role in local pride and regional activation through their public display and utilization. This is to be done in accordance with the basic principles for improvement, public display and utilization defined in the Historic Site “Furuichi Kofungun” Preservation and Management Plan established in March 2014.

2.2 Background

The “Furuichi Kofungun Improvement Committee” was established in FY2016 by the Fujiidera and Habikino City Governments and had convened a total of seven times by March 2018 to discuss the drafts of the Basic Improvement Plan.

3. Status of the Basic Improvement Plan

3.1 Upper-level plans

The Fifth Fujiidera City Comprehensive Plan and the Sixth Habikino City Comprehensive Basic Plan

3.2 Related plans

The Vision for Regional Activation Utilizing the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The Fujiidera City Basic Plan for Greenery

The Habikino City Basic Plan for Greenery

The Fujiidera City Planning Master Plan

The Habikino City Planning Master Plan

The Fujiidera City Landscape Plan

The Habikino City Landscape Plan

4. Guiding principles and basic policies

4.1 Guiding principles

Theme: “Conservation of Furuichi Kofungun and its transmission to future generations. Making it a base to foster communal exchange and love of one’s home town.”

- Conducting comprehensive conservation of the Furuichi Kofungun and ensuring the transmission of its value to the future, so that it will serve as a site of learning, communication and relaxation for many people, as well as something for citizens to feel some identity with and take local pride in

4.2 Basic policy

- Conducting improvements of the Historic Sites and the area surrounding them to preserve and utilize the Furuichi Kofungun. This aims to help visitors understand the kofun group’s historic value and experience it, as well as to make it a source of local pride and a focus of regional activation.

5. Main Actions for the Kofun Improvement

a) Excavation and survey:

Collecting information required for improvement projects by examining previous excavation/survey results and implementing excavations to verify the contents of the archaeological features, which is required for the improvements

b) Preservation of archaeological features:

Verifying the state of preservation of the archaeological features and then implementing concrete measures, such as tree felling, the covering of archaeological features with additional protective layers of earth and preventive methods against scouring

c) Reconstructive conservation and display of archaeological features:

Showcasing kofun using a combination of methods, such as reconstructive conservation and/or indication of the mound size, structure and shape, and structure of burial facility, in accordance with the condition of the individual mounded tombs

6. Coordination with the Historic Site Mozu Kofungun

- a) When conducting improvements, a coherent approach is to be taken, in coordination with what is done in Mozu Kofungun, to clarify the unity and sequence of the two kofun groups:
 - Common designs are used for interpretation boards and guiding signs to allow visitors to tour both kofun groups with a sense of sequence.
 - The currently published and distributed brochure carries tour route maps of both the Mozu and Furuichi kofun groups: When someone visits one area, he/she also gets information on the other.
- b) Common events and projects will be organized to utilize kofun where improvement works are implemented.
- c) Issues concerning the means of transportation between the two kofun groups will be discussed and solved by the relevant municipalities in coordination with each other. The purpose is to shorten the time needed to move between the areas and to secure more time for touring the kofun themselves, which provides visitors with more opportunities to deepen their understanding of the kofun groups.

7. Action Plan of the Improvement Works

Priority will be given to preservation projects of great urgency and those improvement projects that could be representative of the Furuichi Kofungun and serve as prototypes for subsequent improvements on other mounded tombs within the group. We plan to implement the each works with the following attentions.

- a) Improvements paying due attention to main tomb–satellite tomb relationships
- b) Selecting appropriate improvement methods adapted to the nature of the individual kofun
- c) Installing and improving visitor routes and disseminating information on related historical properties
- d) Providing opportunities for community involvement in the process of the improvements
- e) Establishing management and operating systems based on cooperation between citizens and public administrations

Target Year	1st Phase (FY2018-FY2022)	2nd Phase (FY2023-FY2027)	3rd Phase (FY2028 onward)
Kofun requiring prioritized improvement	Minegazuka Kofun [44]	Hakayama Kofun [38], Nonaka Kofun [39], Joganjiyama Kofun [42]	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun [22], Komuroyama Kofun [31] Outer moat/bank of Ojin- tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] Joganjiyama Kofun [42]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repair and reconstructive conservation of the mounds - Installation of paths to enable visitors to experience the mounds' scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive improvement and utilization of small- and middle-sized kofun that are subsidiary tombs of giant keyhole-shaped tombs - installation of viewing spots and tour routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repair and conservation of archaeological features and felling/pruning of trees - Installation of tour routes and traffic flow to the mounds - Conversion of land to public ownership and additional Historic Site designation
Kofun requiring urgent improvement	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun [22] Hachizuka Kofun [24] Komuroyama Kofun [31]	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun [22] Otorizuka Kofun [32], Outer moat/bank of Ojin- tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1] Hazamiyama Kofun [37]	Higashiyama Kofun [36] Aoyama Kofun [43]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of the mounds - Installation of facilities for visitor amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of the mounds - Felling/pruning of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be further examined
Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of interpretation boards - visitor route improvement - interpretation facility improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor route improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary repair and further improvement of past improvement works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The following will be implemented as required; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) excavations to verify archaeological remains b) additional Historic Site designation c) conversion of land to public ownership d) tentative improvements e) improvements urgently needed for preservation f) repair to past improvement works g) improvements for disaster prevention 		

8. Improvement plan for the individual kofun in the 1st phase;

8.1 Minegazuka Kofun

[Present state]

- The surrounding area has been developed as an urban park which is utilized by citizens.
- The original shape of the mounded tomb has been changed, caused by alterations made sometime between the 17th and the 19th centuries and the erosion from the pond;

[Vision after the completion of improvement]

Park development making it possible to get a sense of the kofun at the time of construction and become familiarized with the site

- Conducting reconstructive conservation of the mounded tomb so that the scale at the time of construction can be felt;
- Utilizing existing facility for displaying the excavated artifacts such as grave goods and haniwa, and increasing opportunities to sense the originals.



8.2 Karatoyama Kofun

[Present state]

- Destruction of the south side of the mound caused by the expansion of the prefectural road;
- Interrupted visual integrity with Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun, which is the main tomb of this subsidiary Karatoyama Kofun

[Vision after the completion of improvement]

Establishing tour routes by creating a hub for the Kofun Group visitation

- Displaying an excavated stone coffin along with the reconstructively conserved mound;
- Improving the site as a starting point for touring kofun, taking advantage of its proximity to the Hajinosato train station.



Outline of the Heritage Impact Assessment for the Project of “Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center” (provisional name)

OUTLINE

- (1) This document presents an outline of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the construction of a new interpretation facility, located within the buffer zone of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” which has been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List in January 2018.
- (2) The HIA takes into account both the descriptions on the nominated property, stipulated in the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) which was designed in collaboration with academic experts in various fields, such as architecture, archaeology, urban planning and cultural heritage, including the members of Japan ICOMOS, and opinions expressed by the members of the Drafting Committee of the Nomination Dossier of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group for World Cultural Heritage Inscription (hereafter, the Drafting Committee).*
- (3) The HIA report was drafted by the Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription (hereafter, the Conference Headquarters) consisting of concerned local authorities. It collected information on the Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center Development Project (hereafter, the Center Development Project) from Sakai City Government, which is the project operator, and requested the members of the Drafting Committee to assess the impacts of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.
- (4) The report concluded that the project would have minimal impact on the attributes conveying OUV of the nominated property and that it conforms to the basic concepts for buffer zone conservation and various other regulations, giving due consideration to points of concern. Besides, it evaluated that the new facility also contributes to enhance visitors’ understanding of the OUV.

* In the nomination dossier, it is described that HIAs within the buffer zones of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group will be conducted in consultation with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (hereafter, the Scientific Committee), which is established under the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (hereafter, the Council) (See 5.c-(ii)). The HIA for the Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center Development Project was conducted by the Conference Headquarters in consultation with the Drafting Committee as a pilot case before the establishment of the Council and the Scientific Committee, with the aim of developing a framework for HIAs to be conducted in a regular manner. The Council and the Scientific Committee will check the findings of the HIA, which will be used as a reference for the smooth operation of future HIAs that may be made in the Mozu-Furuchi area. They are expected to be involved in the follow-up on the project as well.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

1-1. Overview of the facility

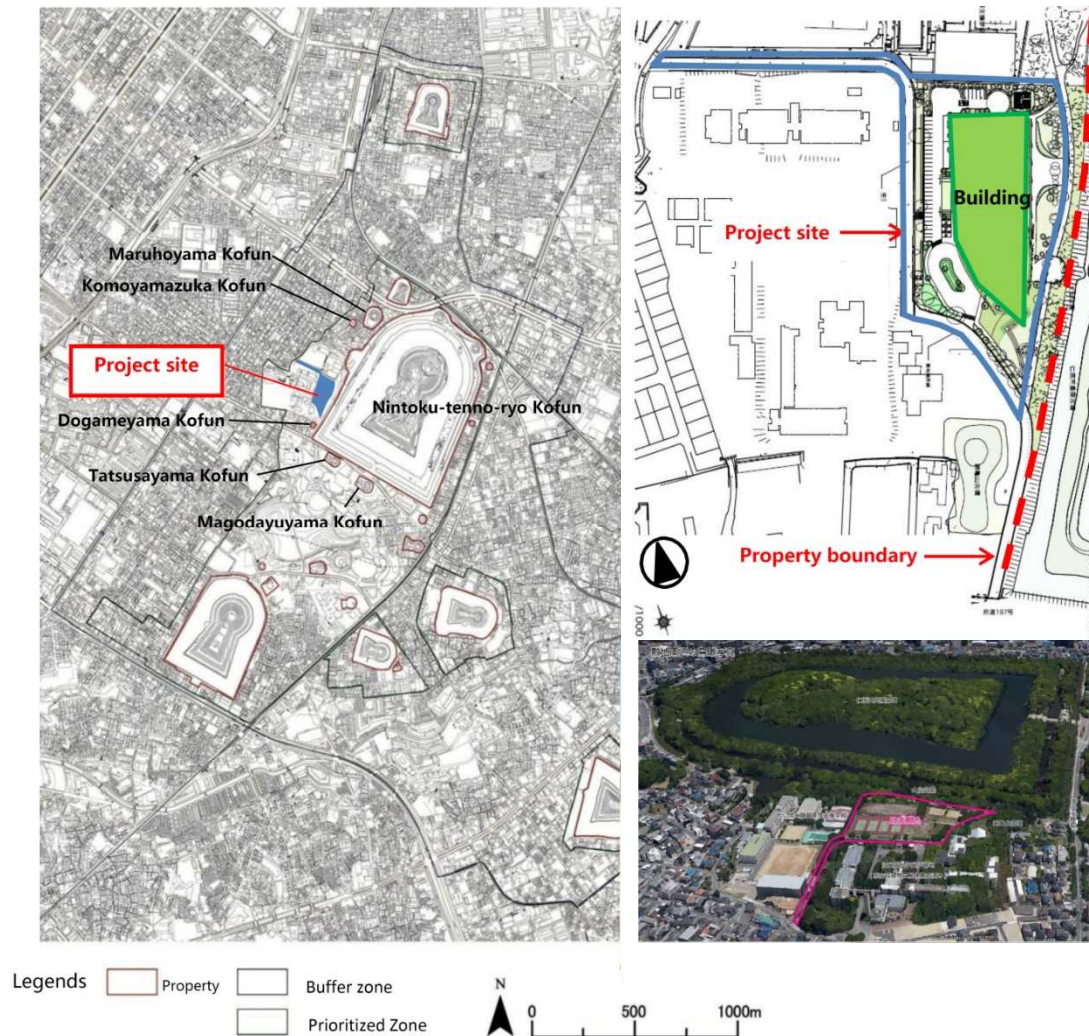
Project site area	15,102.34 m ²	
Total floor area	3,863.11 m ²	
Building area	3,566.15 m ²	
Building coverage ratio	23.61%	Ratio limit: 40%
Floor area ration	25.38%	Ratio limit: 200%
The maximum height	11.75 m	Height limit: 15 m or below
Height of the 3rd (top) floor	8.28 m	
Green area; green coverage ratio	7,050.85 m ² ; 46.96%	Required green area: 4,530.702 m ² ; required ratio: 30%
Exterior finishing; color (base color's munsell value; Projected exterior surface area	Exposed concrete finish; 10 YR 7.5/0.5; 1,245.2 m ²	Requirements for YR colors Lightness: 6 or higher Saturation: 4 or lower

1-2. Purpose and status of the project

The Sakai City Government (and other relevant local governments), which is in charge of property management, has been taking various measures to communicate the OUV of the property to local residents and visitors coming from the other areas and to pass on the value of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” World Heritage property to the future. However, there is no facility focusing on transmitting the value itself as World Heritage. To resolve this issue, an interpretation facility will be newly developed in order to communicate the OUV of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” as World Heritage.

1-3. Location of the project and facility layout

The planned location is part of a site where a university campus existed, now left as vacant land, mainly tennis courts.

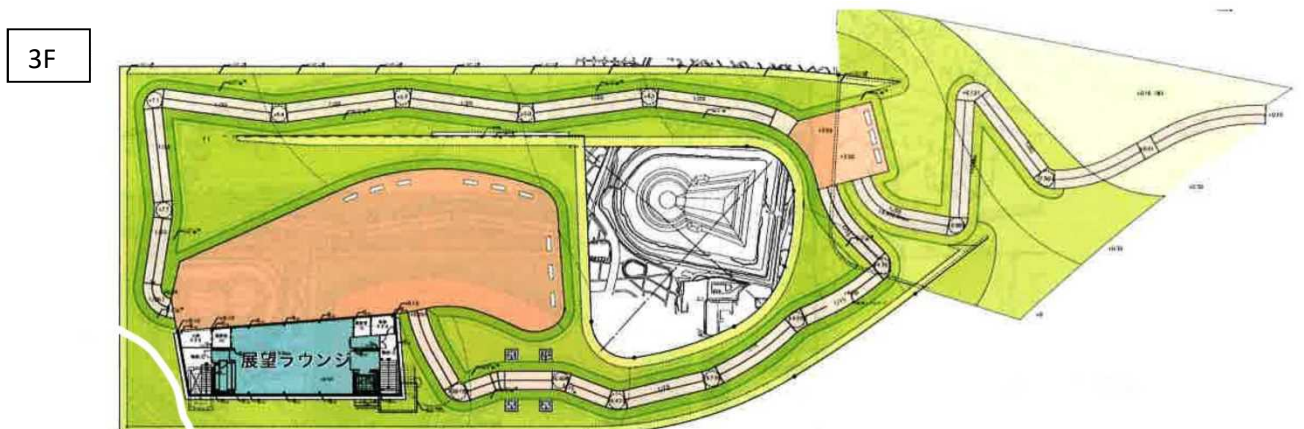
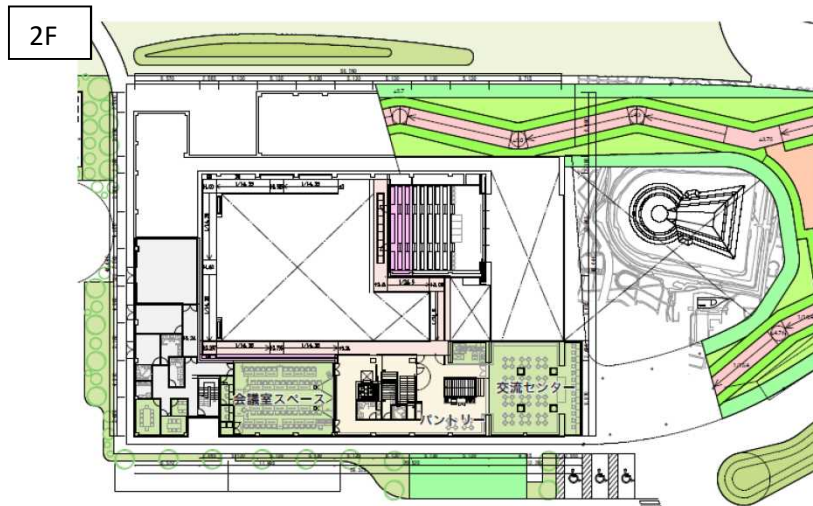
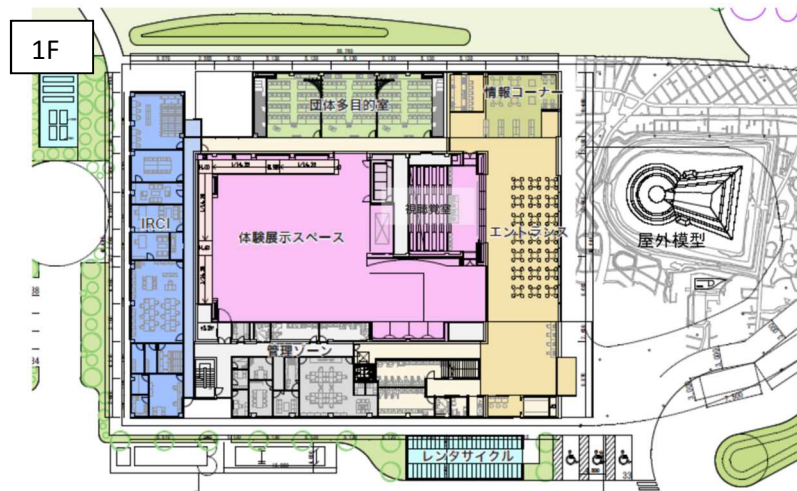


Conceptual perspective drawings of the planned facility

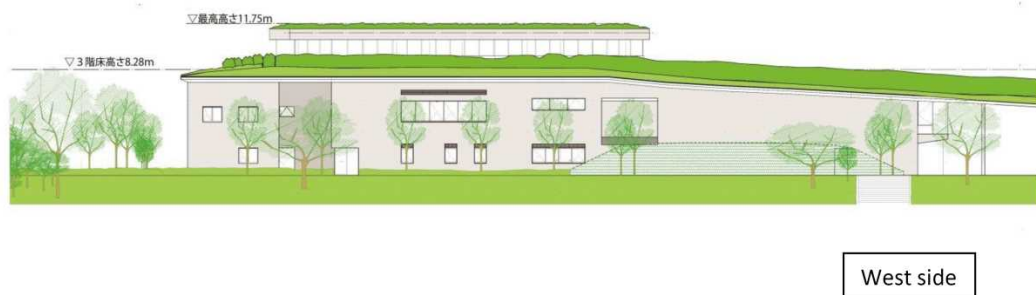
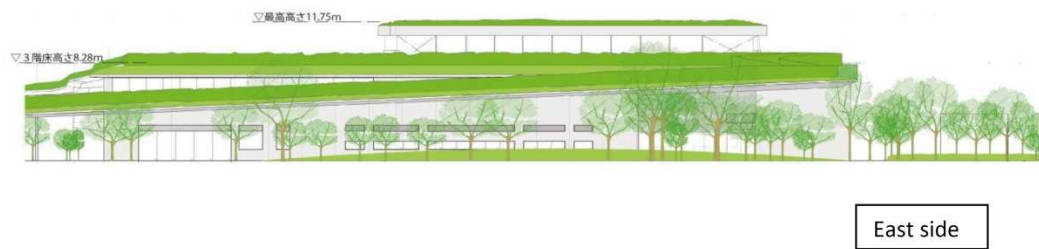
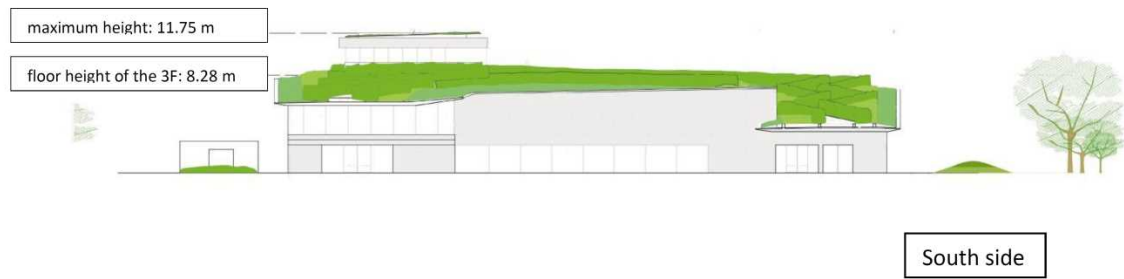


1-4. Plans and Elevations of the facility

【Plans】



【Elevations】



1-5. Project schedule

In accordance with the results of the ICOMOS evaluation, which is expected in May 2019, construction will start as promptly as possible, so that it will be completed by the end of FY2020 (March 2021).

2. PROPOSED INTERPRETATION IN THE NEW CENTER

◇Issues when understanding the Mozu Kofungun (Mozu

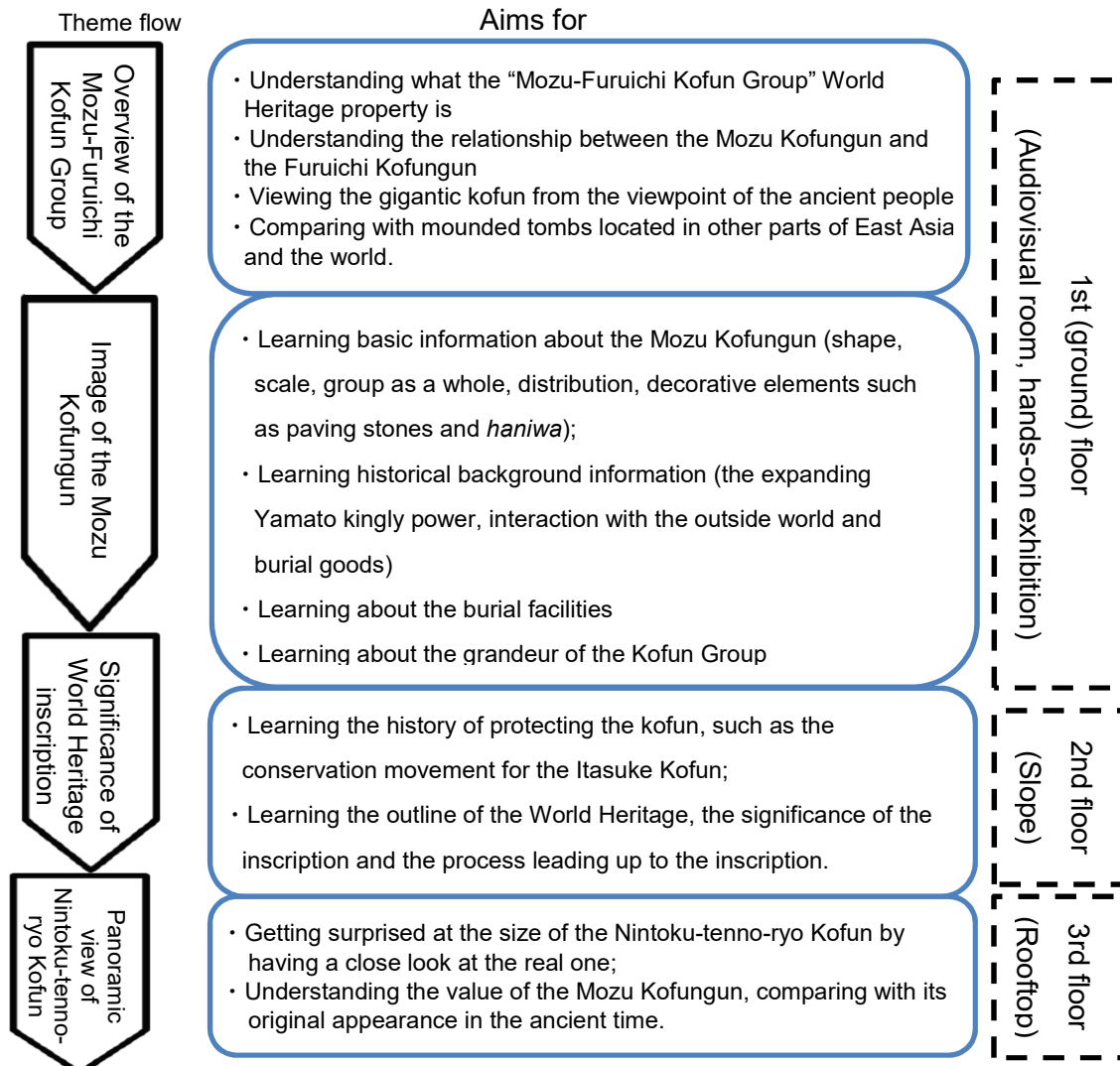
- In the case of gigantic tombs, it is impossible to view the entire kofun at one time because of their scale.
- It is difficult to comprehend the appearance of the kofun at the time of construction, due to tree growth covering them.
- It is difficult to recognize that they are burial facilities, since many of the kofun have limited access.
- It is hard to understand the link with the Furuichi Kofungun (Furuichi area).

◇Concept for presentation

Reviving Mozuno of ancient Japan

- Showing the images of early Japan by virtually reproducing ancient Mozuno (Mozu field) using projected images and models
- Connecting the Mozu Kofungun “then” and “now”
- Comprehensively understanding the Mozu Kofungun and the Furuichi Kofungun, representative of the kofun culture of Japan

◇Narratives for exhibition

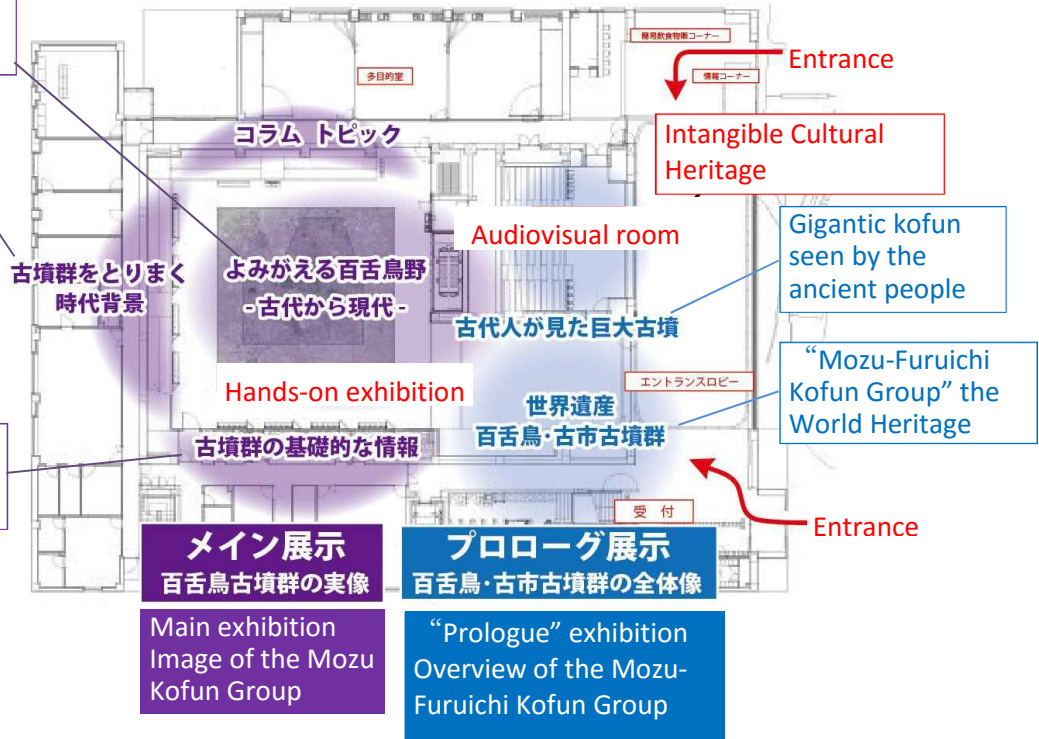


Reviving Mozuno:
from ancient
times to today

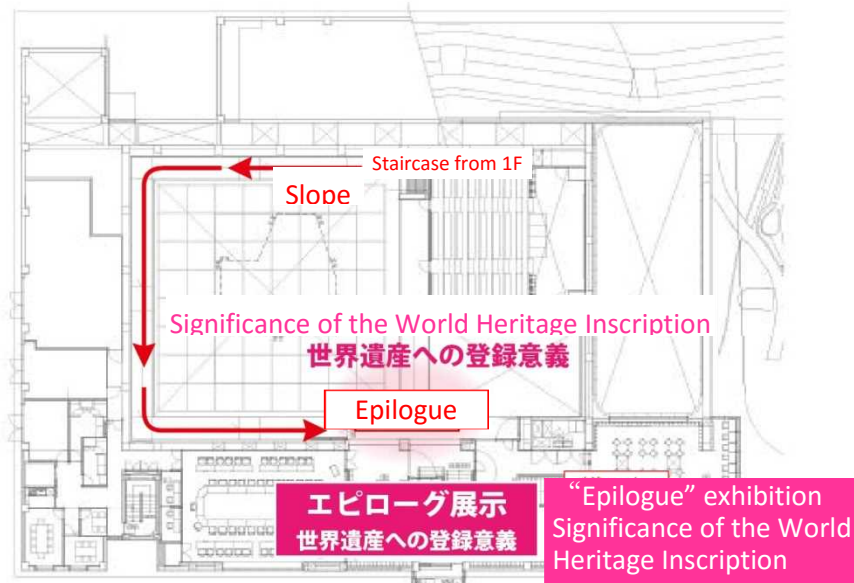
Historical
background of
Kofun Group

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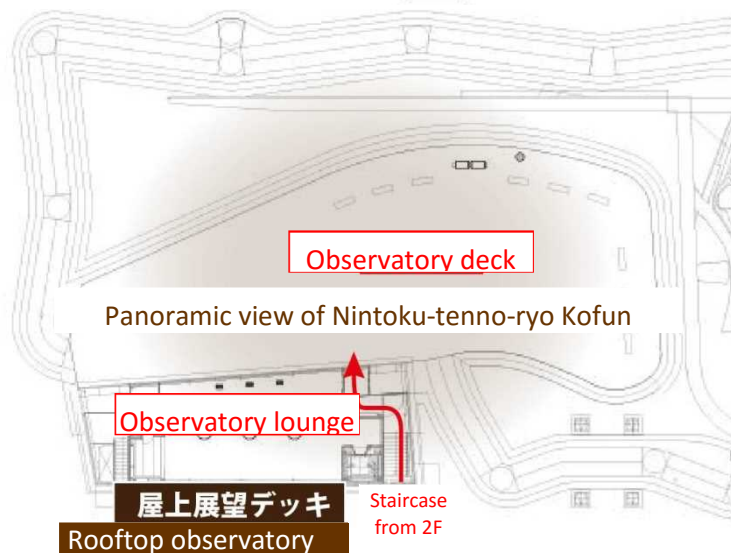
Basic information
related to the
Kofun Group



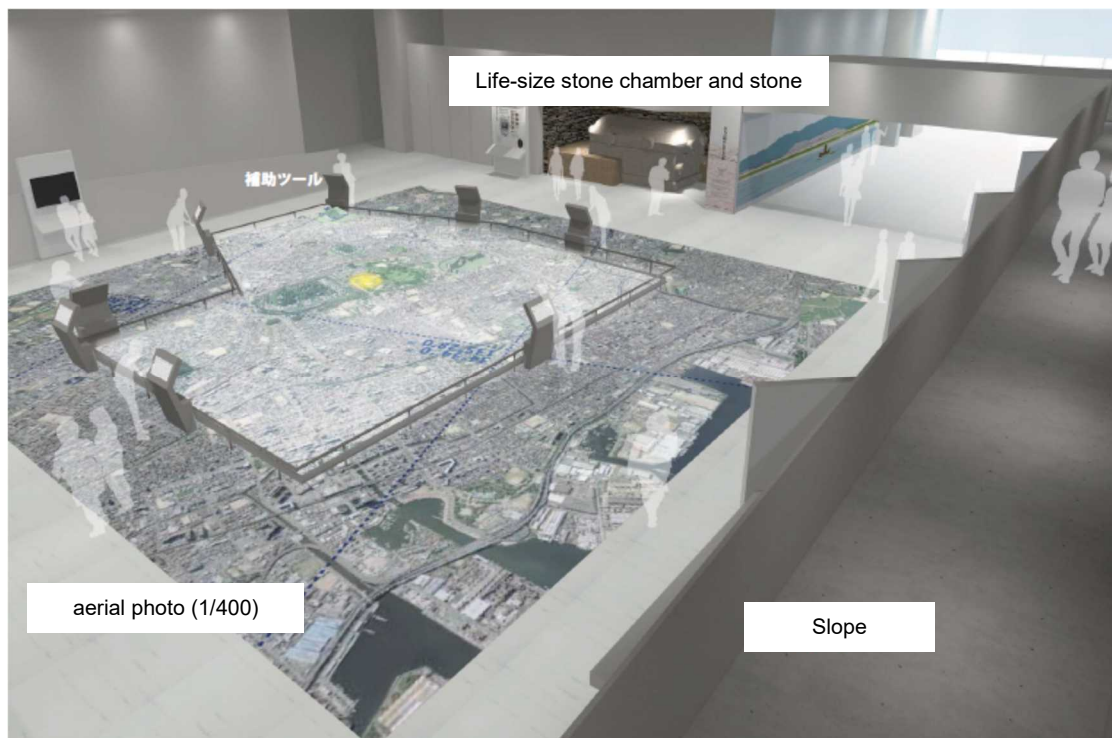
2F



3F



Conceptual images of the exhibits



A conceptual image of the view from the observation deck



3. OUTLINE OF THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3-1. Impact on the OUV

[Assessment points]

- Physical impact on the component parts

The construction of the facility takes place outside the property area of any component part and has no physical impact on them. Impacts on the circulation of the moat water, vibrations caused by construction works and solar reflection from exterior material of the building have been determined as potential indirect impacts but assessed as actually having no impact.

- Impact on the attributes communicating the OUV (see p.176 nomination dossier)

On Attribute a):

As multiple kofun lie in the surroundings of the planned facility, the visual integrity of the property will not be affected by the new facility. Therefore, the facility is designed carefully, giving consideration to minimize the impact and to create a landscape in harmony with the kofun. No impact on the characteristics of the kofun being densely grouped together.

On Attribute b):

The planned facility is constructed outside the property area and has no impact on the topographical feature of the mounds or the current state of the trees on them.

On Attribute c):

The planned facility is constructed outside the property area and has no impact on the structural features of the mounds and the characteristics of the kofun as stages for funerary rituals.

Conclusion

The construction of the Center has no physical impact on the component parts and the attributes conveying the OUV. Furthermore, various considerations have been given to the volume, form, color and design of the facility.

3-2. Impact on aspects related to buffer zone conservation

[Assessment points]

- Conformity with various regulations within the buffer zone

The planned facility is designed in conformity with the relevant regulations implemented in the Prioritized Zone of the buffer zone. The architecture has an exterior equipped with rooftop greenery and wooden decks intended to resemble a gentle hill, comprising a series of green areas, to fit into the surrounding green environment of mounded tombs covered by green vegetation.

- Impact on the views to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

The facility will not affect the present views to the kofuns from visitor route and major roads running in the surrounding area.

- Visibility from the approach

When standing on the approach on the south side of the facility, the slope and rooftop with greenery is visible. Therefore it is designed to harmonize and integrate with the landscape of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

- Impact on the topography

The construction will not make any changes to the current and original topography.

- Impact on buried archaeological features.

An excavation to verify buried archaeological features was conducted in October 2016, and no features from the Kofun period were confirmed. Further excavation is planned to be executed prior to the construction of the facility, and if significant remains of the Kofun period are found, the Center Development Plan will be reviewed and revised.

Conclusion

The Center is planned in compliance with various regulations imposed on the buffer zone. It will have a minimal impact on the views to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and visibility from the approach and will have no impact on the topography. As for the impact on the buried archaeological features, no negative impact is anticipated at this point. Therefore, the construction of the facility will not harm the buffer zone.

3-3. Improving understanding of the OUV

[Assessment points]

- The purpose of the planned facility

The planned facility will have a role in communicating the value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group as a World Heritage property. It will also make it possible to identify the panoramic view of the neighboring giant kofun from the rooftop observatory deck, providing a perspective about a monument that was constructed with an awareness of how it would be viewed from the sea (Osaka Bay). Additionally, the facility is located on the route for touring the giant kofun and smaller kofun in its surroundings, functioning as a hub for touring and understanding the whole kofun group.

Conclusion

The construction of the Center will help visitors gain/improve their understanding of the OUV of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

3-4. Overall conclusion

(1) The Drafting Committee was requested by the Conference Headquarters to evaluate the impact on OUV by the Center Development Plan and provided expert view that new facility

would have minimal impact on the attributes conveying the OUV and would be in accordance with the basic concepts for buffer zone conservation and various other regulations, with due consideration given to points of attention.

(2) On the basis of the points stated above, the Conference Headquarters concluded that the impact of the Center Development Plan on the OUV of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” property nominated for World Heritage inscription will be minimal. In addition, the Conference Headquarters evaluated that the planned facility would play an important role in communicating the value of the property as World Heritage.

3-5. Process of assessment

(Drafting Committee)

June 2017: Outline of the development plan presented

September 2017: Updated information of the development plan presented

February 2018: Impact on the nominated property examined at the Drafting Committee

June 2018: The report on the HIA finalized

(Discussions at other committees)

October 2016: Examined at the Sakai City Landscape Advisory Committee (first consultation)

August 2017: Outline of the building plan presented at the Mozu Kofungun Historic Site Improvement Committee.

September 2017: Examined at the Sakai City Landscape Advisory Committee (second consultation)

November 2017: Outline of the exhibition plan presented at the Mozu Kofungun Historic Site Improvement Committee.

27 September 2018

Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit
11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans
94 220 Charenton-le-Pont
France

Subject: Additional information after the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission of "Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group"

Dear Madam,

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group was carried out from 11th to 17th September as planned. After completing the mission, we sent the additional information to the mission expert, Dr. Eric B. Zerrudo, by his instruction. We would like to provide the same set of additional information to the ICOMOS headquarter. The content of the additional information is as follows:

- 1) Several types of the Matrix to show the value, authenticity, conservation, and so on, of the individual component parts.
 - M1-1) Basic information of the component parts
 - M1-2) Contribution for attribute a) "*A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together*" of each component parts
 - M1-3) Contribution for attribute b) "*Four standardized plan types*" and c) "*Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals*" of each component parts
 - M2-1) Evaluation of the authenticity
 - M2-2) Evaluation of the authenticity of each component parts
 - M3) Factors affecting the property
 - M4) Boundaries
 - M5) Legal protection
 - M6) Conservation
 - M7) Management
 - M8) Staffing / Resource
 - M9) Interpretation
 - M10) Tourism measures

- 2) Project plans in buffer zone and schedule of these Heritage Impact Assessment
 - 2-1) Outline of the Heritage Impact Assessment for the Project of "Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center" (provisional name)
 - 2-2) Outline of the "Bicycle Museum Project"
 - 2-3) Revision of the Daisen Part Basic Plan: where it stands now
 - 2-4) Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project
 - 2-5) Outline of the Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan expressway
- 3) Planned Buffer Zone Extension of Component No. 44 (Minegazuka Kofun)
- 4) Presentations at the kick-off meeting and regular meetings
- 5) Individual kofuns data sheet

Thank you very much for your full collaboration and support. We remain at your disposal should you need any clarification.

Sincerely yours,



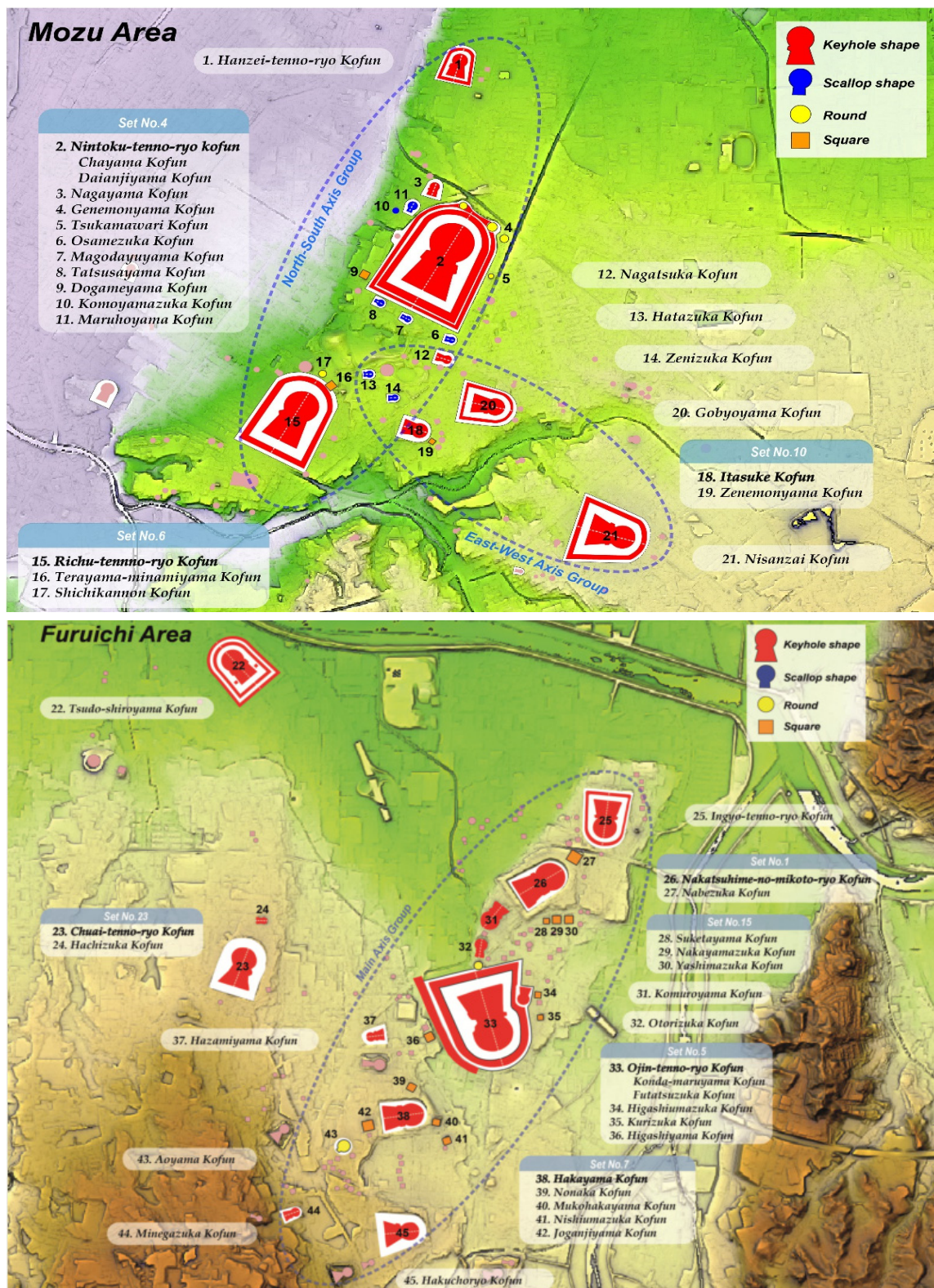
Ichita SHIMODA
Senior Cultural Property Specialist
Monuments and Sites Division
Cultural Properties Department
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

M1-1. Basic information of the component parts

ID No.	Component name	Period			Set			Size (m)						Form				Features (Location, Mound Proportion, Burial Facility, Unearthed Objects)
		Early-Middle	Mid-Middle	Late-Middle	Main tomb	Subsidiary tomb	Independent tomb	over 300 m	approx. 200 m	approx. 150 m	approx. 100 m	80 m or less	Keyhole	Scallop	Round	Square		
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun		X		X			148			X				X			A middle-scale keyhole-shaped kofun, located at the northern end of the Mozu area's north-south axis. Its mound shape comes in the same proportion as the Component No. 21 (Nisanzai Kofun).
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun		X		X			486	X						X			Japan's largest giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, with numerous and varied subsidiary tombs around it. The kofun comprises the core of the Mozu area's north-south axis.
2-2	Chayama Kofun		X			X		56					X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
2-3	Daijaniyama Kofun		X			X		62					X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
3	Nagayama Kofun		X			X		100				X		X				Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
4	Genemonyama Kofun		X			X		34					X			X		Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		X			X		35					X			X		Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun). A large number of beads as grave goods were found from this kofun.
6	Osamezuka Kofun		X			X		58					X			X		Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
7	Magodayuyama Kofun		X			X		65					X			X		Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
8	Tatsusayama Kofun			X		X		61					X		X			Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
9	Dogameyama Kofun		X			X		26					X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun		X			X		33					X		X			Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
11	Maruhoyama Kofun		X			X		87					X		X			Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
12	Nagatsuka Kofun			X			X	106				X		X				It makes part of Mozu area's east-west axis.
13	Hatazuka Kofun		X				X	58					X		X			Located on the west part of the east-west axis of the Mozu area. Having a scallop shell-shaped mound and a tsukuridashi (projection) on the round rear part, which is rare, it contributes to demonstrating as to how widely the mound shapes vary.
14	Zenizuka Kofun			X			X	72					X		X			It comprises the east-west axis of the Mozu area and stands distant from any large-scale keyhole-shaped kofun.
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun		X			X		365	X					X				A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb with subsidiary tombs. It is the third largest kofun in Japan, and is located on the south end of north-south axis of the Mozu area.
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		X				X	45					X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.15 (Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun).
17	Shichikannon Kofun		X				X	33					X			X		Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.15 (Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun).
18	Itasuke Kofun		X			X		146			X			X				A middle-scale keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, comprising the east-west axis in the Mozu area. The kofun is accompanied by subsidiary tombs. Its mound is in one of the variety of standardized keyhole shapes.
19	Zenemonyama Kofun		X				X	28					X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.18 (Itasuke Kofun).
20	Gobyoyama Kofun		X			X		203		X				X				A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located in the central part of the east-west axis the tombs form in the Mozu area. It demonstrates well what the funerary ritual on the projection was like.
21	Nisanzai Kofun			X		X		300	X					X				A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located on the eastern end of the east-west axis that the tombs form in the Mozu area. This kofun testifies how people approached the mound using a wooden bridge. The mound design is one of the prototypes of keyhole-shaped mound; a number of kofun were built modelled after this tomb, in the same proportion as this one.

ID No.	Component name	Period			Set			Size (m)					Form				Features (Location, Mound Proportion, Burial Facility, Unearthed Objects)
		Early-Middle	Mid-Middle	Late-Middle	Main tomb	Subsidiary tomb	Independent tomb	over 300 m	approx. 200 m	approx. 150 m	approx. 100 m	80 m or less	Keyhole	Scallop	Round	Square	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	X					X	210	X				X				A burial facility and remains of islet facilities have been revealed.
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun		X		X			245	X				X				This is a single kofun which is accompanied by subsidiary a tomb. It is located on the western end of the Furuichi area.
24	Hachizuka Kofun			X		X		60				X	X				The smallest keyhole-shaped kofun in this Group.
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun			X	X			230	X				X				A giant keyhole-shaped kofun located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. Its mound has the same proportion as the Component No. 38 (Hakayama Kofun).
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	X			X			290	X				X				It is located on the central axis of the Furuichi area. It is one of the first kofun built on a plateau in the area.
27	Nabezuka Kofun	X				X		63				X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.26 (Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun).
28	Suketayama Kofun		X				X	36				X				X	Three square kofuns (No. 28, 29, 30) aligned together sharing a moat, which is a singular arrangement.
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun		X				X	50				X				X	Three square kofuns (No. 28, 29, 30) aligned together sharing a moat, which is a singular arrangement.
30	Yashimazuka Kofun		X				X	50				X				X	Three square kofuns (No. 28, 29, 30) aligned together sharing a moat, which is a singular arrangement.
31	Komuroyama Kofun	X					X	150		X			X				It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. It is one of the first kofun built on a plateau in the area.
32	Otorizuka Kofun		X		X			110			X		X				A small-scale keyhole-shaped kofun from the mid-Middle Kofun period. It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun		X		X			425	X				X				Japan's second largest keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, accompanied by many subsidiary tombs around. It sits dominantly at the center of the Furuichi area.
33-2	Kondamaruyama Kofun		X			X		50				X				X	It is a large-scale round mounded tomb from which gorgeous horse trappings were unearthed.
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun		X			X		110			X		X				Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		X			X		30				X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).
35	Kurizuka Kofun		X			X		43				X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).
36	Higashiyama Kofun		X			X		57				X				X	Subsidiary tomb of the Component No.33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).
37	Hazamiyama Kofun		X				X	103			X		X				An independent small keyhole-shaped kofun on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
38	Hakayama Kofun		X		X			225	X				X				A keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southern part of the main axis of the Furuichi area. Accompanied by many subsidiary tombs around. It has the same proportion as the Component No.25 (Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun).
39	Nonaka Kofun		X			X		37				X				X	A large amount of iron weapons and armor were buried as grave goods.
40	Mukohakayama Kofun		X			X		68				X				X	It has traces of a bridging bank which seems to have connected it with its main tomb.
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun			X			X	45				X				X	A small square kofun, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
42	Joganjiyama Kofun		X			X		67				X				X	Its mound shape and the tiered structure are very clearly recognizable.
43	Aoyama Kofun		X				X	72				X				X	A round kofun with a projection, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
44	Minegazuka Kofun			X			X	96			X		X				A small keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area. Precious objects were found from this kofun as grave goods. The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun			X			X	200	X				X				A large keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area. The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).

M1-2. Contribution for attribute a) "A wide range of types of mounded tombs grouped together" of each component parts



Distribution of the component parts

Densely concentrated in two areas, the kofun of the nominated property show a wide variation of shape and size, from the largest keyhole-shaped kofun measuring almost 500 m long to others as small as 20 m.

Both areas are on a plateau on the southern part of the Osaka Plain and they were important locations overlooking traffic routes of the time.

The kofun are regarded as material evidence that demonstrates the hierarchical power structure of the kingly authority of the time, expressed by their tomb types, differentiated scale and shape, and their arrangement.

< Group A >

Systematization of hierarchical order

< Group B >

**Administrative expansion of the kingly government/
Further stratification**

< Group C >

Centralization of power in the king

Early-Middle Kofun Period

Mid-Middle Kofun Period

Late-Middle Kofun Period

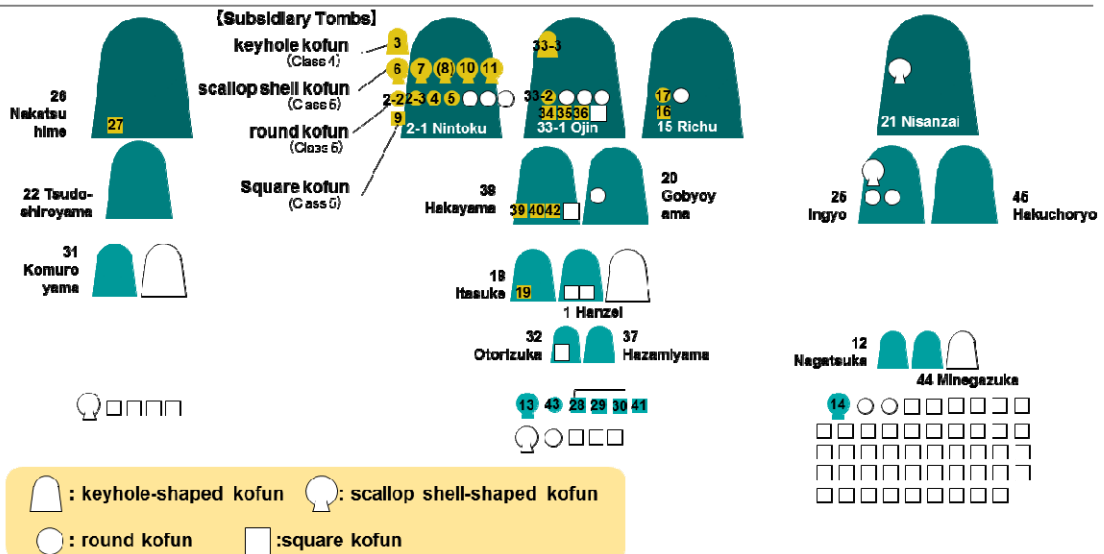
Class 1
over 300m
keyhole

Class 2
approx.200m
keyhole

Class 3
approx.150m
keyhole

Class 4
approx.100m
keyhole

Class 5
80m or less
scallop shell, round, square



- Only those whose period of construction is obvious are shown.
- Non-colored marks indicate those already disappeared or those not included in the component parts for World Heritage nomination.

Set No.	ID No.	Name	Main tomb	Subsidiary tomb	Independent tomb	Size	Form	Features (Location, Relationship, Mound Proportion)
Group A) Early-Middle Period Beginning of the systematization of hierarchical order								
1	26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	✓			290	Keyhole	It is located on the central axis of the Furuichi area.
	27	Nabezuka Kofun		✓		63	Square	It is one of the first kofun built on a plateau in the area.
2	22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun			✓	210	Keyhole	
3	31	Komuroyama Kofun			✓	150	Keyhole	It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. It is one of the first kofun built on a plateau in the area.
Group B) Mid-Middle Period Administrative expansion of the kingly government/ Further stratification								
4	2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			486	Keyhole	Japan's largest giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, with numerous and varied subsidiary tombs around it. The kofun comprises the core of the Mozu area's north-south axis.
	2-2	Chayama Kofun		✓		56	Round	
	2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun		✓		62	Round	
	3	Nagayama Kofun		✓		100	Keyhole	
	4	Genemonyama Kofun		✓		34	Round	
	5	Tsukamawari Kofun		✓		35	Round	
	6	Osamezuka Kofun		✓		58	Scallop	
	7	Magodayuyama Kofun		✓		65	Scallop	
	8	Tatsusayama Kofun [Late-Middle Period]		✓		61	Scallop	
	9	Dogameyama Kofun		✓		26	Square	
	10	Komoyamazuka Kofun		✓		33	Scallop	
	11	Maruhoyama Kofun		✓		87	Scallop	
5	33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			425	Keyhole	Japan's second largest keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, accompanied by many subsidiary tombs around it. It sits dominantly at the center of the Furuichi area.
	33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun		✓		50	Round	
	33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun		✓		110	Keyhole	
	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		✓		30	Square	
	35	Kurizuka Kofun		✓		43	Square	
	36	Higashiyama Kofun		✓		57	Square	

Set No.	ID No.	Name	Main tomb	Subsidiary tomb	Independent tomb	Size	Form	Features (Location, Relationship, Mound Proportion)
6	15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			365	Keyhole	A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb with subsidiary tombs. It is the third largest kofun in Japan, and is located on the south end of north-south axis of the Mozu area.
	16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		✓		45	Square	
	17	Shichikannon Kofun		✓		33	Round	
7	38	Hakayama Kofun	✓			225	Keyhole	A keyhole-shaped kofun located in the southern part of the main axis of the Furuichi area. Accompanied by many subsidiary tombs around. It has the same proportion as the Component No.25 (Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun). (It has traces of a bridging bank which seems to have connected it with its main tomb.) (Its mound shape and the tiered structure are very clearly recognizable.)
	39	Nonaka Kofun		✓		37	Square	
	40	Mukohakayama Kofun		✓		68	Square	
	42	Joganjiyama Kofun		✓		67	Square	
8	20	Gobyoyama Kofun	✓			203	Keyhole	A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located in the central part of the east-west axis the tombs form in the Mozu area. It demonstrates well what the funerary ritual on the projection was like.
9	1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			148	Keyhole	A middle-scale keyhole-shaped kofun, located at the northern end of the Mozu area's north-south axis. Its mound shape comes in the same proportion as the Component No. 21 (Nisanzai Kofun).
10	18	Itasuke Kofun	✓			146	Keyhole	A middle-scale keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, comprising the east-west axis in the Mozu area. The kofun is accompanied by subsidiary tombs. Its mound is in one of the variety of standardized keyhole shapes.
	19	Zenemonyama Kofun		✓		28	Square	
11	32	Otorizuka Kofun	✓			110	Keyhole	A small-scale keyhole-shaped kofun from the mid-Middle Kofun period. It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area
12	37	Hazamiyama Kofun			✓	103	Keyhole	An independent small keyhole-shaped kofun on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
13	43	Aoyama Kofun			✓	72	Round	A round kofun with a projection, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
14	13	Hatazuka Kofun			✓	58	Scallop	Located on the west part of the east-west axis of the Mozu area. Having a scallop shell-shaped mound and a tsukuridashi (projection) on the round rear part, which is rare, it contributes to demonstrating as to how widely the mound shapes vary.
15	29	Nakayamazuka Kofun			✓	50	Square	Three square kofun (No.28, 29, 30) aligned together sharing a moat, which is a singular arrangement.
	30	Yashimazuka Kofun			✓	50	Square	
	28	Suketayama Kofun			✓	36	Square	
Group C) Late-Middle Period Centralization of power in the king								
16	21	Nisanzai Kofun	✓			300	Keyhole	A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located on the eastern end of the east-west axis that the tombs form in the Mozu area. This kofun testifies how people approached the mound using a wooden bridge. The mound design is one of the prototypes of keyhole-shaped mound; a number of kofun were built modelled after this tomb, in the same proportion as this one.
17	25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			230	Keyhole	A giant keyhole-shaped kofun located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. Its mound has the same proportion as the Component No. 38 (Hakayama Kofun).
18	45	Hakuchoryo Kofun			✓	200	Keyhole	A large keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area. The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).
19	12	Nagatsuka Kofun			✓	106	Keyhole	It makes part of Mozu area's east-west axis.
20	44	Minegazuka Kofun			✓	96	Keyhole	A small keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area. The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).
21	14	Zenizuka Kofun			✓	72	Scallop	It comprises the east-west axis of the Mozu area and stands distant from any large-scale keyhole-shaped kofun.
22	41	Nishiumazuka Kofun			✓	45	Square	A small square kofun, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.
23	23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓			245	Keyhole	This is a single kofun which is accompanied by subsidiary a tomb. It is located on the western end of the Furuichi area. *There are several theories as to the period of construction, and no conclusion has been reached. (The smallest keyhole-shaped kofun in this Group.)
	24	Hachizuka Kofun		✓		60	Keyhole	

ID No.	Component name	Features		Attribute b)								Attribute c)														
		Period	Size (m)	Keyhole		Scallop		Round		Square		Mound decoration			Burial facilities (Appendices p.A3-31-32)			Grave goods (Appendices p.A3-36-38)								
				Projection																						
				Both sides	One side	Neither side	Both sides	One side	Neither side	Yes	None	Yes	None	Cylindrical haniwa												
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	early-Middle	210	X									X	House, sunshade, shield, partition, waterfowl		Pit-style stone compartment	Oblong chest-shaped stone coffin	Unexpected discovery	X	X	X	X				Unidentified bronze objects
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	Middle	245		X								X	House, sunshade, shield, horse, human												
24	Hachizuka Kofun	late-Middle	60			X							X													
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	late-Middle	230	X									X	House, sunshade, shield, quiver, horse, dog, human												
26	Nakatsumime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	early-Middle	290	X									X	Sunshade, shield, quiver		Unknown	Stone coffin?	Tradition								
27	Nabezuka Kofun	early-Middle	63									X	X	House, sunshade, shield, quiver												
28	Suketayama Kofun	mid-Middle	36									X	X			Pit-style stone compartment?	Unknown	Stone materials exposed on the mound top								
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	mid-Middle	50									X	X													
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	mid-Middle	50									X	X													
31	Komuroyama Kofun	early-Middle	150		X								X	House, sunshade, shield, quiver, helmet												
32	Otorizuka Kofun	mid-Middle	110	X									X	House, sunshade, shield, quiver, helmet		Clay enclosure?	Wooden coffin?	Tradition			X					
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	mid-Middle	425	X									X	House, sunshade, shield, cuirass, tuille, quiver, horse, (about 10 example of) waterfowl	X	Square part: pit-style stone compartment?	Unknown	Tradition								
33-2	Kondamaruyama Kofun	mid-Middle	50										X	House, sunshade, shield ,											X	
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	mid-Middle	110			X							X	Shield, quiver												
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	mid-Middle	30									X	X													
35	Kurizuka Kofun	mid-Middle	43									X	X	House and enclosure, sunshade, shield, headdress, horse, fowl, waterfowl, dog, human [found outside the property boundary]												
36	Higashiyama Kofun	mid-Middle	57									X	X													
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	mid-Middle	103	X									X	House, sunshade, shield		Unknown	Stone coffin?	Tradition								
38	Hakayama Kofun	mid-Middle	225	X									X	House, sunshade, shield, cuirass, quiver, shield holding human (the oldest example of human shape modelling in haniwa)		Unknown	Oblong chest-shaped stone coffin	Survey		X						
39	Nonaka Kofun	mid-Middle	37									X	X	Enclosure, sunshade, shield, quiver, helmet, waterfowl		None	Wooden coffin and wooden chests directly buried	Excavation		X	X	X	X			Iron ingots, gilt-bronze decoration, Sue ware, stoneware, earthenware
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	mid-Middle	68									X	X	Shield, house, sunshade, waterfowl												
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	late-Middle	45									X	X	Shield, house, sunshade, waterfowl												
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	mid-Middle	67									X	X													
43	Aoyama Kofun	mid-Middle	72						X				X	House, enclosure, sunshade, shield, quiver, horse, human [found outside the property boundary]												
44	Minegazuka Kofun	late-Middle	96		X								X	Shield, leg of animal, arm of human						X	X	X	X	X	X	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
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	late-Middle	200		X								X	House, enclosure, sunshade, shield												

M2-1 Evaluation of the Authenticity

I. FORM AND DESIGN		II. MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCE (TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGY)		III. USE AND FUNCTION		IV. SETTING	
I.a)	The original form has almost been maintained (including natural deformation and minor changes due to some events in history (facilities installed during the war, etc.)) 当初の墳形をほぼ維持(自然劣化、歴史上の出来事によるマイナーな変更(戦時施設など)を含む)	0	II.a) Original materials/techniques with natural sedimentary soil 当初の古墳の材料・技術＋自然堆積土	0	III.a) Used as a tomb (<i>Ryobo</i>) even today, or "freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance 現在も墳墓として利用(陵墓)あるいは歴史上の墳墓として文化財凍結展示	0	IV.a) The original structure of the kofun is maintained, i.e. with the mound surrounded by a moat; therefore, a dignified atmosphere is well preserved. 濠に囲まれるなどして当初の配置が確保され、荘厳な雰囲気十分に保たれている。
I.b)	The original form has been largely lost due to some events in history. 当初の墳形を大きく失っているが過去の歴史上の出来事によるもの	-1			III.b) Part of the mound is used as park, orchard or field. 一部を公園や果樹園、田畑等として利用	-3	IV.b) Located in a park or green area and development is controlled in the area surrounding the mound. Its complete view is available. 公園内・緑地内にあって、周辺の開発が制限されている。全景を鑑賞できる。
Intervention A) Consolidation for protection purposes (Soil retaining work of the mound foot, and works to prevent surface soil runoff --- consolidation by some addition of earth, planting of lawns and felling/pruning of trees) 保存のためのConsolidation(墳丘裾の土留め工事・表土流出を止める行為ー多少の盛土補強・芝植え・樹木整理)					III.c) The whole mound is used for other purposes (part of the school grounds, etc.), not aiming for display of Historic Site. 全面的に学校敷地等、史跡展示ではない用途として利用	-5	IV.c) Surrounded by residential houses, but there is a side(s) that its complete view is available. 住宅地に囲まれているが、古墳の全景が鑑賞できる場所はある
I.c)	Minor form change by partial earth filling over the remaining mound form. (The remaining form is preserved under the earth filled in.) 墳形に沿った軽微な形状変化(ただし盛土の下には元の形状が保持)	-2	II.b) Earth filling at part(s) of the mound, and additional elements (stone, etc.) to the mound foot (The original materials and techniques are preserved under the filled earth.) 部分的な盛土や墳丘裾への石材等(ただし盛土の下は当初の材料・技術が保持)	-1			IV.d) Closely surrounded by residential houses, and its complete view is not available. 住宅地に近接して囲まれていて、古墳の全景が鑑賞できない。
I.d)	Form change to the extent that the original form can be identified (The remaining form is preserved under the filled earth.) 当初の墳形が分かる程度に形状変化(ただし盛土の下には元の形状が保持)	-3	II.c) Earth filling at a larger portion of the mound (The original materials and techniques are preserved under the filled earth.) より広範囲の盛土(ただし盛土の下は当初の材料・技術が保持)	-2			
Intervention B) Active improvement approaches (reconstructive improvement for displaying the mound itself; and installation of visitor convenience (steps, etc.)) 積極的整備(墳丘そのものを利用した展示のための復元的整備・便宜施設(階段など)の設置など)							
I.e)	Restoration of the original form and presentation of the reconstructed form (The original form is preserved under the newly mounded earth.) 当初墳形への再構築・復元展示(ただし盛土の下には元の形状が保持)	-5	II.d) Materials used for the mounded earth, steps, etc; and lawn/shrub planting on the mound surface (The original materials and techniques are preserved under the materials added.) 盛土や階段などのための素材、表面への植栽(ただし追加材料の下には当初の材料・技術が保持)	-3			

M2-2 Evaluation of the Authenticity of Each Component Part

ID No.	Component name	I. FORM AND DESIGN		II. MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCE/ TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGY		III. USE AND FUNCTION		IV. SETTING		Total Score	Situation / Intention	Future Programs: Each program will be finalized after careful discussions at the relevant Improvement Committee, following ICOMOS's recommendation, in order to avoid any improvement work from affecting the value of the component parts as World Heirage sites.				
												Recovery from Past Negative Interventions	Mound Foot Consolidation	Mound Surface Consolidation (Minimum)	Mound Surface Consolidation (Presentation of original mound shape)	Thinning or Felling of Trees for Protective Purpose
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	> 19th century: repair works*; imperial tomb identificaiton** (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public		necessary			
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Period unknown: earthquake >Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land [moat] >19th century: repair works*; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public		necessary			
2-2	Chayama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
3	Nagayama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century?: imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public (mound) >before 1964: Conversion into public ownership [moat] >2016: Historic Site designation [moat]		necessary			
4	Genemonyama Kofun	a	0	b	-1	a	0	c	-2	-3	> 19th century?: imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [mound] >around 1975: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [II-b]					
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	a	0	b	-1	a	0	c	-2	-3	>1920: Historic Site designation (1919 Preservation Law***) >1958: Historic Site designation (1950 Protection Law****) >after 1958: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [II-b] >until 1978: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)					necessary
6	Osamezuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	b	-1	-1	>1920: Historic Site designation (1919 Preservation Law***) >1958: Historic Site designation (1950 Protection Law****) >until 1969: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)			necessary		
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	d	-3	c	-2	a	0	b	-1	-6	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land [moat] >Late 19th century: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off limits to the public [mound] >until 1967: conversion into public ownership (as park land) [moat] >1970's: improvement work (protection and mound shape presentation) [I-d, II-c] >2017: Historic Site designation [square front part, moat]	necessary	necessary			
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	d	-3	c	-2	a	0	b	-1	-6	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land (as park land) [moat] >19th century?: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off limits to the public [mound] >since 1971: conversion into public ownership (as park land) [moat] >1984: improvement work (protection and mound shape presentation) [I-d, II-c] >2016: Historic Site designation [moat]	necessary	necessary			
9	Dogameyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	b	-1	-1	>19th century?: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	c	-2	-5	>19th century?: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public >2004: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [I-c, II-b]					
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	b	-1	a	0	a	0	c	0	-1	>19th century?: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [round rear part] >later 1946 and ealier 1957: Construction of building(s) (until 1970) [square front part] >until 1968: conversion into public ownership >1972: Historic Site designation [square front part, moat]		necessary			
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	d	-4	-4	>1920: Historic Site designation (1919 Preservation Law) >1958: Historic Site designation (1950 Protection Law) >until 1976: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)					necessary
13	Hatazuka Kofun	d	-3	c	-2	a	0	b	-1	-6	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land [moat] >until 1975: conversion into public ownership (as park land) >1986: improvement work (protection and mound shape presentation) [I-d, II-c] >2014: Historic Site designation	necessary	necessary			necessary
14	Zenizuka Kofun	d	-3	c	-2	c	-5	b	-1	-11	>1885-1915: flattening/scraping [square front part] >1972: conversion into public ownership >2007: improvement work (protection and mound shape presentation) [I-d, II-c] >2014: Historic Site designation					
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works*; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public		necessary			
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	b	-1	a	0	a	0	b	-1	-2	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land (as park land) >from around 1961: construction of building(s) (until around 1995) [I-b] >since 1995: conversion into public ownership				Yes (to be reviewed)	necessary
17	Shichikannon Kofun	e	-5	d	-3	c	-5	b	-1	-14	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion into cultivated land >until 1975: conversion into public ownership (as park land) >1980's: improvement work (protection and mound shape presentation) [I-e, II-d]	necessary				
18	Itasuke Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>1955: Historic Site designation >until 1980: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)		necessary			necessary
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	c	-2	-5	>2003: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [I-c, II-b] >2014: Historic Site designation					necessary
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	a	0	-3	>1901: imperial tomb identification(conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [mound] >2010: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [I-c, II-b] >2018 (planned): Historic Site designation [moat] >from 2019 (planned): conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) [moat]					
21	Nisanzai Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	a	0	-3	>1909: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [mound] >1976: conversion into public ownership (as reservoir) [moat] >2014, 2015: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) [I-c, II-b] >2016: Historic Site designation [moat]					

22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	b c	-1 -2	b	-1	b	-3	a	0	-7	>Medieval ages: conversion into a castle 【I-b】 >Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land; a shirine relocated from another site >1912: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [mound top of the round rear part] >1958: Historic Site designation [whole area] >since 1961: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >since 1990: improvement work (mound protection and public display) 【I-c, II-b】	necessary	urgent	urgent		
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	a	0	-3	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public >1997: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) 【I-c, II-b】					
24	Hachizuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	b	-3	c	-2	-5	>1970: establishment of a kindergarten [northern part of the moat] >1979: Historic Site designation >1982: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)		urgent	urgent		necessary
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
27	Nabezuka Kofun	d	-3	d	-3	b	-3	c	-2	-11	>1956: Historic Site designation >1957: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >2012: Improvement work (mound protection and public display) 【I-d, II-d】	necessary (footsteps)	necessary	necessary		
28	Suketayama Kofun	d	-3	d	-3	b	-3	c	-2	-11	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >1956: Historic Site designation >1992: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >2012: improvement work (mound protection and public display) 【I-d, II-d】	necessary (footsteps)	necessary	necessary		
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	d	-4	-4	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >19th century: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	d	-4	-4	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >19th century: imperial tomb identification (conversion into public ownership), off-limits to the public					
31	Komuroyama Kofun	a	0	b	-1	b	-3	b	-1	-5	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >1956: Historic Site designation >since 1958: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >1977 and 1979: improvement work (tree planting) 【II-b】		urgent	urgent		
32	Otorizuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	b	-3	b	-1	-4	>during WW2: installation of anti-aircraft gun trench and military shelter >1956: Historic Site designation >1960: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >1984: improvement work (protection of the mound foot)		necessary	necessary		necessary
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public >1978-2011: Historic Site designation and additional designation, i.e. extension of Historic Site area [outer moat/bank] >1978: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) [outer moat/bank] >2003: improvement work (planting) [outer moat/bank]					
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	c	-2	-2	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
35	Kurizuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	d	-4	-4	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
36	Higashiyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >2014: Historic Site designation			necessary		necessary
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >1996: Historic Site designation >1996-2001: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)		necessary	necessary		necessary
38	Hakayama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public [mound] >1967: Construction of a graveyard [southern part of the moat] (Later, this kofun including the graveyard was designated as Historic Site and is now managed under the 1950 Protection Law) >since 1971: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >1975: Historic Site designation [moat]					
39	Nonaka Kofun	a	0	a	0	b	-3	c	-2	-5	>Early Modern age: conversion into cultivated land >1995: Historic Site designation >since 1995: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site)			necessary		
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	a	0	e	0	a	0	c	-2	-2	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	c	-2	-2	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public					
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	c	-2	-2	>Early Modern age to the Meiji period: Construction of a graveyard >2016: Historic Site designation			necessary		necessary
43	Aoyama Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Medieval ages: conversion into cultivated land >2001: Historic Site designation		necessary			necessary
44	Minegazuka Kofun	a	0	a	0	a	0	a	0	0	>Medieval to Early Modern ages: conversion of the surrounding moat into cultivated land >1971: conversion into public ownership (as Historic Site) >1974: Historic Site designation		necessary	necessary	Yes (to be reviewed)	necessary
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	c	-2	b	-1	a	0	a	0	-3	>19th century: repair works; imperial tomb identificaiton (conversion into public ownership); off-limits to the public >2001: improvement work (protection of the mound foot) 【I-c, II-b】					

*repair works: environmental improvement rather than restoration

**imperial tomb identification: identified, or practically designated, as an imperial tomb (present *Ryobo*)

***1919 Preservation Law: Law for the Preservation of Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments enacted in 1919

****1950 Protection Law: Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties enacted in 1950

M3 Factors affecting the property

Factors (Component on which it may give impacts) [Prospective schedule]	Likelihood Yes/No	Impact scale High/Low	Reversibility Yes/No	Prevention methods
Development				
- Interpretation facility of the Mozu area (No. 2) [Construction starts in 2019 (planned)]	Yes	Low	No	To carry out a HIA prior to construction to prevent it from affecting the property as well as to make it an instructive facility communicating the property's value.
- Bicycle Museum (No. 2) [Construction starts in 2019 (planned)]	Yes	Low	No	To carry out a HIA prior to construction to conduct works in a way that they would not give any impact on the property.
- Extension of Daisen Park (including the improvement project of JR Mozu Station's station square <No. 2,6,12>) [To be completed in 2040-2050 (planned)]	Yes	Low	No	To carry out a HIA prior to construction to conduct works in a way that they would not give any impact on the property.
- Construction of an elevated railroad (No. 1, 2) [To be completed in 2040 (planned)]	Yes	Low	No	To carry out a HIA prior to construction to conduct works in a way that they would not give any impact on the property.
- Interpretation facility under the elevated Nishi-Meihan Expressway (No. 31, 32) [Construction starts in 2022 (planned)]	Yes	Low	No	To carry out a HIA prior to construction to prevent it from affecting the property as well as to make it an instructive facility communicating the property's value.
- Construction/rebuilding of buildings (mainly houses) giving no impact on the property [whenever necessary]	Yes	Low	No	To apply restrictions within the buffer zone.
- Update of infrastructures (electricity, water supply/sewage and gas systems, and roads) [whenever necessary]	Yes	Low	No	To conduct investigation of Buried Cultural Properties in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
Environment				
- Overgrowth of trees/plants	Yes	Low	Yes	To fell and prune dangerous and withered trees.
- Occurrence of insect pests (affection by oak wilt disease)	Yes	Low	Yes	To fumigate damaged trees to prevent further damage.
- Wildlife nesting possibly causing damage to the mound; Bird droppings causing withering of trees	Yes	Low	Yes	To monitor the situation by patrols.
Natural disasters				
- Typhoons	Yes	High	Yes	To mitigate damage by appropriately managing trees.
- Earthquakes	Yes	High	No	To clarify the procedures of post-disaster recovery and share information among the stakeholders.
- Fires	No	Low	Yes	To conduct appropriate tree management to mitigate damage
Climate changes				
- Localized downpour	Yes	Low	Yes	To clarify the procedures of post-disaster recovery and share information among the stakeholders.
Tourism				
- Increase in the number of visitors	Yes	High	Yes	To take visitor management measures such as setting out a recommended tour route.
- Increase in the number of commercial facilities	Yes	Low	Yes	To impose a certain limitation through city planning.
Activities of the inhabitants in the buffer zones				
- Use as parks by local people (No. 22, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33-1)	Yes	Low	Yes	To educate citizens about desirable manners to have when doing activities at cultural heritage sites.

M4 Boundaries

ID No.	Component name	Proprety	Buffer zone (Prioritized Zone)	Buffer zone (other than Prioritized Zone)
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
2-2	Chayama Kofun	X	X	X
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	X	X	X
3	Nagayama Kofun	X	X	X
4	Genemonyama Kofun	X	X	X
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	X	X	X
6	Osamezuka Kofun	X	X	X
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	X	X	X
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	X	X	X
9	Dogameyama Kofun	X	X	X
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	X	X	X
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	X	X	X
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	X	X	X
13	Hatazuka Kofun	X	X	X
14	Zenizuka Kofun	X	X	X
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	X	X	X
17	Shichikannon Kofun	X	X	X
18	Itasuke Kofun	X	X	X
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	X	X	X
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	X	X	X
21	Nisanzai Kofun	X	X	X
22	Tsuto-shiroyama Kofun	X	X	X
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
24	Hachizuka Kofun	X	X	X
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
27	Nabezuka Kofun	X	X	X
28	Suketayama Kofun	X	X	X
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	X	X	X
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	X	X	X
31	Komuroyama Kofun	X	X	X
32	Otorizuka Kofun	X	X	X
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun	X	X	X
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	X	X	X
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	X	X	X
35	Kurizuka Kofun	X	X	X
36	Higashiyama Kofun	X	X	X
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	X	X	X
38	Hakayama Kofun	X	X	X
39	Nonaka Kofun	X	X	X
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	X	X	X
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	X	X	X
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	X	X	X
43	Aoyama Kofun	X	X	X
44	Minegazuka Kofun	X	X	X
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	X	X	X

Property: The components are designated as either or both of them: national properties designated as imperial mausolea, and properties designated as Historic Sites under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (ES p.e006), and managed under strict restrictions (CMP p.18).

Buffer zone (Prioritized Zone): Prioritized Zones were established within the buffer zone to ensure the protection of the landscape immediately surrounding the kofun. Stricter regulations are imposed in the Prioritized Zones. (CMP p.58)

Buffer zone (other than Prioritized Zone): An adequate extent of area encompassing all of the component parts is set as the buffer zone with an aim to control development and other activities that could disturb the view of the kofun or cause any other negative impact on them. In the buffer zone, the height and design of buildings and outdoor advertisements are subject to restrictions in accordance with such laws as the City Planning Act, the Landscape Act and the Outdoor Advertisement Act. (ES p.e006)

*Acronyms: ES: Executive Summary, CMP: Comprehensive Management Plan

M5 Legal protection

ID No.	Component name	Designation		Imperial Household Agency	Ownership			Effectiveness
		Ryobo (Imperial House Law / National Property Act)	Historic Site (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties)		Local government	Private legal person Individual Common ownership		
	1 Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	2-2 Chayama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	3 Nagayama Kofun	X	X	X	X			Yes
	4 Genemonyama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	5 Tsukamawari Kofun		X		X			Yes
	6 Osamezuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	7 Magodayuyama Kofun	X	X	X	X			Yes
	8 Tatsusayama Kofun	X	X	X	X			Yes
	9 Dogameyama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	10 Komoyamazuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	11 Maruhoyama Kofun	X	X	X	X			Yes
	12 Nagatsuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	13 Hatazuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	14 Zenizuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	15 Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	16 Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		X		X			Yes
	17 Shichikannon Kofun		X		X			Yes
	18 Itasuke Kofun		X		X			Yes
	19 Zenemonyama Kofun		X			X		Yes
	20 Gobyoyama Kofun	X	X	X	(X)*		X	Yes
	21 Nisanzai Kofun	X	X	X	X			Yes
	22 Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	X	X	X	X	X	X	Yes
	23 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	24 Hachizuka Kofun		X		X		X	Yes
	25 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	26 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	X		X				Yes
	27 Nabezuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	28 Suketayama Kofun		X		X			Yes
	29 Nakayamazuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	30 Yashimazuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	31 Komuroyama Kofun		X		X		X	Yes
	32 Otorizuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X	X	X		X	Yes
	33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	34 Higashiumazuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	35 Kurizuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	36 Higashiyama Kofun		X				X	Yes
	37 Hazamiyama Kofun		X		X		X	Yes
	38 Hakayama Kofun	X	X	X	X		X	Yes
	39 Nonaka Kofun		X		X		X	Yes
	40 Mukohakayama Kofun	X		X				Yes
	41 Nishiumazuka Kofun	X		X				Yes
	42 Joganjiyama Kofun		X			X		Yes
	43 Aoyama Kofun		X				X	Yes
	44 Minegazuka Kofun		X		X			Yes
	45 Hakuchoryo Kofun	X		X				Yes

*The moat is currently under common ownership, but it is expected to be converted to public ownership from 2019.

M6 Conservation

Acronyms: GPR: Ground-penetrating radar survey, IHA: Imperial Household Agency, ACA: Agency for Cultural Affairs

ID No.	Component name	Record of conservation work and research*		Present usage and state	Implementation year	Purpose	Program	Funding	Conservation work					
		Year	Type						Human resources / Technical competence (Field)					
									Ordering	Design and supervision	Advising			
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	1980 - 2016	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.66,67)	Ryobo	1996	Improvement work at the worship place	Guardhouse rebuilding	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			
					2003, 2004 2009,2010	Protection of archaeological features	Installation and repair of surrounding fencing							
					2008	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of torii gate							
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	1972 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.68-73)	Ryobo	1972	Protection of archaeological features	Embankment along the bank	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			
					1979,1980,1981, 1982,1999	Water purification	Dredging of the moat							
					1972,1980?, 2012	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of the administrative office							
					1982,1994,	Control of water volume	Repair of spillways and sluices							
		2018	Topographical survey of the water-filled moat (Shoryobu Kiyo 69)		2004, 2006	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	Municipal budget	municipality (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)			Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)		
					2005	Water purification	Installation of water duct(s)						National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, archaeology, Civil Engineering)
					2006	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of torii gate							
2-2	Chayama Kofun			Ryobo	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)									
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	1980 - 1989	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.72-73)	Ryobo	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)									
3	Nagayama Kofun	1987 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.72-73)	Ryobo	2012	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			
		2018	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Shoryobu Kiyo 69)											
4	Genemonyama Kofun	1975 - 2003	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.72-73)	Ryobo	1975,1976	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	1989 - 2009	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.72-73)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	1982	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	Municipal budget	municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)		ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)			
		2009	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.72-73)											
6	Osamezuka Kofun	1986 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (A3-72-75)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)									
		2008	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)											
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	1985 - 2011	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)	Ryobo	1985	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			
		2007	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)											
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	1984 - 2008	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)	Ryobo	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)									
9	Dogameyama Kofun	2011	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)	Ryobo	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)									
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	2004	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)	Ryobo	2004	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of concrete retaining walls	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)			

ID No.	Component name	Record of conservation work and research*		Present usage and state	Implementation year	Purpose	Program	Funding	Conservation work		
		Year	Type						Human resources / Technical competence (Field)		
									Ordering	Design and supervision	Advising
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	2018	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (<i>Shoryobu Kiyō</i> 69)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a <i>Ryobo</i> or a tomb of historical significance	1979, 1991, 2009, 2015, 2016	Protection of archaeological features	Installation and repair of surrounding fencing	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					2016	Safety control	Removal of a structure (a well)				
					2017	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of soil retaining plates and vegetation sandbags				
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	1993 - 2007	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	1975, 1990, 1992, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009	Protection of archaeological features	Installation and repair of surrounding fencing	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					1992		Installation of soil retaining materials				
		2009	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.74-75)		2011	Installation of soil retaining bags					
					2016	Protection of archaeological features; Safety control;	Felling of trees affected by oak wilt disease				
13	Hatazuka Kofun	1985 - 2008	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.74-77)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	1985	Protection of archaeological features; Display	Restoration of the moat; Embankment with piled stones	Municipal budget	Municipality (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
		2008	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.76-77)								
14	Zenizuka Kofun	1981 - 2007	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.76-77)	In use as part of school ground	2007	Protection of archaeological features; Display	Installation of concrete retaining walls; Earth piling; Reconstruction of the square front part	Prefectural budget	Osaka Pref. (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	ACA, Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	1974 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.76-79)	Ryobo	1990	Improvement work at the worship place	Guardhouse rebuilding	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)	Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)	
					1993		Rebuilding of torii gate				
					2005, 2008, 2011	Protection of archaeological features	Repair of surrounding fencing				
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	1999 - 2016	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.78-79)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
		2010	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.78-79)								
17	Shichikannon Kofun	1983	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.78-79)	Trees planted as part of the Park landscaping, with due consideration for protecting the archaeological features	1983	Protection of archaeological features・Landscaping	Placing an additional layer of earth; Planting	Municipal budget	Municipality (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
18	Itasuke Kofun	1969 - 2000	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.78-81)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	1966・1968	Protection of archaeological features	Felling trees (completely)	Municipal budget	Municipality (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					1972・1981		Embankment along the				
					1988	Control of water volume	Repairs to sluice pipes				
					1991,1993,2014 2016,2017	Protection of archaeological features; Safety control	Installation and repair of surrounding fencing	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)		
19	Zenemonyama Kofun	1987 - 2003	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.80-81)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	2003	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	Private budget	Private enterprise	Design & Supervision: Consultant (Civil Engineering)	ACA, Osaka Pref., Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)

ID No.	Component name	Record of conservation work and research*		Present usage and state	Implementation year	Purpose	Program	Funding	Conservation work		
		Year	Type						Human resources / Technical competence (Field)		
									Ordering	Design and supervision	Advising
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	1991 - 2010	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.80-81)	Ryobo	2010	Protection of archaeological features	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
21	Nisanzai Kofun	1970 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.80-83)	Ryobo	1970	Control of water volume	Spillway repair	Municipal budget	Municipality (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Civil Engineering, Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					2012		Repairs to sluice pipes				
		2007	GPR (Appendix 3.d pp.82-83)		2014・2015	Protection of archaeological features	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					2017		Installation of rain gauge and waterlevel gauge	Municipal budget	Municipality (Civil Engineering)	Consultants (Civil Engineering)	ACA, Osaka Pref., Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
22	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	1975 - 2017	Excavation (Appendix 3.d pp.82-93)	Ryobo; "freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance; Partially used as a park	1990	Protection of archaeological features; Display	Display of archaeological features of inner moat; planting		Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	Consultants (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)	Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering); ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
					1990, 2015-2017		Installation of walking path				ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
					1999	Interpretation	Installation of interpretation facility and visitor amenities	Municipal budget			ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
					2009, 2015	Protection of archaeological features	Placement of additional layer of soil and turfing for protecting the mound				Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering), ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
					2015		Repair of external fencing	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
23	Chu'ai-tenno-ryo Kofun	1983 - 2016	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.92-99)	Ryobo	1973?	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of the administrative office	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		
					1975?	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing				
					1983		Emergency protection work on the collapsed mound sections				Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					1997		Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound				
					2005	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of torii gate				
24	Hachizuka Kofun	1977 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.98-99)	Displayed as a tomb of historical significance (Entry allowed)	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	1977 - 2017	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.98-105)	Ryobo	1997, 2007	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					1998	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of torii gate				
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	1975 - 2017	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.104-111)	Ryobo	1983	Improvement work at the worship place	Rebuilding of torii gate	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					1991		Guardhouse rebuilding				
					2004	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of surrounding fencing				

ID No.	Component name	Record of conservation work and research*		Present usage and state	Implementation year	Purpose	Program	Funding	Conservation work		
		Year	Type						Ordering	Human resources / Technical competence (Field)	
									Design and supervision	Advising	
36	Higashiyama Kofun	2013 - 2015	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.120-121)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	1981 - 2007	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.120-123)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
38	Hakayama Kofun	1973 - 2016	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.122-125)	Ryobo ; "freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	2010~2011	Protection of archaeological features	Repair of water duct(s) (surrounding moat)	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					2011		Repair of fence (bank)				
					2015	Protection of archaeological features; Landscaping	Felling of dangerous trees (bank)			Experts (Archaeology, Landscape Architecture, Historical Studies, Green Environment, City Planning, Archaeological site improvement); ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					2018		Felling of dangerous trees; Repair of fence (bank)				
39	Nonaka Kofun	1986 - 2017	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.124-125)	Displayed as a tomb of historical significance (Entry allowed)	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	1988 - 2012	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.126-127)	Ryobo	2002, 2012	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of soil retaining boards	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)	Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)	
					2005		Installation of surrounding fencing				
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	1990 - 2002	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.126-127)	Ryobo	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
42	Joganjiyama Kofun	1977 - 2001	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.126-127)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
43	Aoyama Kofun	1975 - 2013	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.126-129)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	Day-to-day Monitoring and Management (Cleaning, Patrolling, Maintaining and weeding trees, and so on)						
44	Minegazuka Kofun	1987 - 2014	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.128-129)	"freeze-preserved" for display as a tomb of historical significance	1984	Interpretation of archaeological features	Installation of interpretation board	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					1990		Repair of interpretation board (Enlarged and English text added)				
					1995		Repair and installation of interpretation board				
					2007	Protection of archaeological features	Installation of fence			Experts (Archaeology, Landscape Architecture, Historical Studies, Green Environment, City Planning, Archaeological site improvement); ACA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)	
					2014・2015		Felling of dangerous trees				
					2016	Interpretation of archaeological features	Repair of interpretation board				
					2017	Protection of archaeological features; Landscaping	Repair of fence; Felling of dangerous trees				
					2018		Repair of fence・Felling of dangerous trees				

ID No.	Component name	Record of conservation work and research*		Present usage and state	Implementation year	Purpose	Program	Funding	Conservation work		
		Year	Type						Human resources / Technical competence (Field)		
									Ordering	Design and supervision	Advising
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	1973 - 2011	Archaeological survey for the conservation works (Appendix 3.d pp.128-131)	Ryobo	1973, 1981, 2002, 2009	Protection of archaeological features	Embankment work of the foot of moat	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					1975,1981?		Installation of surrounding fencing				
					1980		Emergency protection work on the collapsed mound sections				
					1997・1998	Protection of archaeological features; Landscaping	Repair of fence	Municipal budget	Municipality (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		IHA, Osaka Pref. (Cultural properties, Archaeology)
					2001	Control of water volume	Repairs to sluice pipes	National budget (IHA)	IHA (Cultural properties, Archaeology, Civil Engineering)		Experts (Cultural properties, Archaeology, History, Civil Engineering)
					2002	Protection of archaeological features	Construction for embankment along the foot of the mound				

*Relevant pages of the "History of excavations at the component parts", Appendix 3.d of the Nomination Dossier

M7 Management

>The lands currently owned by private individuals will be converted to public ownership one by one, once necessary conditions are fulfilled.

>The privately owned kofun too are appropriately managed with close collaboration between the owner and the governmental bodies.

ID No.	Component name	Imperial Household Agency		Local governments										legal person		Private Individual		common ownership		Management plan*	
		Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	Ownership	Management	As a group	Individual
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
2-2	Chayama Kofun	X	X																	C	
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	X	X																	C	
3	Nagayama Kofun	X	X			X	X													C	
4	Genemonyama Kofun	X	X																	C	
5	Tsukamawari Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
6	Osamezuka Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	X	X			X	X													C	
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	X	X			X	X													C	
9	Dogameyama Kofun	X	X																	C	
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
11	Maruoyama Kofun	X	X			X	X													A, C	A
12	Nagatsuka Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
13	Hatazuka Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
14	Zenizuka Kofun			X	X															A, C	A
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
17	Shichikannon Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
18	Itasuke Kofun					X	X													A, C	A
19	Zenemonyama Kofun											X	X							A, C	A
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	X	X			(X)**	(X)**										X	X		C	
21	Nisanzai Kofun	X	X			X	X													C	
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X					B, C	B
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
24	Hachizuka Kofun									X	X					X	X			B, C	B
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	X	X																	C	
27	Nabezuka Kofun									X	X									B, C	B
28	Suketayama Kofun									X	X									B, C	B
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
30	Yashimazuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
31	Komuroyama Kofun									X	X					X	X			B, C	B
32	Otorizuka Kofun									X	X									B, C	B
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	X					X	X							X	X			B, C	B
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun	X	X																	C	
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
35	Kurizuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
36	Higashiyama Kofun															X	X			C	
37	Hazamiyama Kofun			X	X					X	X							X	X	B, C	B
38	Hakayama Kofun	X	X					X	X	X	X					X	X			B, C	B
39	Nonaka Kofun									X	X					X	X			B, C	B
40	Mukohakayama Kofun	X	X																	C	
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	X	X																	C	
42	Joganjiyama Kofun											X	X							C	
43	Aoyama Kofun															X	X	X	X	B, C	B
44	Minegazuka Kofun							X	X											B, C	B
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	X	X																	C	

* A: Historic Site "Moze Kofun" Preservation and Management Plan

B: Historic Site "Furuichi Kofun" Preservation and Management Plan

C: Comprehensive Management Plan (World Heritage)

** The moat which is currently under private common ownership will be converted to public ownership from 2019.

M8 Staffing / Resource

Orgaization	Staff numbers	Affairs for which it is responsible	Notes
-Secretariat for the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council	16	Scientific examination and promotion activities towards World heritage nomination	11 of the staff members hold other posts in the individual local governments. -Osaka Prefecture's division for World Heritage matters: 5 persons -Osaka Prefecture's division in charge of cultural properties protections: 1 person -Sakai City's division in charge of World Heritage matters: 4 persons -Fujiidera City's division in charge of World Heritage matters: 1 person
-Imperial Household Agency			
• Mausolea and Tombs Division	11	Researches of <i>Ryobo</i> ; management of unearthed artifacts	33 of the staff members are in charge of affairs relating to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.
• Furuichi Regional Office for the Imperial Mausolea and Tombs	24	Day-to-day management of <i>Ryobo</i>	
-Osaka Prefectural Government			
• Division in charge of World Heritage matters	5	Scientific examination and promotion activities towards World heritage nomination	24 of the staff members are in charge of affairs relating to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
• Division in charge of cultural properties	38	Research and management of Historic Sites	
• Division in charge of city planning	30	Restrictions within the buffer zone	
-Sakai City Government			
• Division in charge of World Heritage matters	14	Scientific examination and promotion activities towards World heritage nomination	28 of the staff members are in charge of affairs relating to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
• Division in charge of cultural properties	18	Research and management of Historic Sites	
• Division in charge of city planning	11	Restrictions within the buffer zone	
-Habikino City Government			
• Division in charge of World Heritage matters	6	Scientific examination and promotion activities towards World heritage nomination	15 of the staff members are in charge of affairs relating to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.
• Division in charge of cultural properties	4	Research and management of Historic Sites	
• Division in charge of city planning	5	Restrictions within the buffer zone	
-Fujiidera City Government			
• Division in charge of World Heritage matters	4	Scientific examination and promotion activities towards World heritage nomination	11 of the staff members are in charge of affairs relating to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group
• Division in charge of cultural properties	7	Research and management of Historic Sites	
• Division in charge of city planning	9	Restrictions within the buffer zone	

M9 Interpretation

X: on going (X): future plan

ID No.	Component name	Mound surface consolidation for presentation	Interpretation board(s)	Information provision utilizing QR codes	On-site			Off-site		
					Interpretation facility (comprehensive)	Interpretation facility (for individual kofun)	Fostering of interpretation guides	Local explanatory sessions on site	Website	Brochures
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	(X)	X*					
2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	(X)						
2-2	Chayama Kofun		(X)	(X)						
2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun		X	(X)						
3	Nagayama Kofun		X	(X)						
4	Genemonyama Kofun		X	(X)						
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		X	(X)						
6	Osamezuka Kofun		X	(X)						
7	Magodayuyama Kofun		X	(X)						
8	Tatsusayama Kofun		X	(X)						
9	Dogameyama Kofun		X	(X)						
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun		(X)	(X)						
11	Maruhoyama Kofun		X	(X)						
12	Nagatsuka Kofun		X	(X)						
13	Hatazuka Kofun		X	(X)						
14	Zenizuka Kofun		X	(X)						
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	(X)						
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	(X) (to be reviewed)	X	(X)						
17	Shichikannon Kofun		X	(X)						
18	Itasuke Kofun		X	(X)						
19	Zenemonyama Kofun		X	(X)						
20	Gobyoyama Kofun		X	(X)						
21	Nisanzai Kofun		X	(X)						
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	X	X	X		X				
23	Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	X			X			
24	Hachizuka Kofun		X	X			X		X	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	X						
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun		X	X						
27	Nabezuka Kofun	X	X	X						
28	Suketayama Kofun	X	X	X						
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun									
30	Yashimazuka Kofun									
31	Komuroyama Kofun		X	X						
32	Otorizuka Kofun		X	X						
33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun		X	X						
33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun		X	X						
33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun		X	X	X	X				
34	Higashiumazuka Kofun		X	X						
35	Kurizuka Kofun		X	X						
36	Higashiyama Kofun									
37	Hazamiyama Kofun		X	X						
38	Hakayama Kofun		X	X						
39	Nonaka Kofun		X	X						
40	Mukohakayama Kofun		X	X						
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun		X	X						
42	Joganjiyama Kofun		X	X						
43	Aoyama Kofun		X	X						
44	Minegazuka Kofun	(X) (to be reviewed)	X	X		X				
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun		X	X						

*Currently, the Sakai City Museum provides interpretation of the kofun group. A new interpretation facility is planned to be built. The construction is scheduled to launch in 2019.

II. Project plans in buffer zone and schedule of these Heritage Impact Assessment

Mozu Area

Project	Possibly impact component (no.)	Stage of project	Schedule of HIA
1 Interpretation Center Project	2-1.	Under detailed planning Construction work is planned to start from 2019.	Done in June 2018
2 Bicycle Museum Project	2-1.	Under concept planning Construction work is planned to start from 2019.	Not yet
3 Daisen Park Project (Park plan in front of Mozu Station)	2-1, 6, 12	Under concept planning Project will complete in 2040 - 2050.	Not yet
4 Railway raising Project	1, 3	Under concept planning Project will complete in 2040.	Not yet

Furuichi Area

Project	Possibly impact component (no.)	Stage of Project	Schedule of HIA
5 Guidance Installation Project near Sekimenyama Kofun	31, 32	Under concept planning Project will complete in 2022.	Not yet

Outline of the Heritage Impact Assessment for the Project of “Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center” (provisional name)

Abstract

- (1) This document presents an outline of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the construction of a new interpretation facility, located within the buffer zone of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group”.
- (2) The HIA takes into account both the specific rules for the nominated property, stipulated in the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) which was designed in collaboration with academic experts in various fields, such as architecture, archaeology, urban planning and cultural heritage, including the members of Japan ICOMOS, and opinions expressed by the members of the Drafting Committee of the Nomination Dossier of Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group for World Cultural Heritage Inscription (hereafter, the Drafting Committee).*
- (3) The drafting of the HIA report was done by the Conference Headquarters for the Promotion of Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun for World Cultural Heritage Inscription (hereafter, the Conference Headquarters) based on the documents on the interpretation facility building project provided by project operator, Sakai City Government.
- (4) The HIA concluded that the Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center Development Project (hereafter, the Center Development Project) would have minimal impact on the attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the nominated property and that it conforms to the basic concepts for buffer zone conservation and various other regulations, giving due consideration to points of concern. Besides, the new facility is also expected to enhance visitors' understanding of the OUV.

* HIAs within the buffer zones of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group will be conducted in consultation with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee (hereafter, the Scientific Committee), which is established under the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (hereafter, the Council) (Nomination Dossier 5.c-(ii)). The current assessment was launched as a pilot study before the establishment of the Council and the Scientific Committee, with the aim of developing a framework for HIAs to be conducted in a regular manner. The impact of the Center Development Project upon the value of the property has been examined by the Drafting Committee.

Therefore, the Conference Headquarters is taking charge of coordinating the assessment exercise in light of advice and suggestions from, as an exception, the Drafting Committee. The Council and the Scientific Committee will check the findings of the HIA, which will be used as a reference for the smooth operation of future HIAs that may be made in the Mozu-Furuichi area. They are expected to be involved in the follow-up on the project as well.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

1-1. Overview of the plan

Project site area	15,102.34 m ²	
Total floor area	3,863.11 m ²	
Building area	3,566.15 m ²	
Building coverage ratio	23.61%	Ratio limit: 40%
Floor area ration	25.38%	Ratio limit: 200%
The maximum height	11.75 m	Height limit: 15 m or below
Height of the 3rd (top) floor	8.28 m	
Green area; green coverage ratio	7,050.85 m ² ; 46.96%	Required green area: 4,530.702 m ² ; required ratio: 30%
Exterior finishing; color (base color's munsell value; Projected exterior surface area	Exposed concrete finish; 10 YR 7.5/0.5; 1,245.2 m ²	Requirements for YR colors Lightness: 6 or higher Saturation: 4 or lower

Conceptual perspective drawings of the planned facility

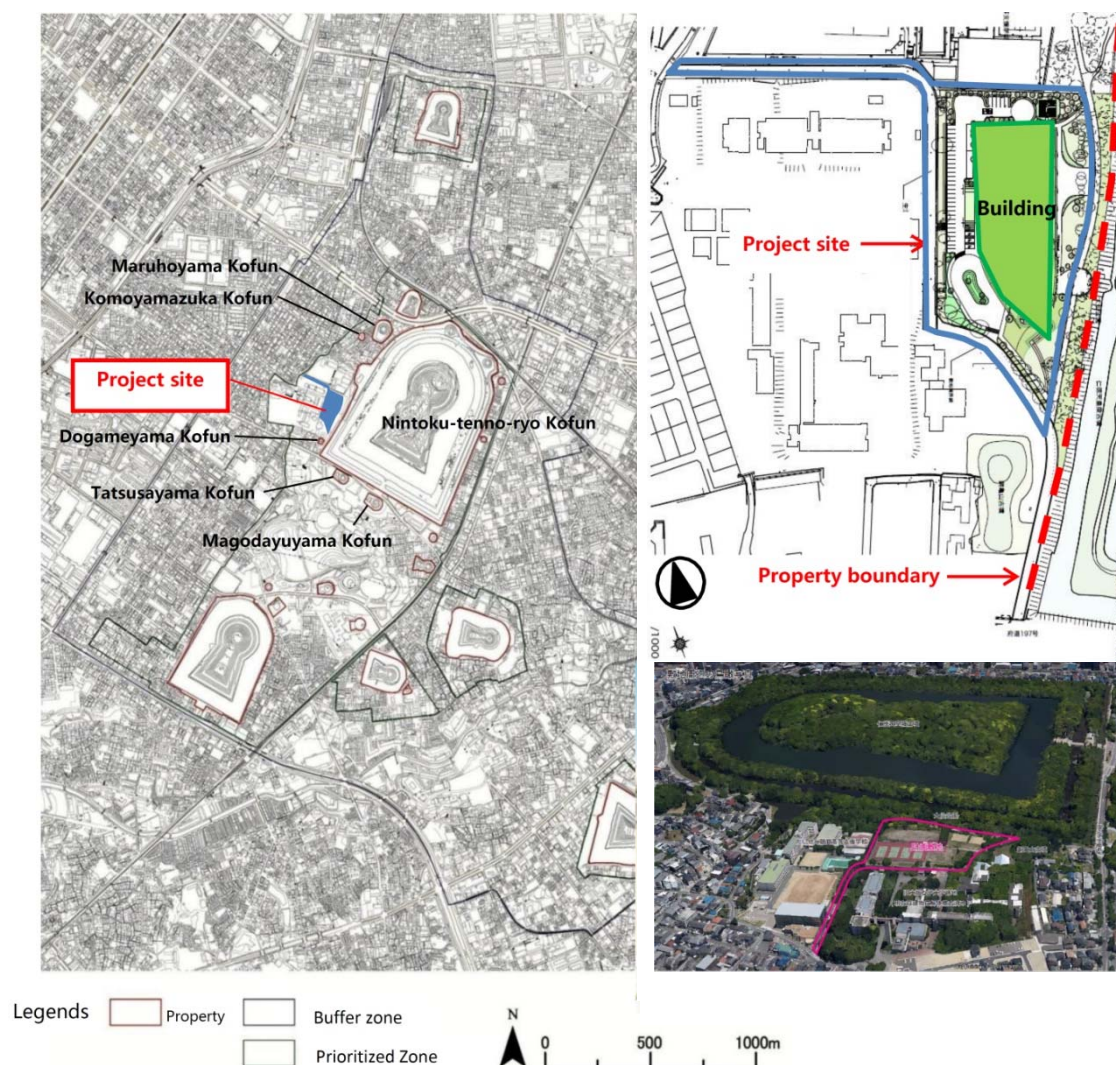


1-2. Purpose and status of the project

The Sakai City Government (and other relevant local governments), which is in charge of property management, has been taking various measures to communicate the OUV of the property to local residents and visitors coming from the other areas and to pass on the value of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” World Heritage property to the future. However, there is no facility focusing on transmitting the value itself as World Heritage. To resolve this issue, an interpretation facility will be newly developed in order to communicate the OUV of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” as World Heritage.

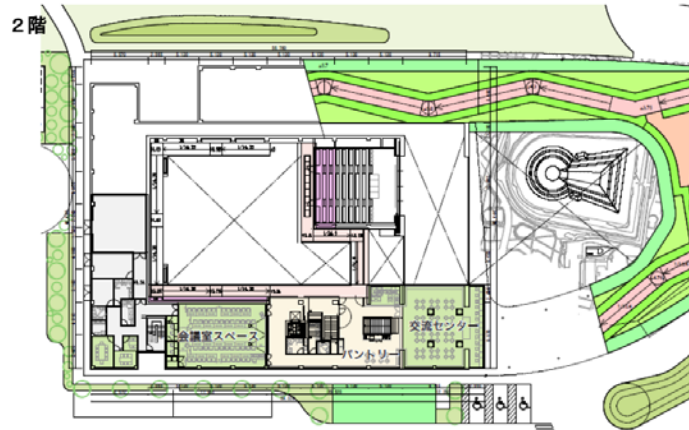
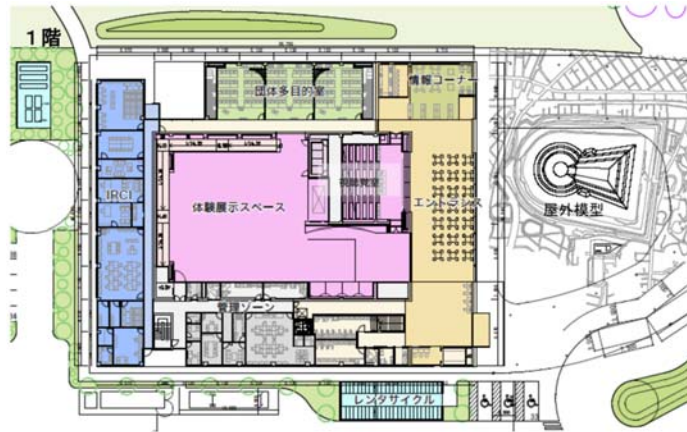
1-3. Location of the project and facility layout

The project site is part of a site where a university campus existed, now left as vacant land, mainly tennis courts.



1-4. Plans and Elevations of the facility

【Plans】



【Elevations】



South side



East side



North side



West side

1-5. Project schedule

In accordance with the results of the ICOMOS evaluation, which is planned for FY2018 or later, construction will start as promptly as possible, so that it will be completed by the end of FY2020 (March 2021).

2. PLAN of the INTERPRETATION

◇Issues when understanding the Mozu-Furuichi Kofungun (Mozu area)

- In the case of gigantic tombs, it is impossible to view the entire kofun at one time because of their scale.
- It is difficult to comprehend the appearance of the kofun at the time of construction, due to tree growth covering them.
- It is difficult to recognize that they are burial facilities, since many of the kofun have limited access.
- It is hard to understand the link with the Furuichi Kofungun (Furuichi area).

◇Concept for presentation

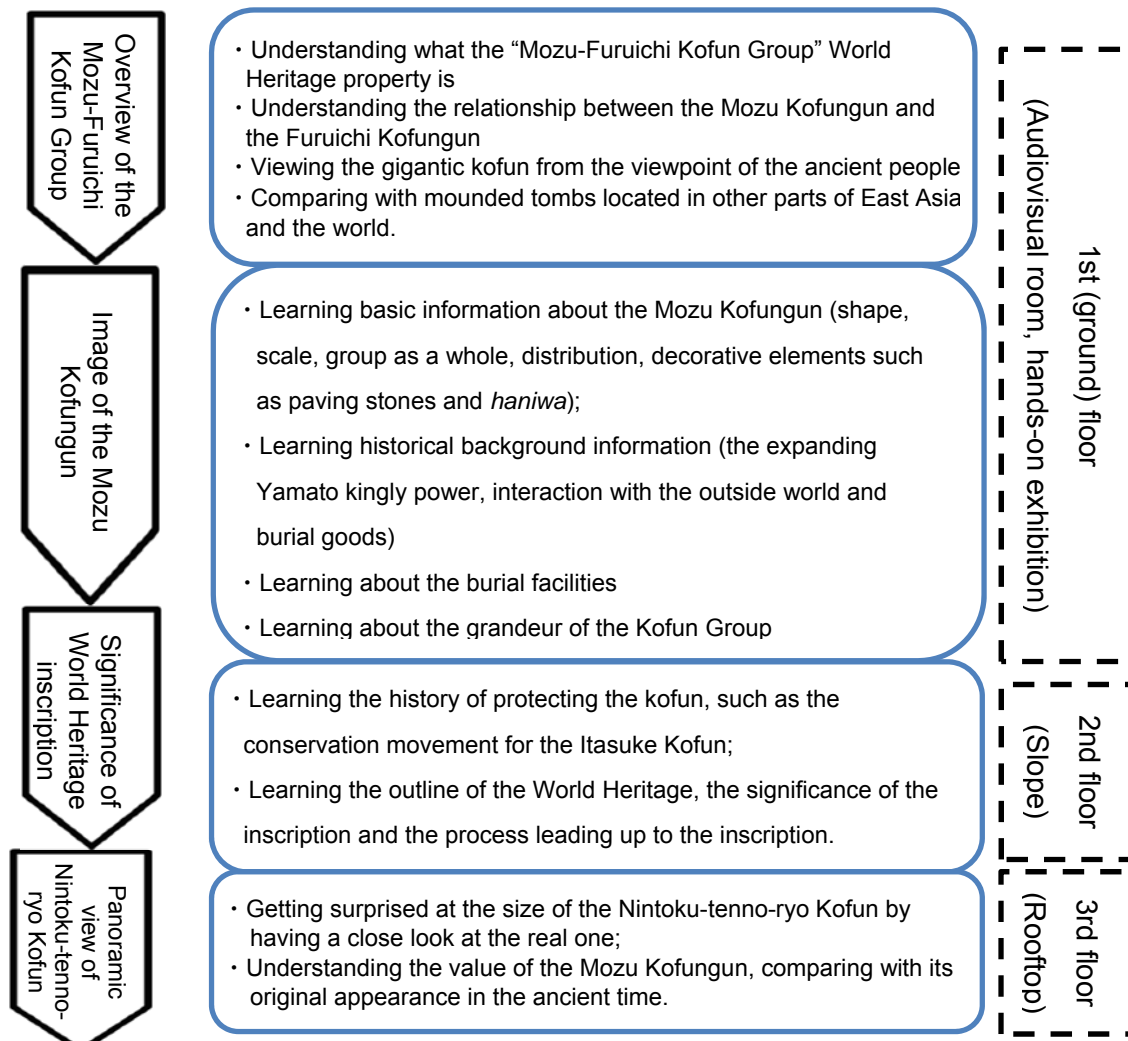
Reviving Mozuno of ancient Japan

- Showing the images of early Japan by virtually reproducing ancient Mozuno (Mozu field) using projected images and models
- Connecting the Mozu Kofungun “then” and “now”
- Comprehensively understanding the Mozu Kofungun and the Furuichi Kofungun, representative of the kofun culture of Japan

◇Narratives for exhibition

Theme flow

Aims for exhibits

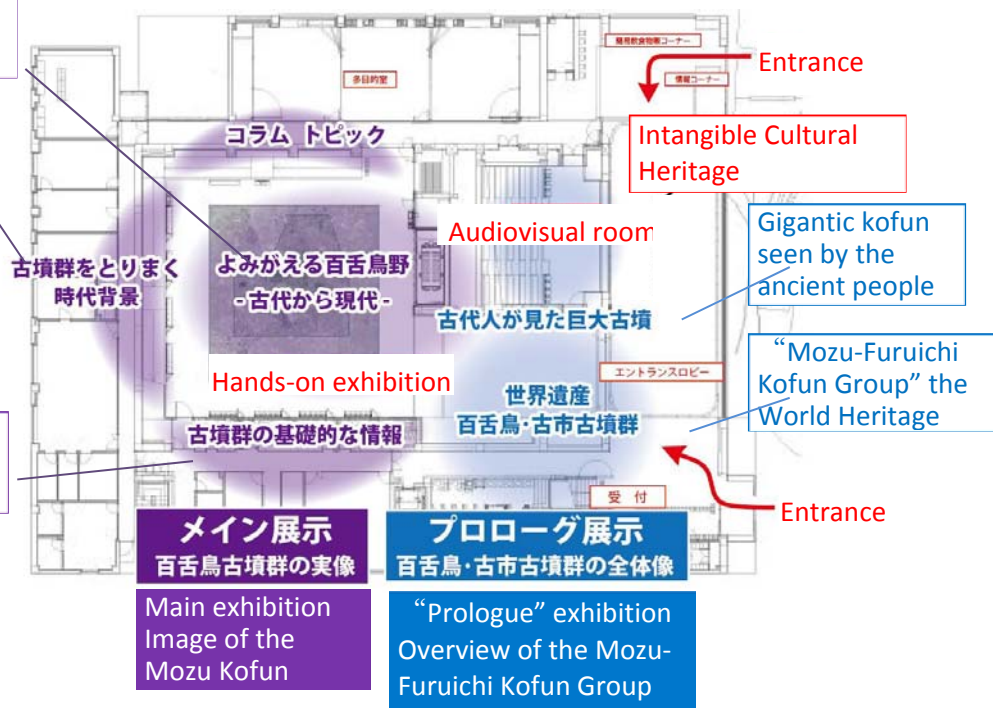


Reviving Mozuno:
from ancient
times to today

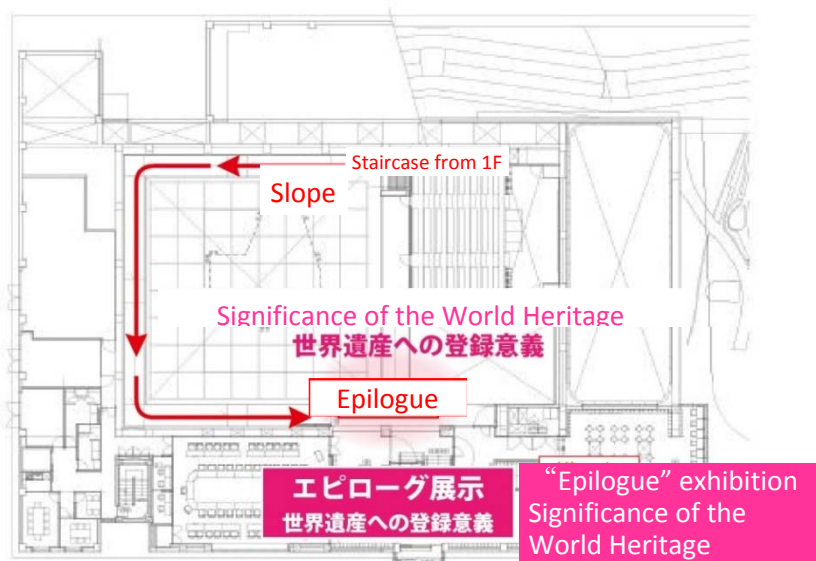
Historical
background of
Kofun Group

1F

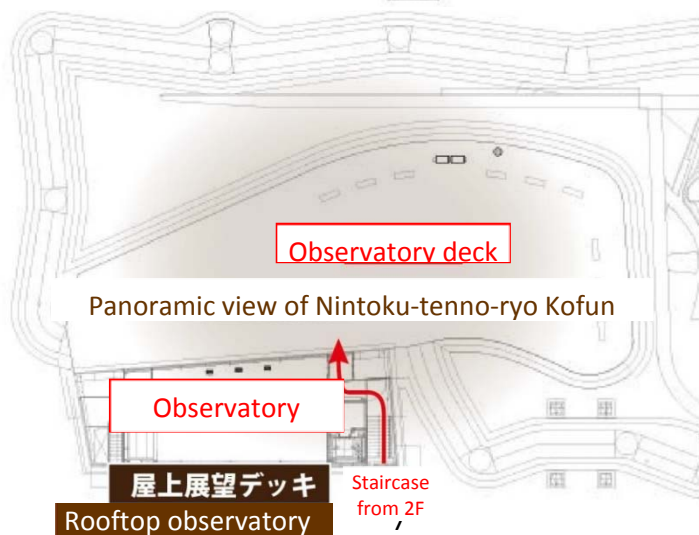
Basic
information
related to the



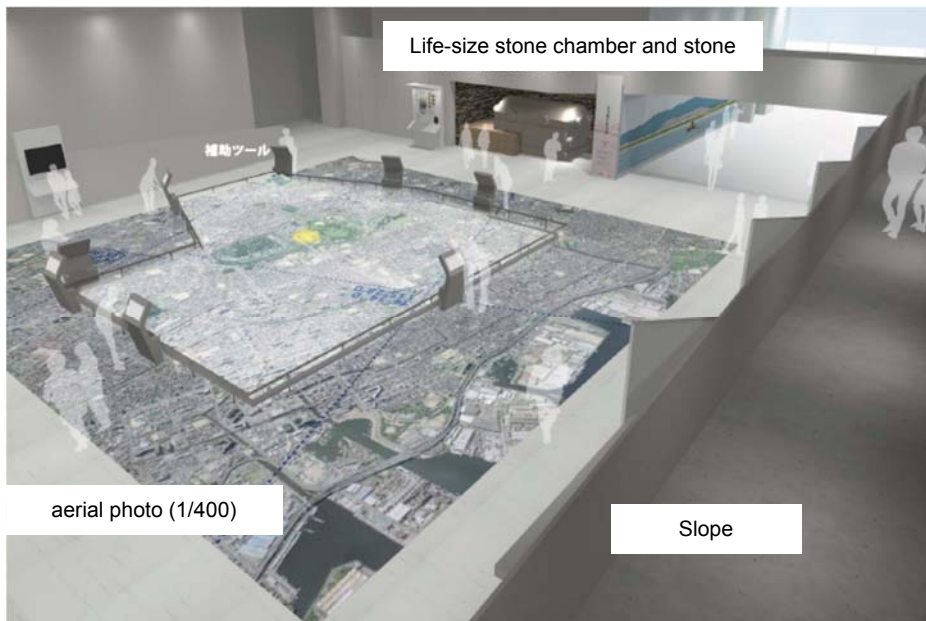
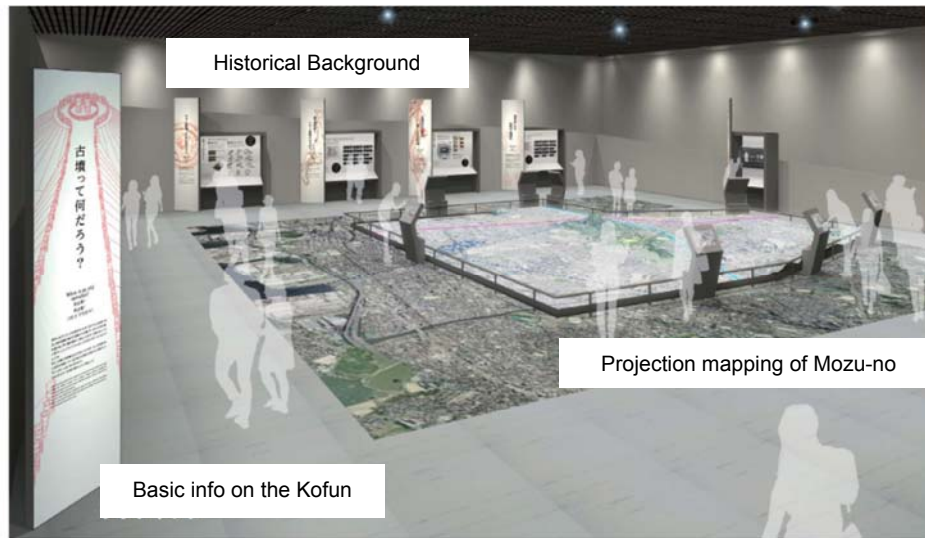
2F



3F



Conceptual images of the exhibits



A conceptual image of the view from the observation deck



3. EVALUATING IMPACT ON THE HERITAGE PROPERTY

3-1. Impact on the OUV [Assessment points]

- Physical impact on the component parts

The construction of the facility takes place outside the property area of any component part and has no physical impact on them. Impacts on the circulation of the moat water, vibrations caused by construction works and solar reflection from exterior surfaces of the building have been determined as potential indirect impacts but assessed as actually having no impact.

- Impact on the attributes communicating the OUV

On Attribute A:

Multiple kofun lie in the surroundings of the planned facility; however, its construction will affect their visual integrity. In addition, the facility is designed while giving consideration to the creation of a landscape in harmony with the kofun and that has no impact on the characteristics of the kofun being densely grouped together.

On Attribute B:

The planned facility is constructed outside the property boundary and has no impact on the current shapes of the mounds or the current state of the trees on them.

On Attribute C:

The planned facility is constructed outside the property boundary and has no impact on the structural features of the mounds and the characteristics of the kofun as stages for funerary rituals, which are demonstrated by the decorations on them.

Conclusion

The construction of the Center has no physical impact on the component parts and minimal impact on the attributes conveying the OUV. Furthermore, various considerations have been given to the size, form and design of the facility; thus, the impact on the OUV is extremely small.

3-2. Impact on aspects related to buffer zone conservation

[Assessment points]

- Conformity with various regulations within the buffer zone

The planned facility is designed in conformity with the relevant regulations implemented in the Prioritized Zone of the buffer zone. The architecture has an exterior equipped with rooftop greenery and wooden decks intended to resemble a gentle hill, comprising a series of green areas, to fit into the surrounding green environment of mounded tombs covered by green vegetation.

- Impact on the views to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

The facility will not affect the visitor route for the adjacent Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun or the

views to the kofun from major roads running in the surrounding area.

- Visibility from the approach

When standing on the approach on the south side of the facility, one will see the slope and rooftop with greenery, which is designed to harmonize and integrate with the landscape of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

- Impact on the topography

The construction will not make any changes to the current topography.

- Impact on buried archaeological features.

An excavation to verify buried archaeological features was conducted in October 2016, and no features from the Kofun period were confirmed. Further excavation is planned to be executed prior to the construction of the facility, and if significant remains of the Kofun period are found, the Center Development Plan will be reviewed and revised.

Conclusion

The Center is planned in compliance with various regulations imposed on the area defined as the buffer zone. It will have a minimal impact on the views to Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun and visibility from the approach and will have no impact on the topography. As for the impact on the buried archaeological features, no negative impact is anticipated at this point. Therefore, the construction of the facility will not harm the buffer zone.

3-3. Improving understanding of the OUV

[Assessment points]

- The role it plays as an interpretation facility

The planned facility will have a role in communicating the value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group as a World Heritage property. It will also make it possible to identify the panoramic view of the neighboring giant tomb from the rooftop observatory deck, providing a precise view of a monument that was constructed with an awareness of how it would be viewed from the sea (Osaka Bay). Additionally, the facility is located on the route for touring the giant kofun and smaller tombs in its surroundings, functioning as a hub for touring and understanding the whole kofun group.

Conclusion

The construction of the Center will help visitors gain/improve their understanding of the OUV of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

3-4. Overall conclusion

(1) The Drafting Committee evaluated the Center Development Plan on the basis of the content described in Chapter 1, “Evaluating impact on the heritage property”, and Chapter 2, “Summary

of the project”, in this document. As a result, the Drafting Committee concluded that the Center Development Plan would have minimal impact on the attributes communicating the OUV and would be in accordance with the basic concepts for buffer zone conservation and various other regulations, with due consideration given to points of attention.

(2) The Conference Headquarters concluded on the basis of the points stated above that the impact of the Center Development Plan on the OUV of the “Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group” property nominated for World Heritage inscription will be minimal. In addition, the Conference Headquarters evaluated that the planned facility would play an important role in communicating the value of the property as World Heritage.

3-5. Progress of discussion

(HIA)

June 2017: Outline of the development plan presented at the Drafting Committee.

September 2017: Outline of the development plan presented at the Drafting Committee.

February 2018: Impact on the heritage (the nominated property) examined at the Drafting Committee.

June 2018: The report on the HIA finalized at the Drafting Committee.

(Discussions at other committees)

October 2016: Examined at the Sakai City Landscape Advisory Committee (first consultation)

August 2017: Outline of the building plan presented at the Mozu Kofungun Historic Site Improvement Committee.

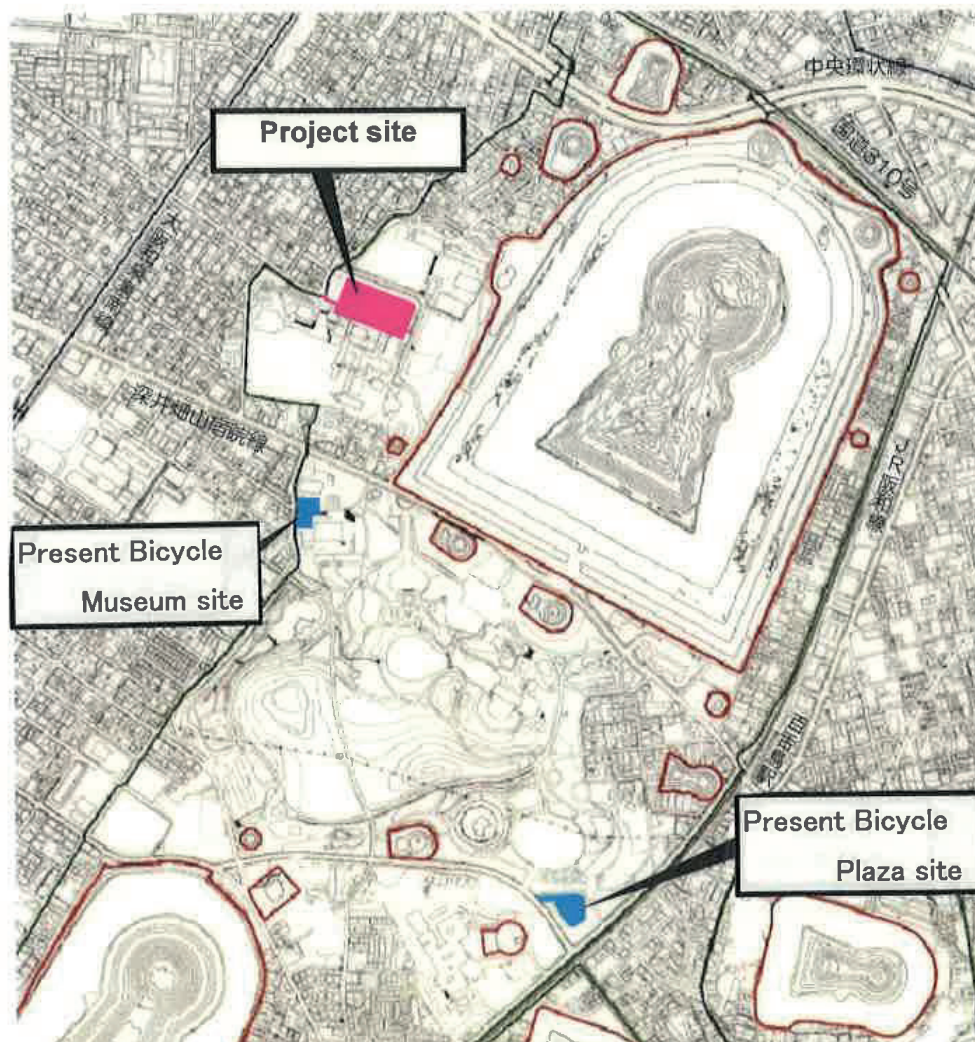
September 2017: Examined at the Sakai City Landscape Advisory Committee (second consultation)

November 2017: Outline of the exhibition plan presented at the Mozu Kofungun Historic Site Improvement Committee.

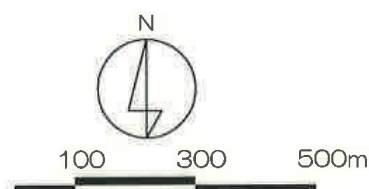
Outline of the “Bicycle Museum Project” (tentative name)

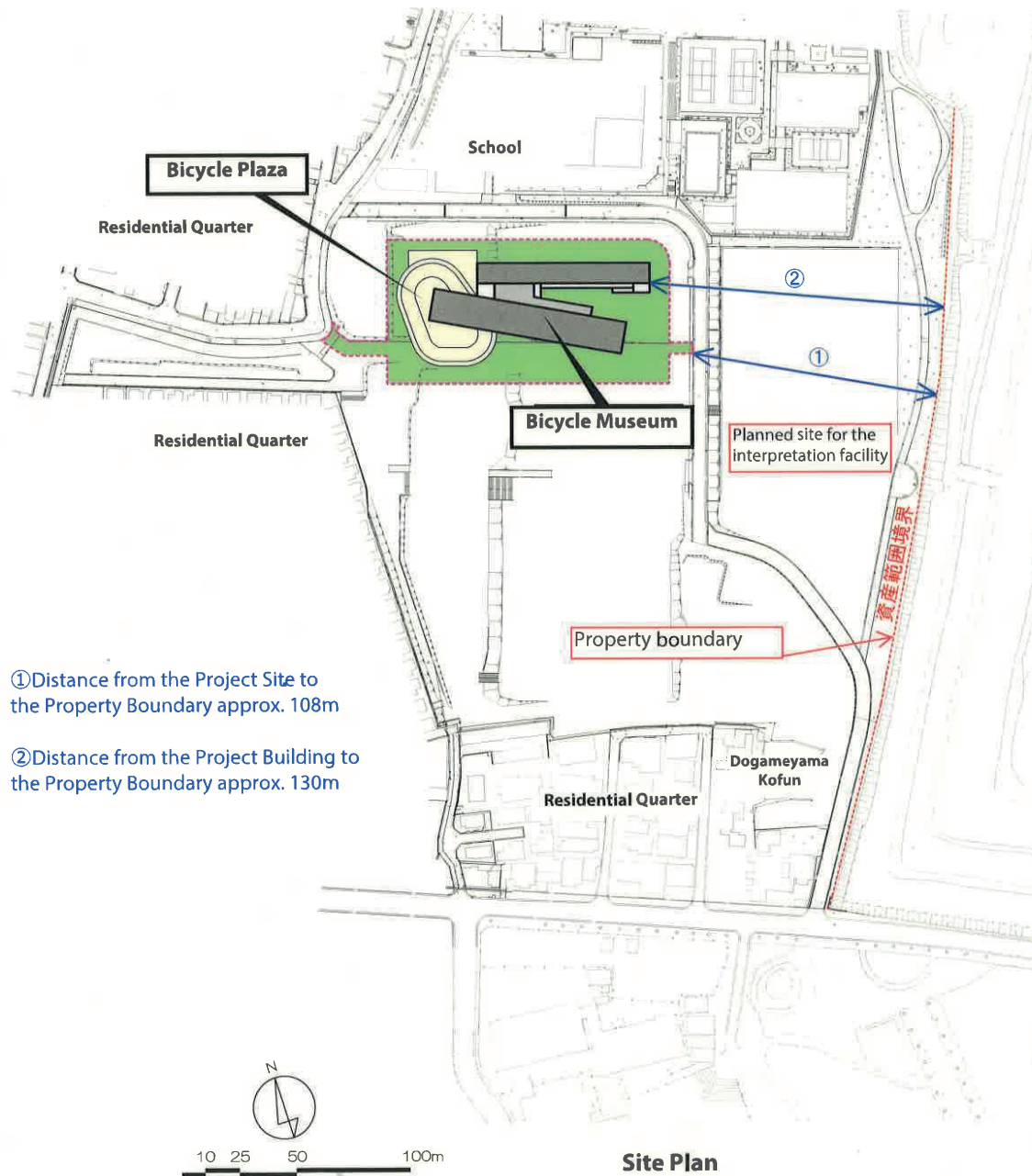
[Overview of the project plan]

- 1) Aim of the facility: Bicycle Museum, Bicycle Plaza, Cycle Station
- 2) Project Implementing body:
Public interest incorporated foundation, Shimano Cycle Development Center
- 3) Site Area: Aprox. 8,000 m²
- 4) Building Scale: Two floors (no basement)
Maximum height: 11.2 m
Total floor area: approx 3,500 m²
Structure: reinforced concrete / steel
- 5) Present Stage of Project: Under concept planning, Construction work is planned to start from 2019.
(Heritage Impact Assessment will be implemented by the concept plan.)



Location of the project



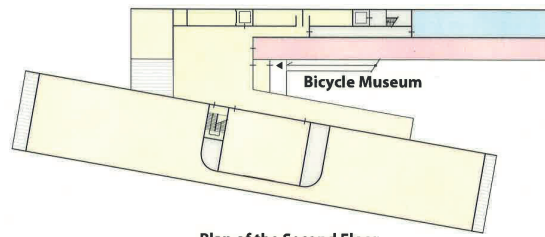


Location of the project and property area of component No.2

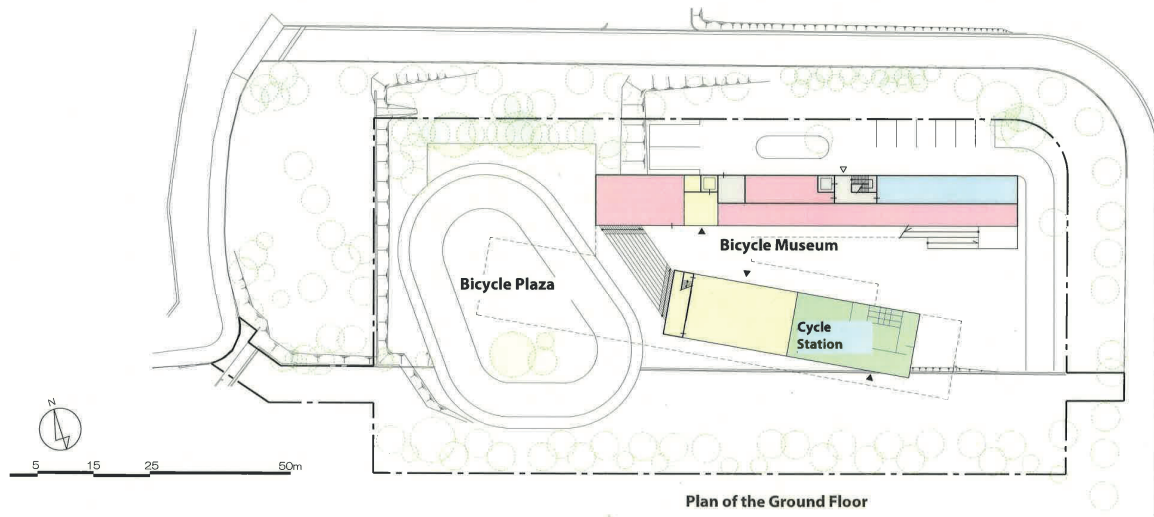
Composition of the Rooms

Area / Zone	Function	Floor Area (m2)
Bicycle Museum Area		
Common Zone	Entrance, etc.	252
	Lavatory and Corridor, etc.	124
Storage Zone	Storage, etc.	829
Study and Meeting Zone	Study and Meeting Rooms, etc.	1,163
Administration and Management Zone	Offices, etc.	321
Backyard	Others	558
Total		3,247
Area / Zone		
Cycle Station		253
Total		253
Total Floor Area		3,500

Composition and floor areas of the facility (tentative)



Plan of the Second Floor

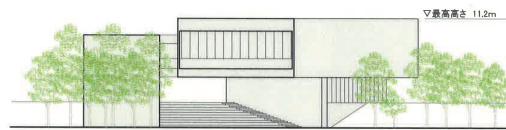


Plan of the Ground Floor

Tentative plan of the facility



North



West



East



South



Tentative elevation of the facility

Revision of the Daisen Park Basic Plan: where it stands now (outline)

1. Background and objectives

- The Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” consists of a number of kofun, some of which are components of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group. Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Preservation and Management Plan was developed in the fiscal 2014, and Historic Site “Mozu Kofungun” Basic Improvement Plan in the fiscal 2017.
- “Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center” (tentative name) is being planned to be built on the site of former Osaka Women’s University, as a visitor management measure.
- The Basic Plan for the Daisen Park shall be revised, because the facility development project affects the improvement and management methods of the park. Many kofun belonging to the Historic Site Mozu Kofungun exist within the park compound.

2. History of the overall project

- In 1972, the report of the Daisen Park Basic Plan defined the guidelines of the park-wide improvement.
- In 1978, the Daisen Park Basic Design Instruction was developed.
- The park designing has been done area by area, according to the zoning defined in the basic plan. As for large facilities such as museum and Japanese garden, ideas and plans are developed individually, taking a facility-by-facility approach.

3. Basic Concepts

- 1) A place of recreation for citizens. In case of disaster, the park serves as a large-scale emergency evacuation area.
- 2) As a park with *kofun* of which people can feel proud to present to the world, the mounded tombs shall be conserved and their universal value shall be passed down to the next generations.
- 3) The park shall welcome and entertain citizens as well as visitors from inside and outside of Japan.

4. Basic Policies

- 1) Creating landscape of Mozuno (literary, “Mozu field”) taking advantage of the kofun
- 2) Providing facilities to welcome visitors
- 3) Creating catalysts to draw more visitors

5. Reasoning behind area setting and planned usages

1) Areas 1 and 5

(excluding the mounded tombs designated as *Ryobo*)

Areas to impress visitors with the lush green landscape of Mozuno, together with Nintoku-tenno-ryo

Kofun and Richu-tenno-ryo
Kofun.

[When completed, it would be like...]

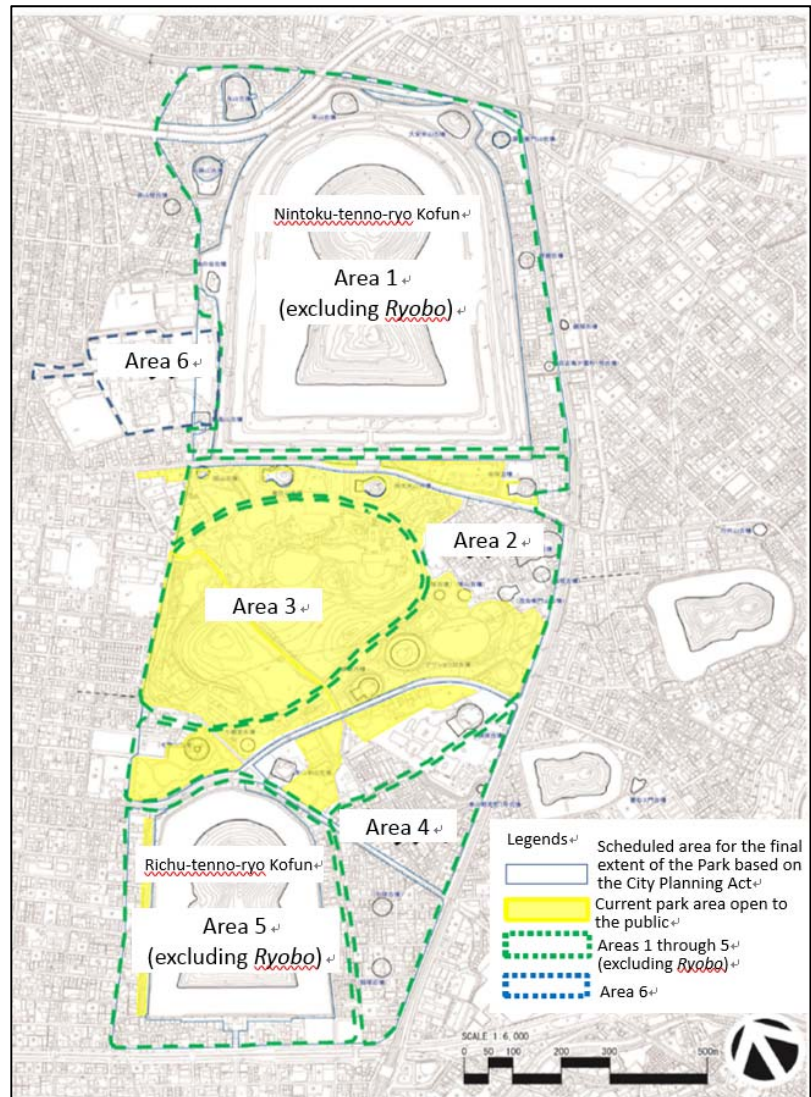
- People visiting the *Ryobo* by walking or cycling on the passages around the *Ryobo* and in the park, and feel their scale.

2) Area 2

An area to create a landscape with a series of kofun, taking advantage of mounded tombs with various shapes

[When completed, it would be like ...]

People feeling the landscape with kofun here and there; An area (near train station) functioning as entrance to the park; Being equipped with small-scale amenities such as rest facilities, toilets and shops.



■ Area zoning map

3) Area 3

An area centering on an open space, taking advantage of the existing large lawn area.

[When completed, it would be like ...]

Offering recreation space at the lawn area; Being equipped with café(s), restaurant(s), and shop(s) where you can buy souvenirs.

4) Area 4

An area to impress visitors with lush green landscape of Mozuno, by creating a space cohesive with neighboring Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun

[When completed, it would be like ...]

A place for recreation friendly to kids and families

5) Area 6 (including a part which is outside of the scheduled area for the final extent of the Park based on the City Planning Act)

A gateway to Mozu Kofungun, serving as a base for conservation and utilization of the sites, equipped with functions for learning, exchange and touring.

[When completed, it would be like ...]

Developing an interpretation facility, parking, and a base for visiting by bicycle.

6. Green space to be developed

1) Areas 1 and 5 (excluding the mounded tombs designated as *Ryobo*)

- Forming a wood mostly of deciduous broadleaf trees and creating a lush green landscape of Mozuno, in harmony with *Ryobo*.

2) Area 2

- Planting lawns and creating an “open space” which gives an integral view of scattered kofun
- Removing some existing trees to make the wood less dense, and gradually making the tombs more visible in the wood, thereby creating an “open forest” where one can tour appreciating the four seasons.

3) Area 3

- Forming a cohesive green space by taking regular care of the lawn and the shade trees in the large lawn area.

4) Area 4

- Giving consideration to the view of the kofun from train on the JR Hanwa Line, deciduous broadleaf trees shall be planted. This way, a lush green landscape of Mozuno, in harmony with the adjacent Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun, will be created.

■The image of “open space”



■The image of “open forest”



7. Plan for the park entrances and the traffic flow planning

1) Park entrances

East side entrances (for visitors arriving by train)

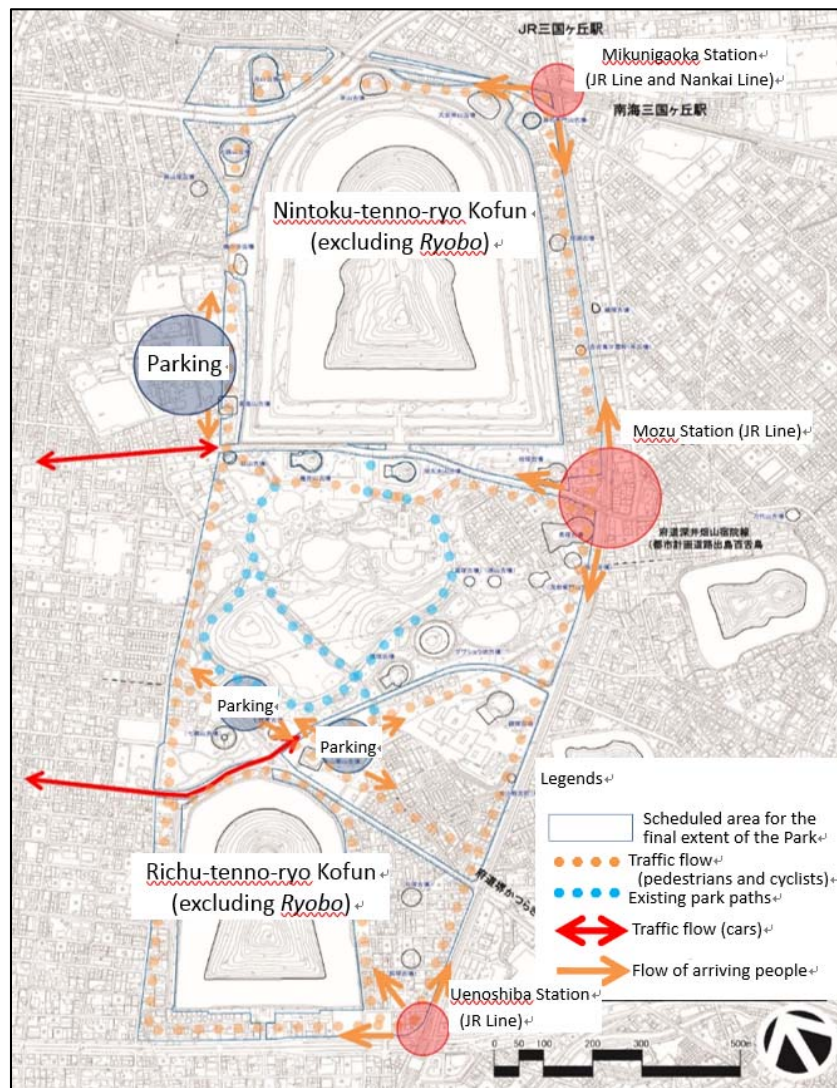
- The area around the JR Mozu station, the eastern edge of the park center, is being developed as a main entrance to the park, taking into consideration the convenience of the visitors coming by train from the Osaka City center and the Kansai International Airport. Mikunigaoka Station (JR and Nankai Lines) and JR Uenoshiba station will be developed as subsidiary entrances to the park.

West side entrance (for visitors arriving by bicycle)

- Equipped with a parking lot, the planned interpretation facility, which is on the western edge of the park center, shall be a main entrance for those coming by car or bicycle from the Sakai City center and former city center, which is the city's base for sight-seeing. The existing parking on the southern side of the Daisen Park will be a subsidiary entrance.
- Parking lots are planned in several different parts, in order to avoid causing traffic jam and to encourage visitors' full use of the park.

2) Traffic flow planning

- The main path will be the circulating route, connecting the major facilities in the park.
- Recommended walking routes shall be set out for people to view kofun in and around the park using the main path.
- Cycling paths shall be established for facilitating the tour of the mounded tombs, which are spread out widely in the park.



The traffic flow planning (image)

Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project

1. Overview of the Project

A plan for elevating the existing railroad, which enables the removal of ten level crossings, along with the development of new station squares and city planned roads, is under consideration.

The purpose of the project is to ensure safe and smooth transportation and to reunite the urban area which is now divided by the railway. This, thereby, should promote urban development appropriate for this area as an entrance to Sakai City and improve the region's disaster prevention capability, i.e. smooth operation of evacuation, relief and rescue in the event of a disaster.

With due account for the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, a Heritage Impact Assessment will be certainly conducted to ensure that the project plan will be something not having any impact on the property's values.

Project name: Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project

Project implementing body: Sakai City Government

Project section: Nankai Railway Koya Line – the section between around Asakayama Station and around Sakai-Higashi Station.

Approximately 3 km, 1.4 km of which runs within the buffer zone (non-Prioritized Zone)

- Height of the elevated railroad: estimated to be approximately 15 m

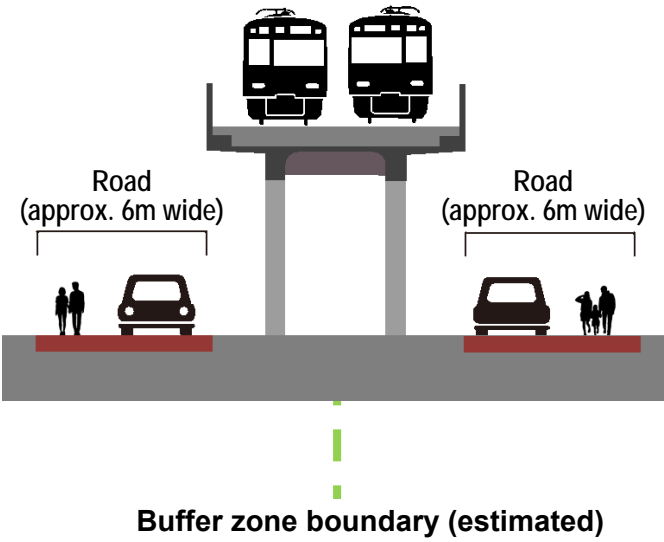
2. Progress of discussion and future plan concerning the project

- 2009: The preparation for the project was approved by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- 2018: Examination into the project started at Sakai City's City Planning Council.
- FY2018-FY2020: An Environmental Impact Assessment and a Heritage Impact Assessment are implemented. (anticipated)
- FY2020: A City Planning Decision is to be made on the project. (anticipated)
- FY2021: Sakai City Government is to authorize development operators to execute the city planning projects. (anticipated)
- Around FY2040: The elevation construction is to be completed. (anticipated)

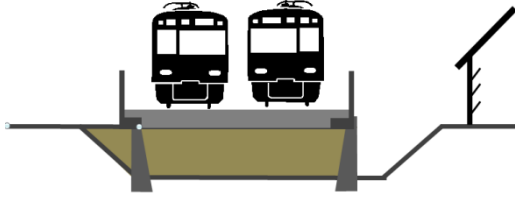
LOCATION MAP: Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project
(Between around Asakayama Station and around Sakai-Higashi Station)



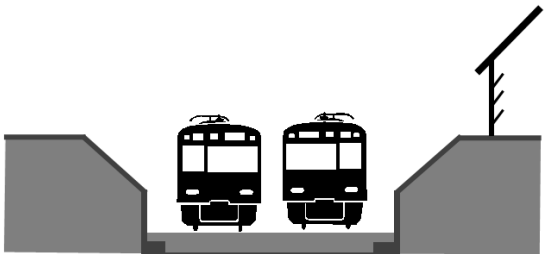
Cross section A-A
Elevated structure section (planned)



Cross section B-B
Embankment structure section (planned)



Cross section C-C
Existing rail track section (no change)



Photos confirming whether or not the planned elevated railway will be viewable from Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun (looking westward)



1 (not viewable)



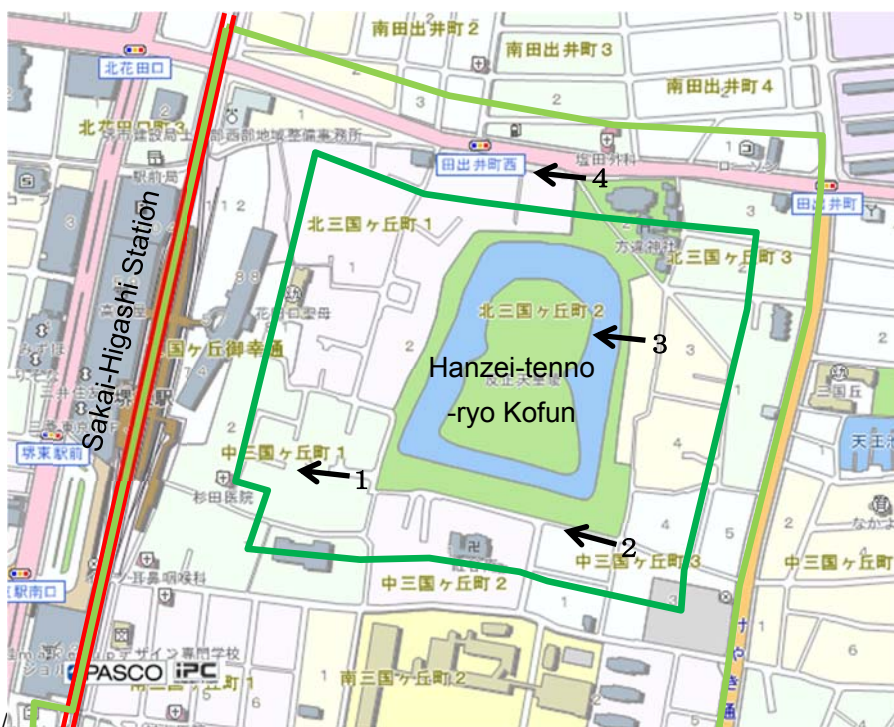
2 (not viewable)



3 (not viewable)



4 (not viewable)



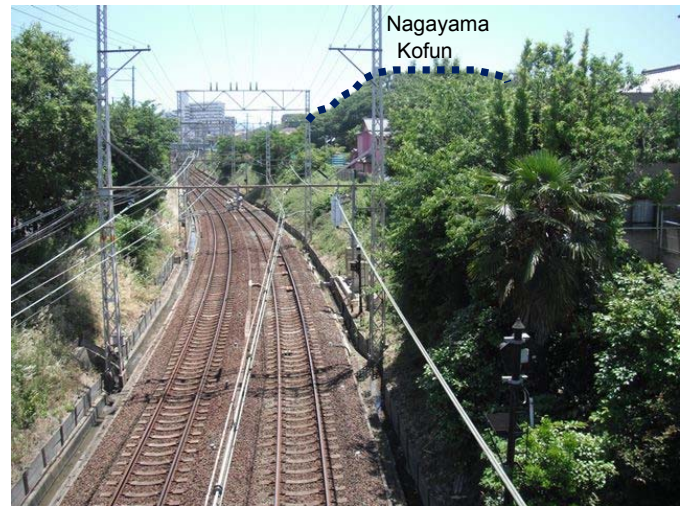
Legend

- Buffer zone boundary
- Boundary of the Prioritized Zone of the buffer zone
- Nankai Railway Koya Line

Photos confirming views from Nagayama Kofun and its surroundings



1 (Present state of the depressed railroad at Point [Existing track +0m]: looking in the direction of Sakai-Higashi)

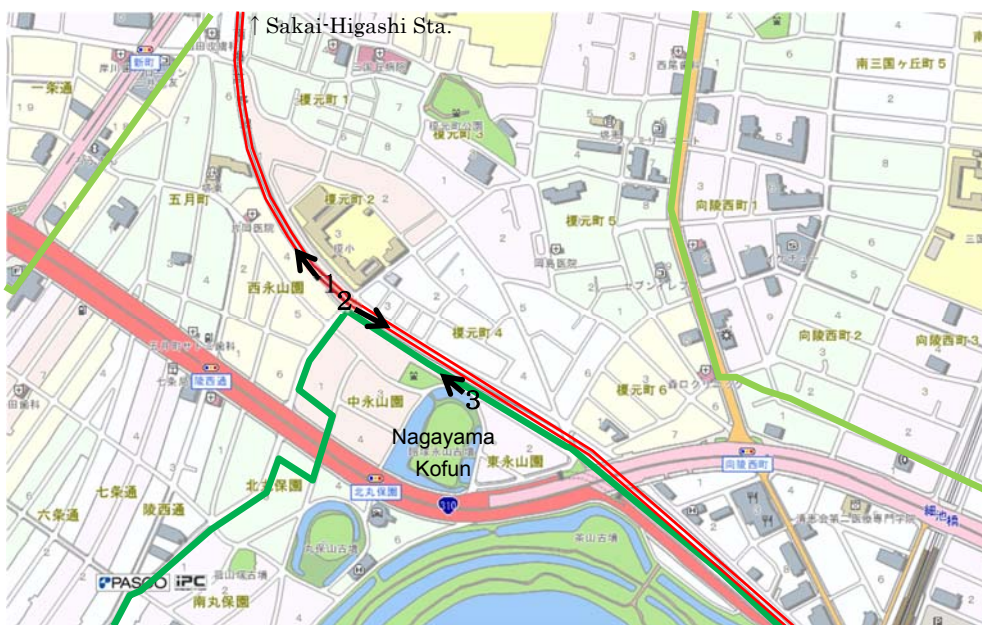


2 (Present state of the depressed railroad at Point [Existing track +0m]: looking in the direction of Nagayama Kofun)

*Photos 1 and 2 were taken from a pedestrian bridge over the depressed section of the railroad: the view shown in Photo 2 will not change after the elevation project is completed.)



3 (View from the north side of Nagayama Kofun to the direction where the railroad is to be elevated: the elevated railroad will not be viewable.)

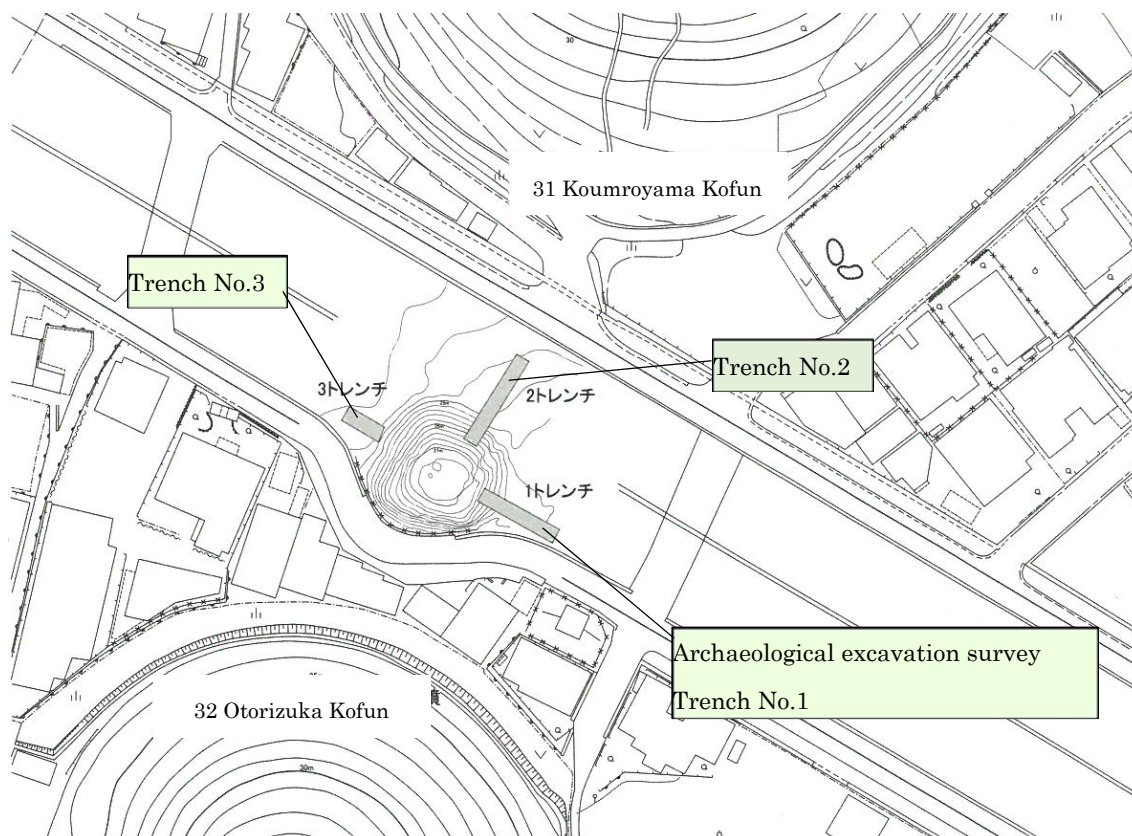


Legend

- Buffer zone boundary
- Boundary of the Prioritized Zone of the buffer zone
- Nankai Railway
- Koya Line

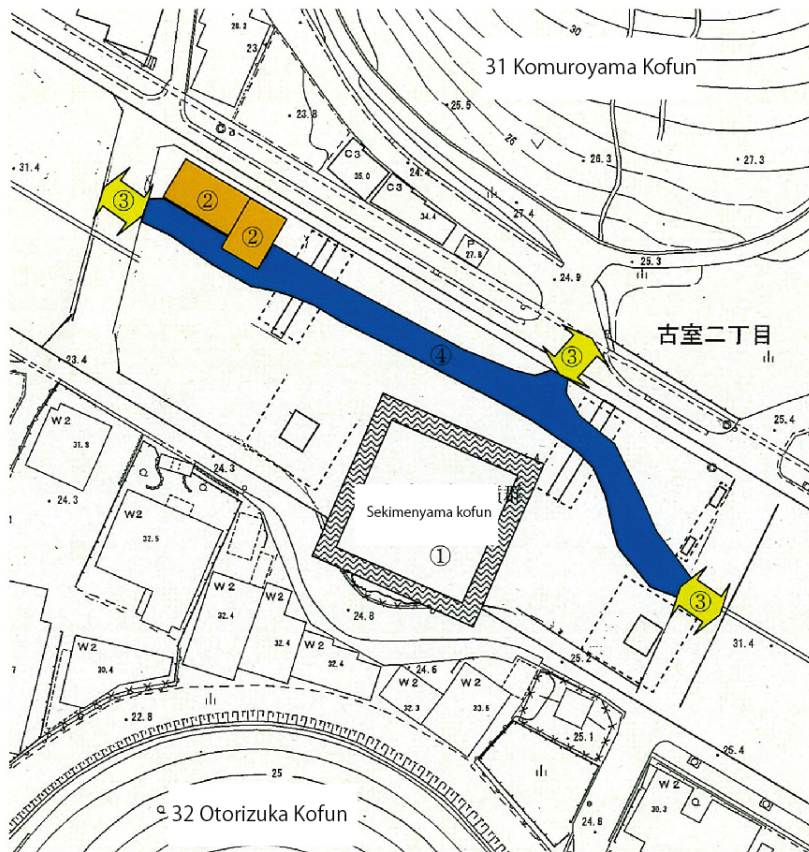
Outline of the Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan expressway (being planned)

Location of the **Sekimenyama Kofun** and past archaeological survey



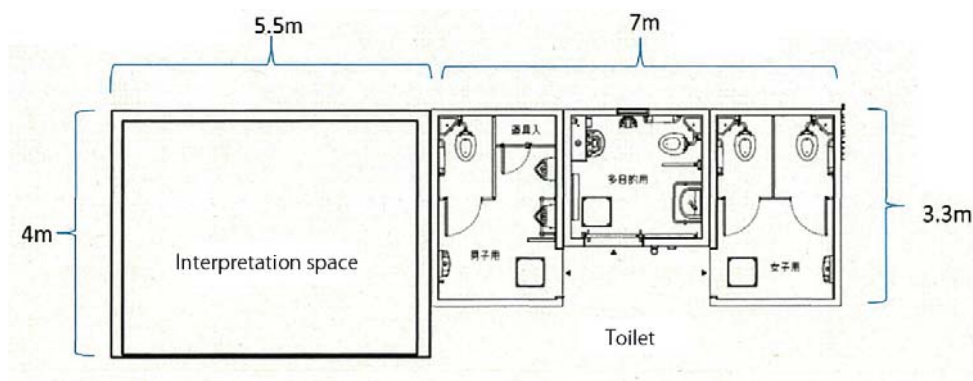
Present condition of the Sekimenyama Kofun (out of component part)

Plans for improving space under the elevated expressway



- 1) Restoration of Historic Site Sekimenyama Kofun
- 2) Amenities (Toilet and World Heritage-related interpretation): approx. 43m²
- 3) Installing gateways and fence: three spots
- 4) Paving the path

Provisional image of the facility (facility contains toilet and Interpretation functions)

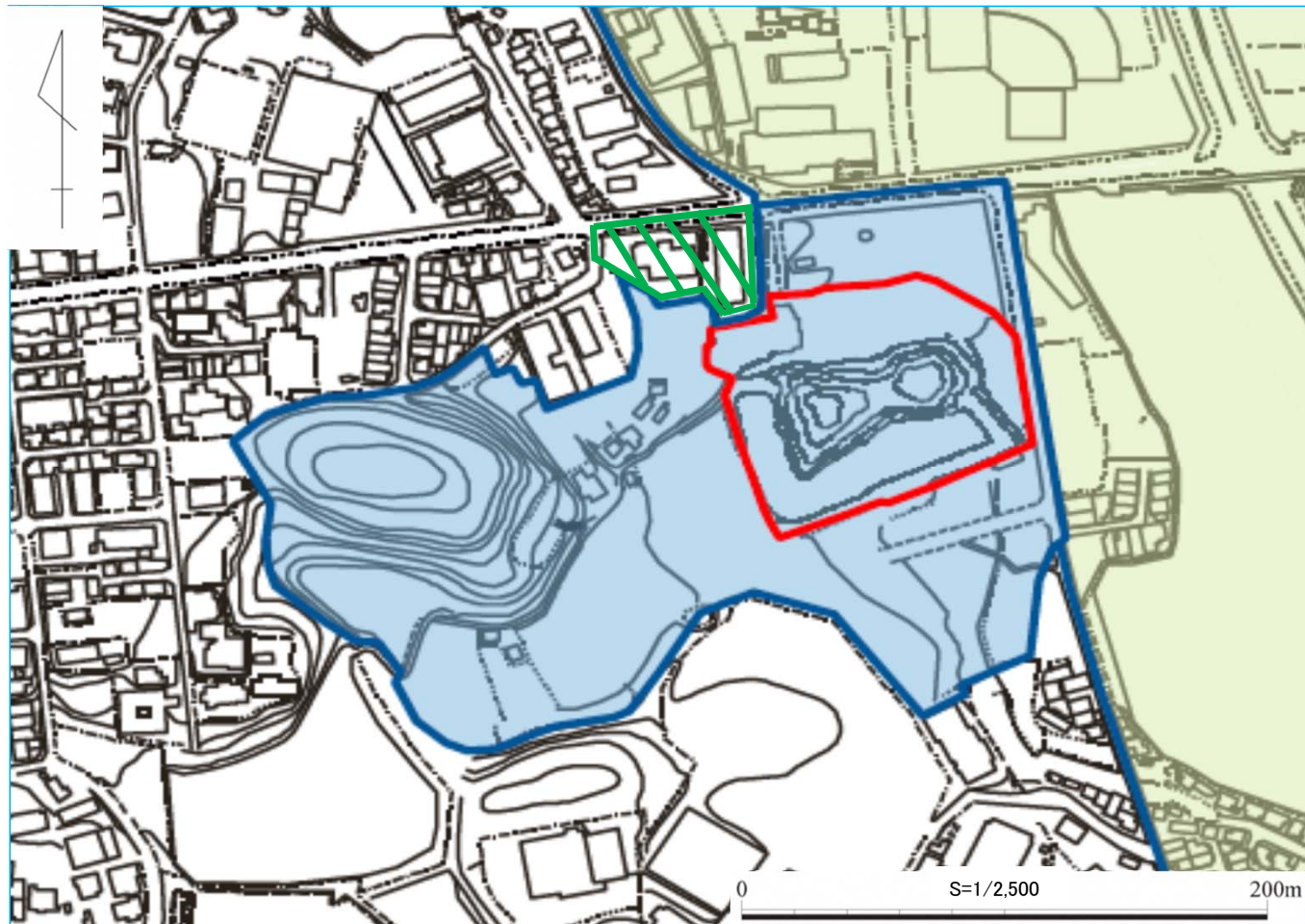







Toilet : 21m²

Interpretation spae : 22m²

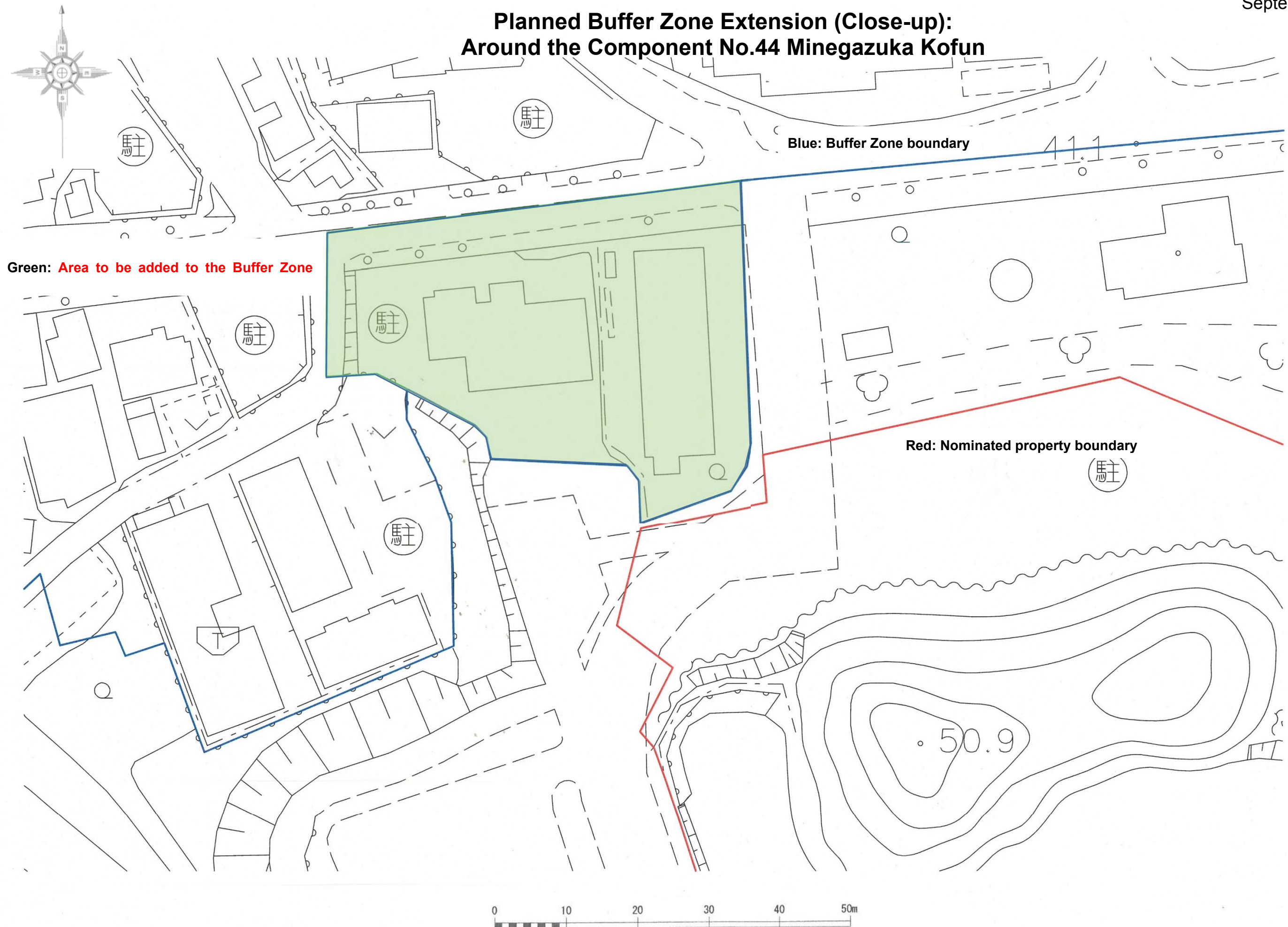
Planned Buffer Zone Extension (small-scale map):
Around the Component No.44 Minegazuka Kofun

ATTACHMENT III-1
Additional information on the
“Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group”
September 2018



-  Nominated property boundary
-  Buffer Zone
-  Height Control Zone (15m)
-  Height Control Zone (31m)
-  Area to be added to the Buffer Zone

Planned Buffer Zone Extension (Close-up): Around the Component No.44 Minegazuka Kofun





Information to be provided during the mission

A. Presentations given at the Kick-off meeting

- Overview of the Nominated Property (historical background, values, and selection of the component parts)
- *Ryobo*
- Conservation and management of the property

B. On-site explanation of component parts and the buffer zones

C. Thematic presentations given at regular meetings

- Day 2: A giant kofun and neighboring smaller tombs; and buffer zone conservation
- Day 3: Local residents and kofun
- Day 4: Archaeological investigations and funerary rituals
- Day 5: Visitor management

D. Others

- Inspection from the air (a helicopter ride)
- Visiting interpretation facilities and viewing spots
- Meeting with local stakeholders

2

Presentations to be given at the Kick-off meeting

A) History of kofun, and the value of the nominated property (Agency for Cultural Affairs)

1. Historical context of the Kofun period
2. Significance of kofun in the Kofun period and its development
3. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group as a response to the regional situation of East Asia
4. Characteristics of the kofun — attributes conveying the OUV —
5. Justification for the criteria under which the property is nominated
6. Selection of the component parts from among all the kofun remaining in the kofun group

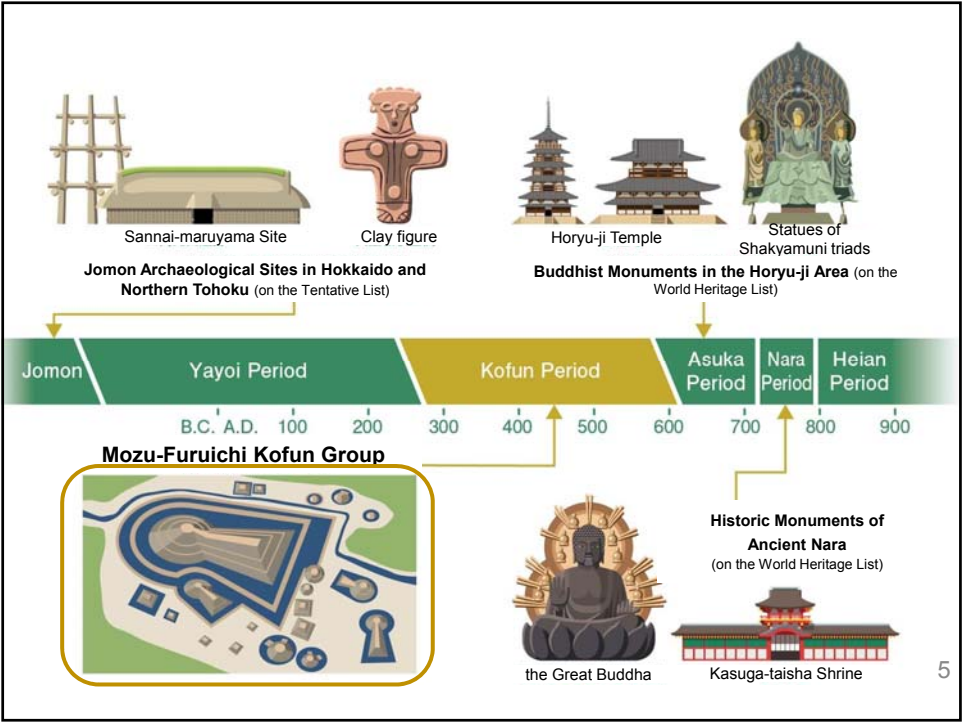
B) Ryobo (Imperial Household Agency)

C) Conservation and management of the property (local governments)

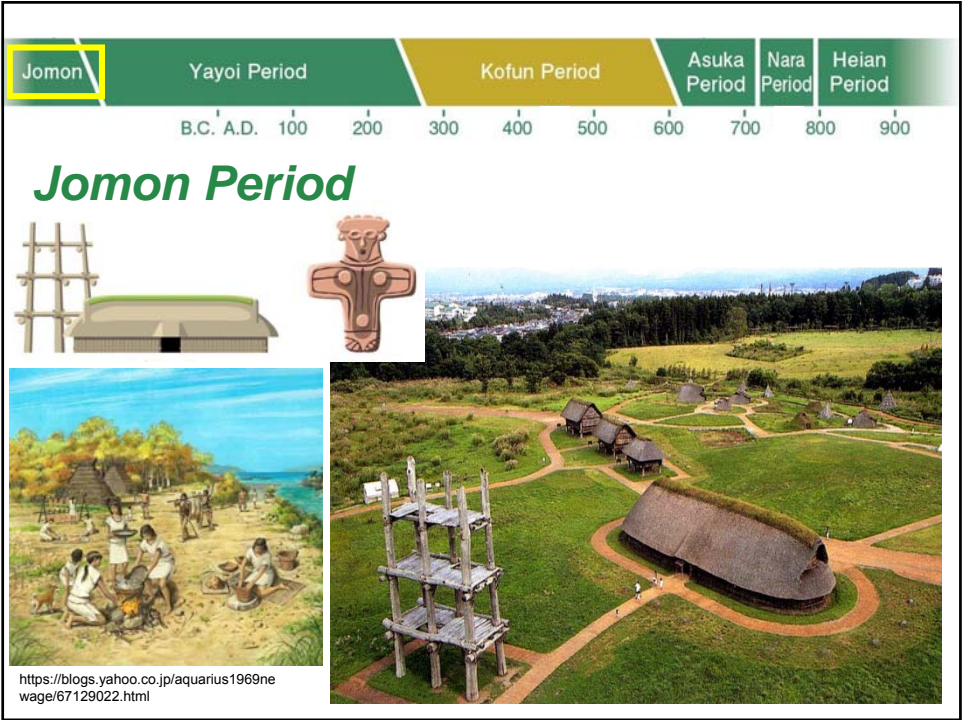
3

1. Historical context of the Kofun period





5



Jomon

Yayoi Period

Kofun Period


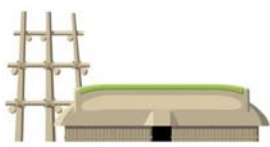
Asuka Period


Nara Period

Heian Period

B.C. A.D. 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

Jomon Period





Jomon

Yayoi Period

Kofun Period


Asuka Period

Nara Period

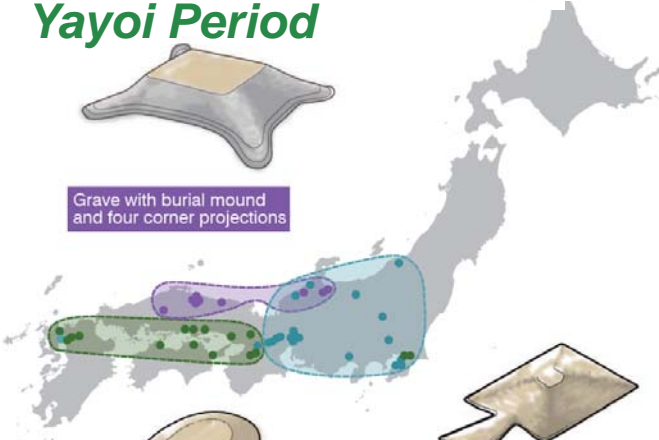
Heian Period


B.C. A.D. 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

Yayoi Period




Grave with burial mound and four corner projections

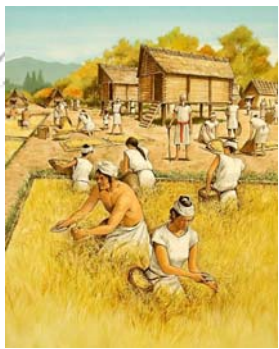




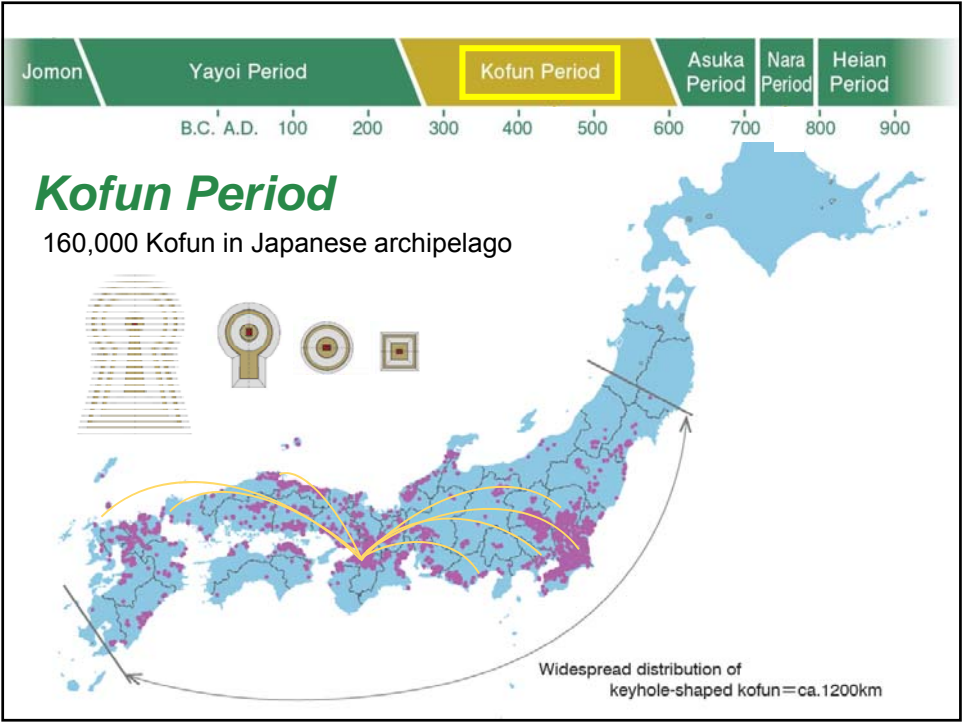
Round burial mounds with projection



Square keyhole-shaped mounds



<https://www.pinterest.it/pin/122160208624028809/>



Jomon

Yayoi Period

Kofun Period

Asuka Period

Nara Period

Heian Period

B.C.

A.D.

100

200

300

400

500


600

700


800


900

Nara Period



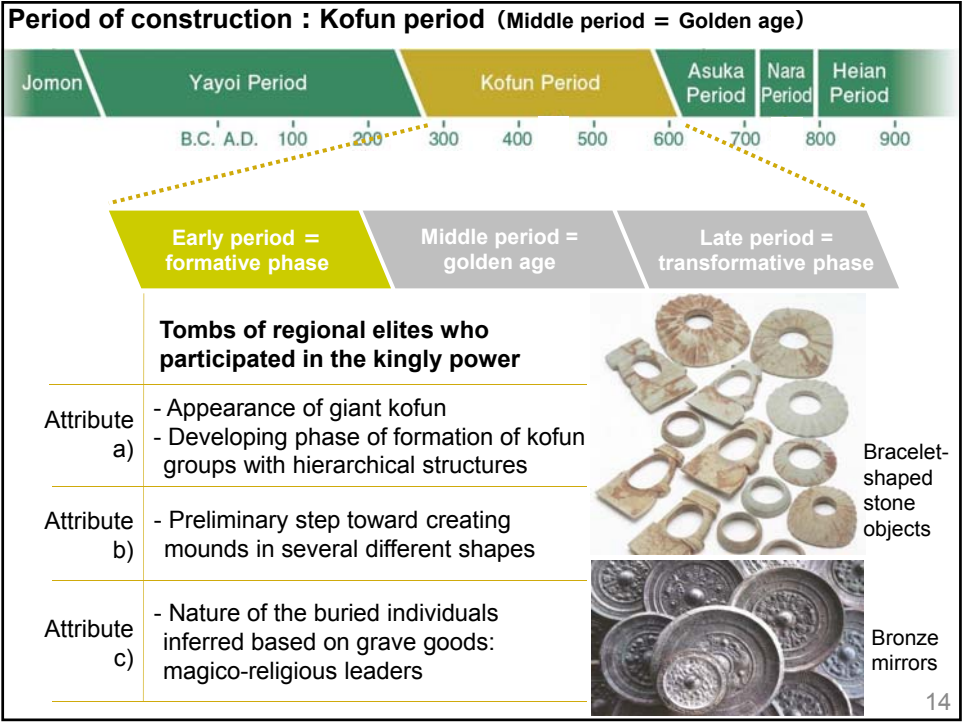
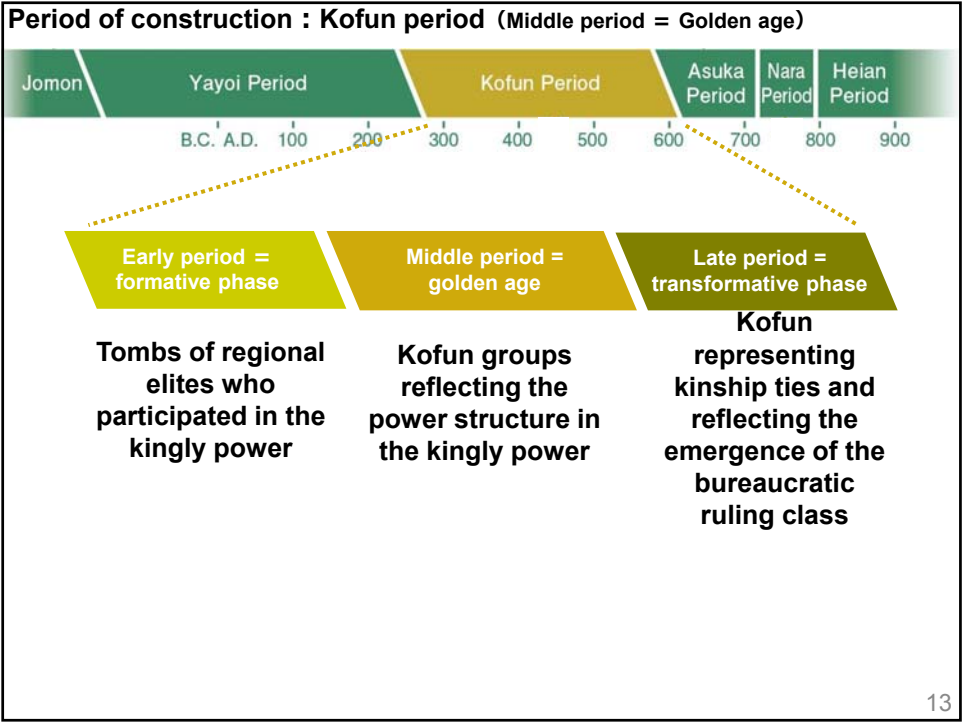
Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara
(on the World Heritage List)

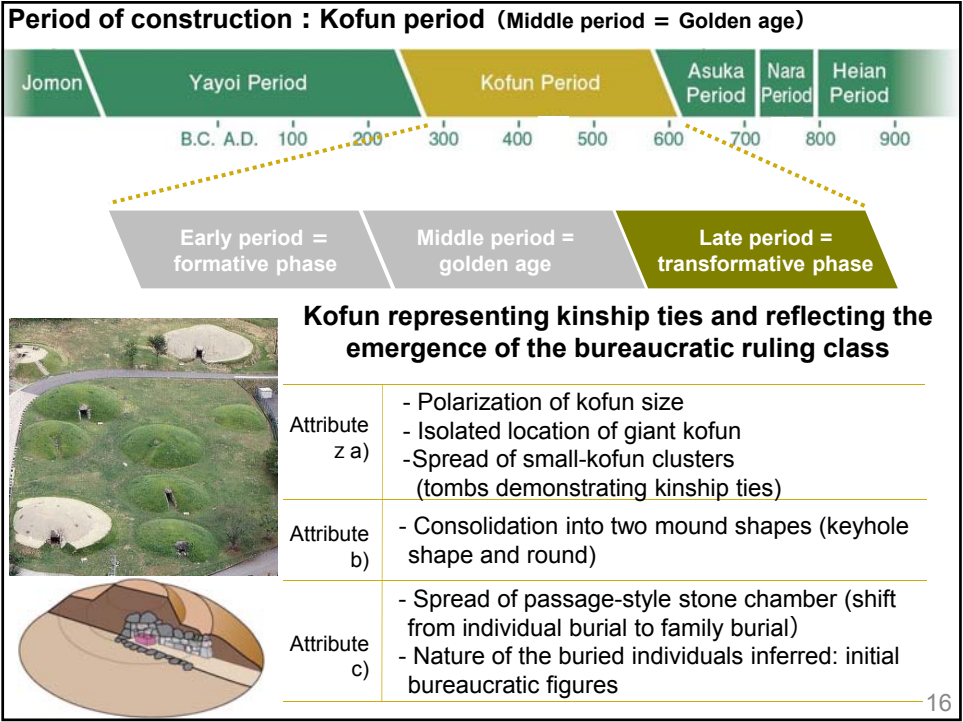
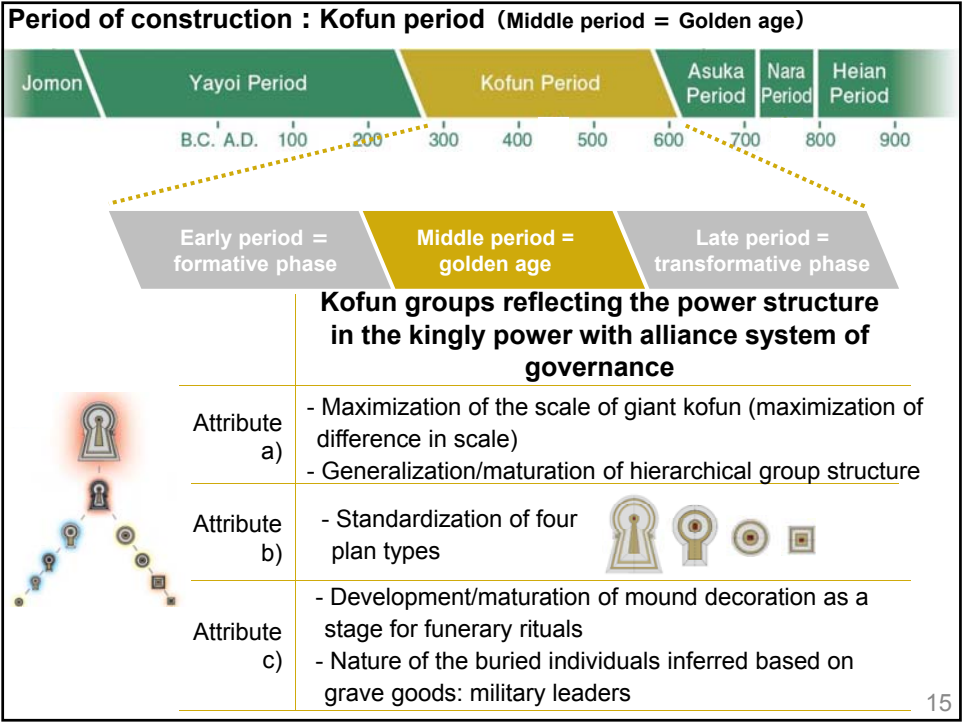


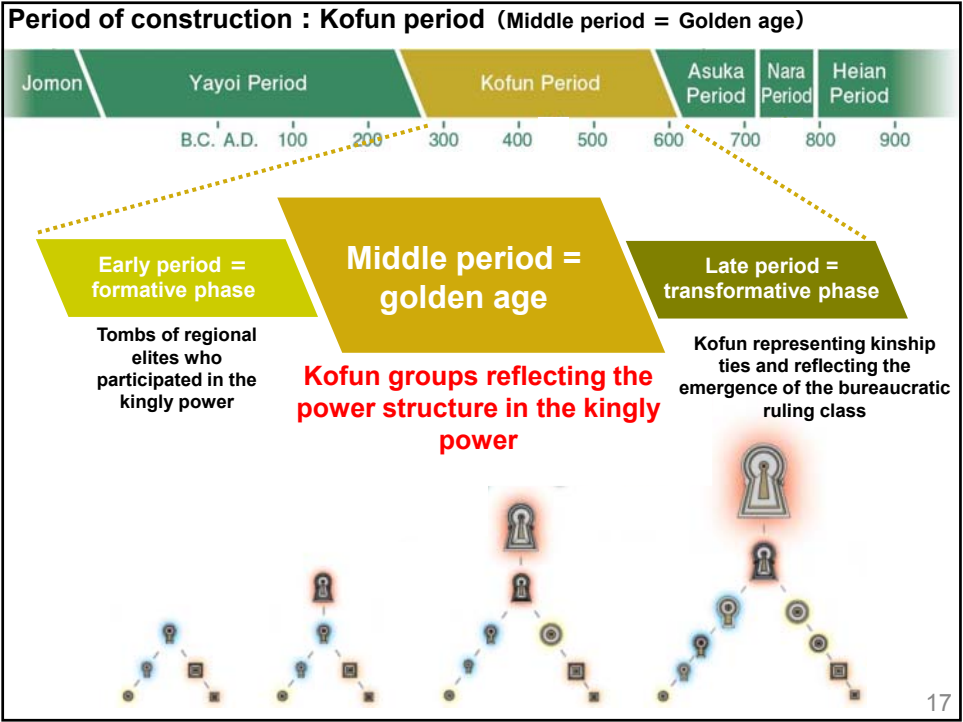


2. Significance of kofun in the Kofun period, and its development



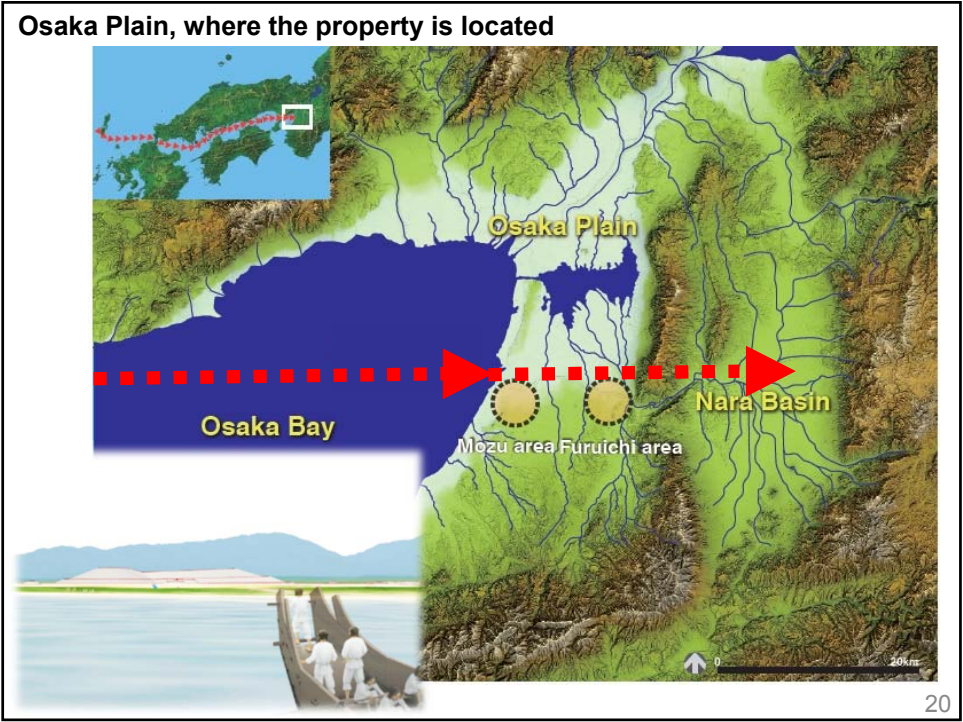
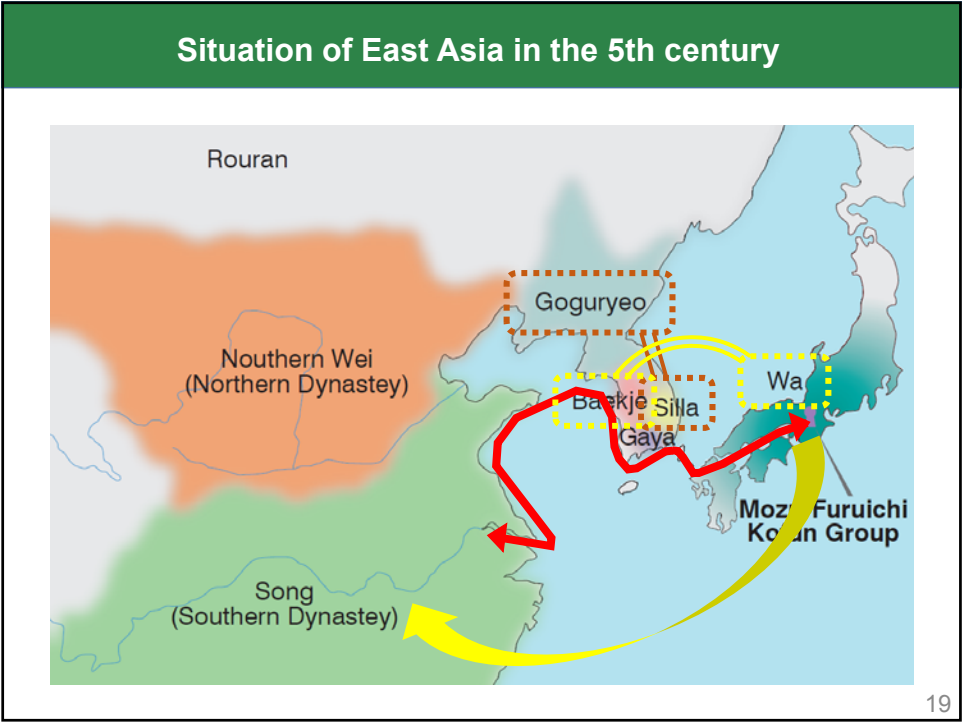


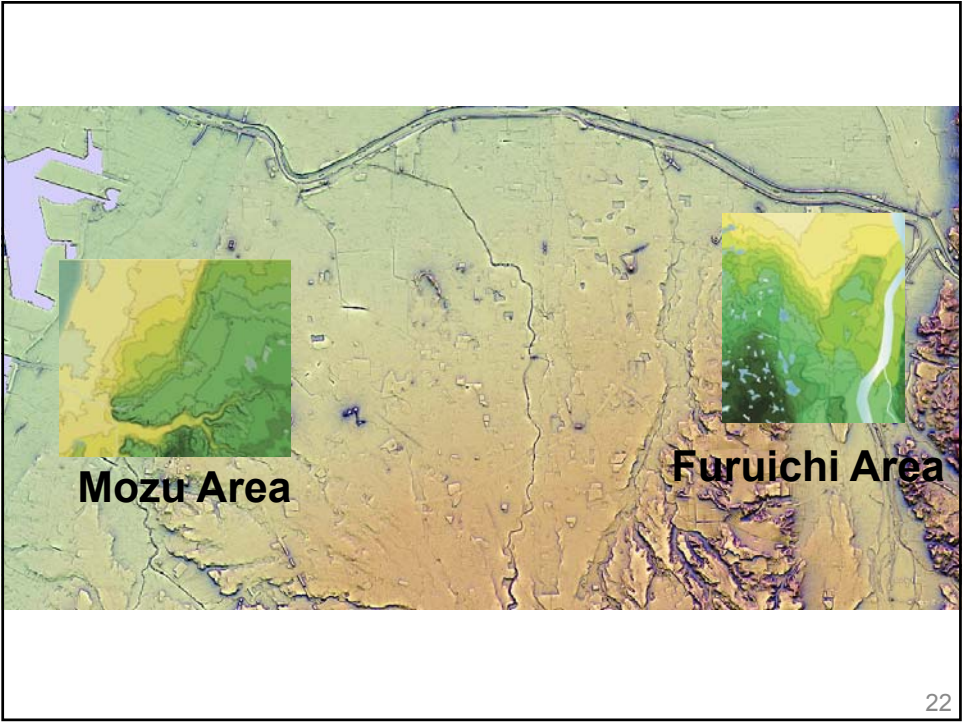
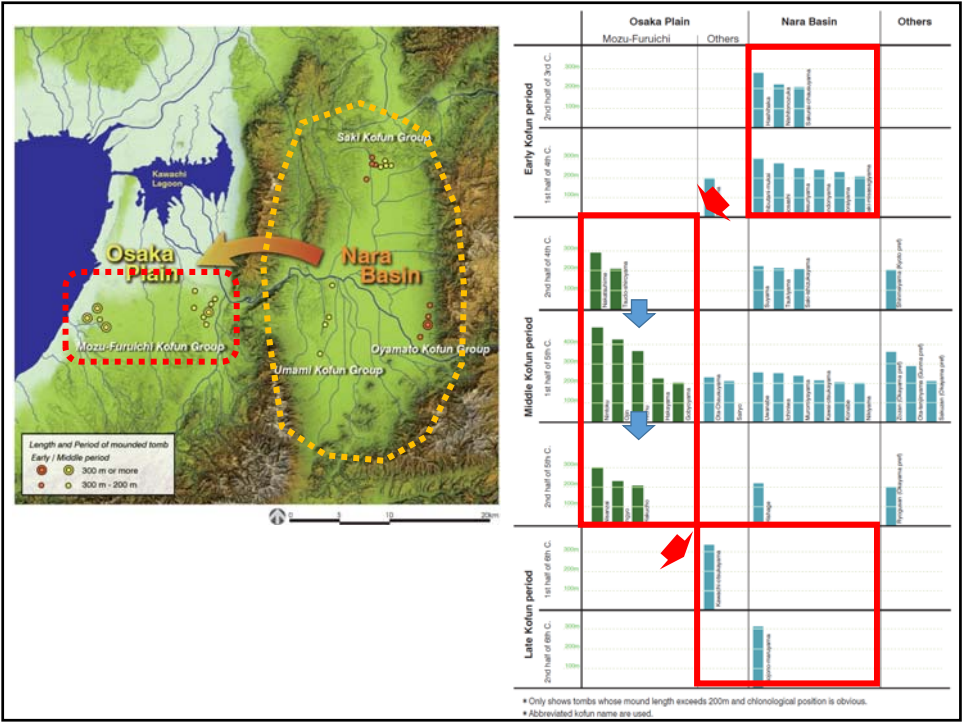


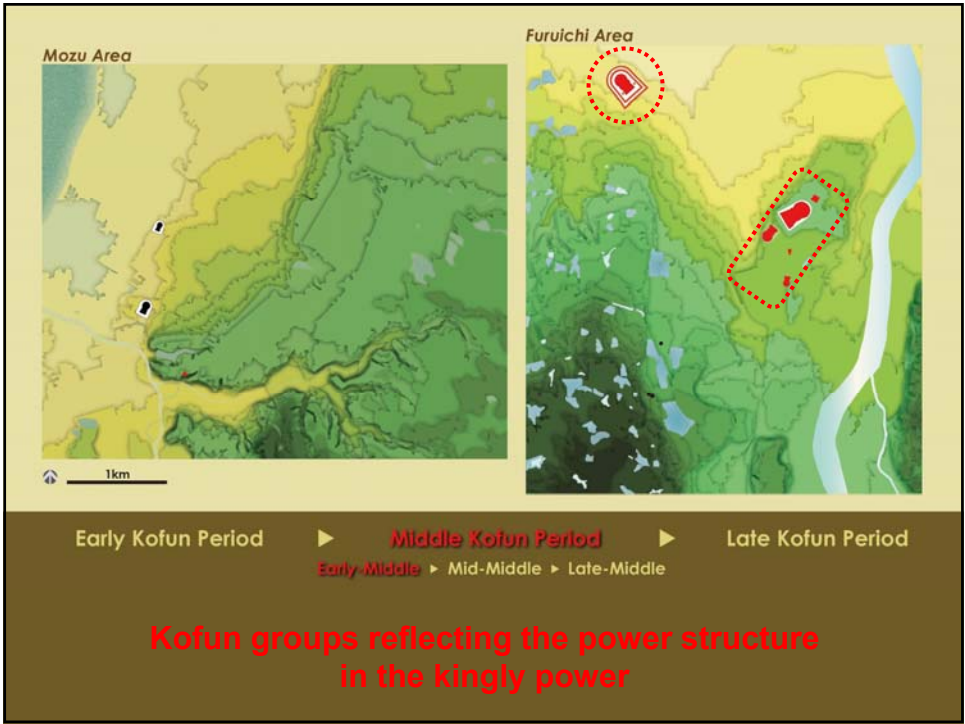
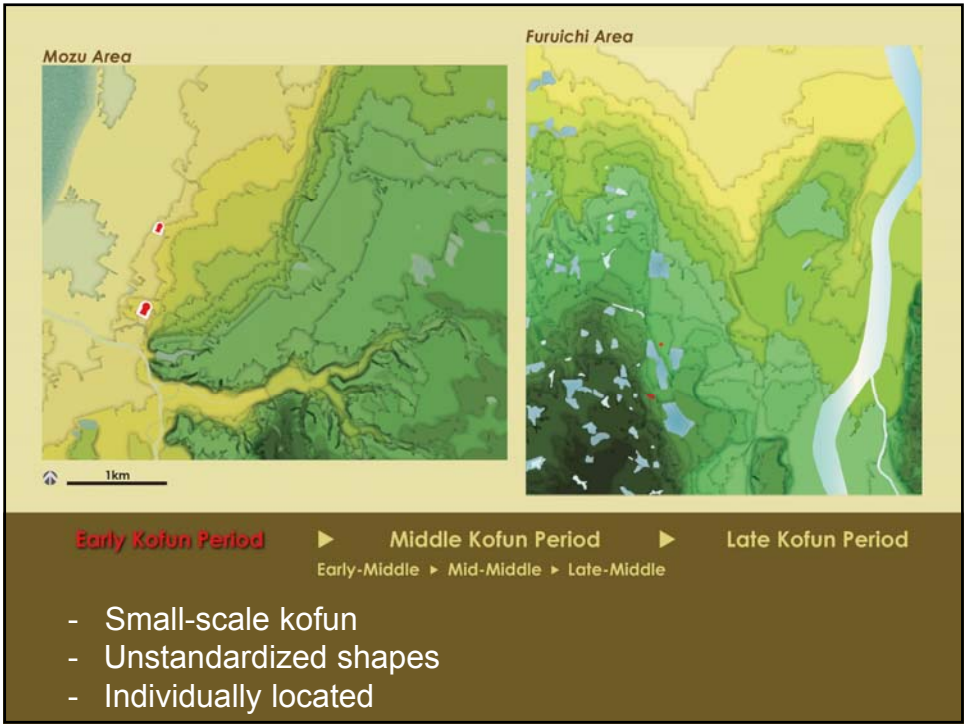


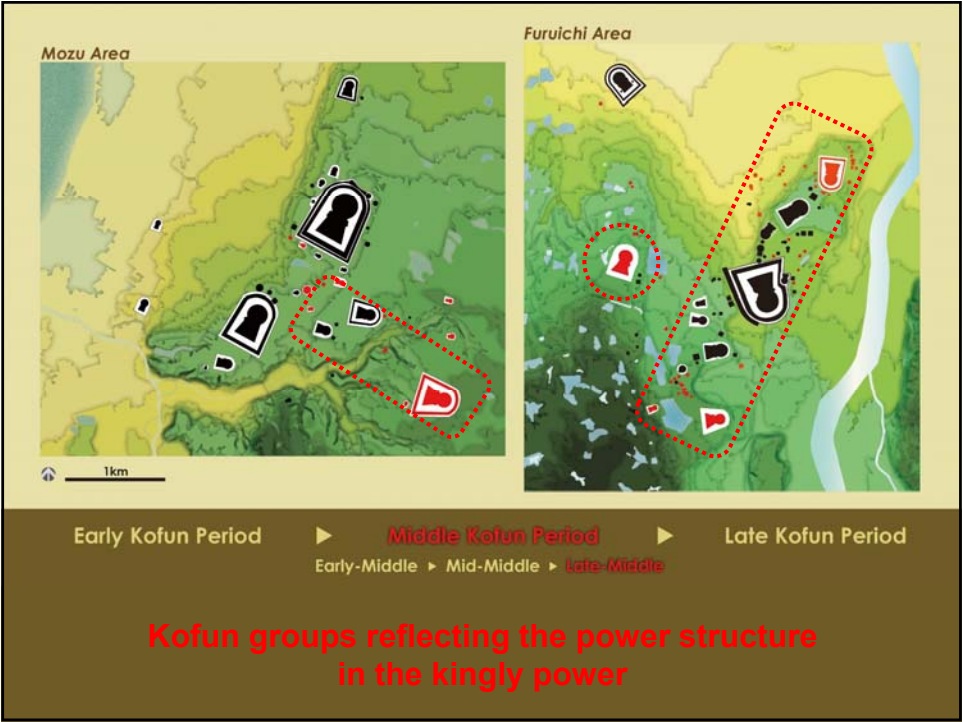
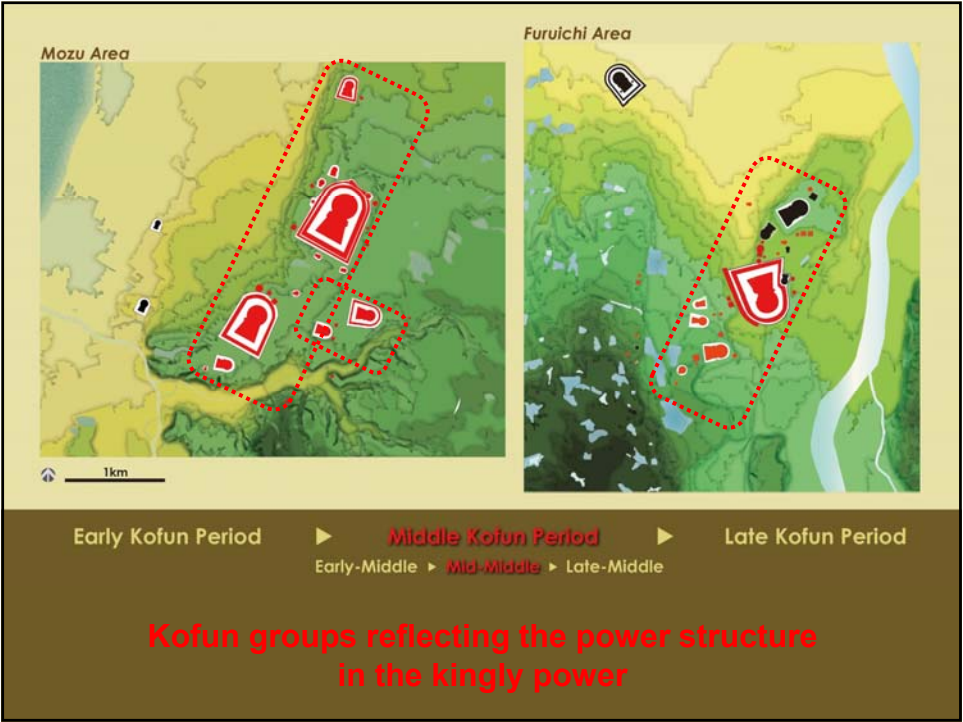
3. Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group as a response to the regional situation of East Asia

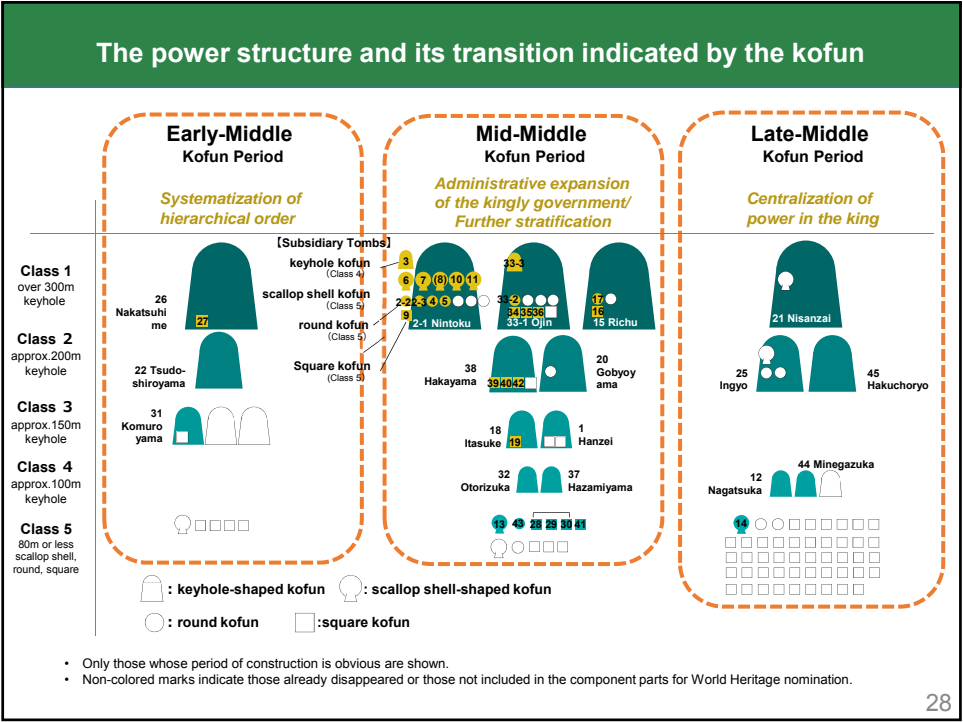




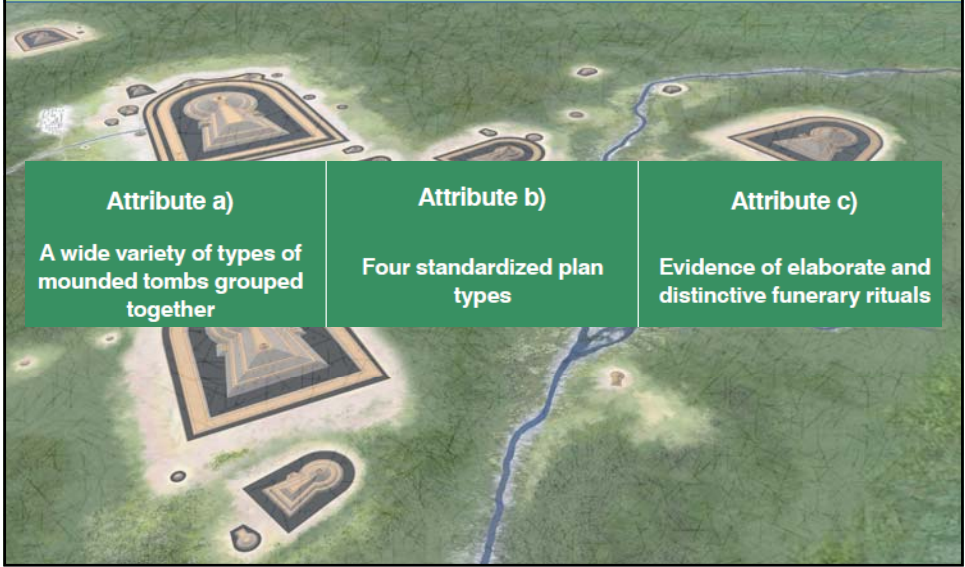




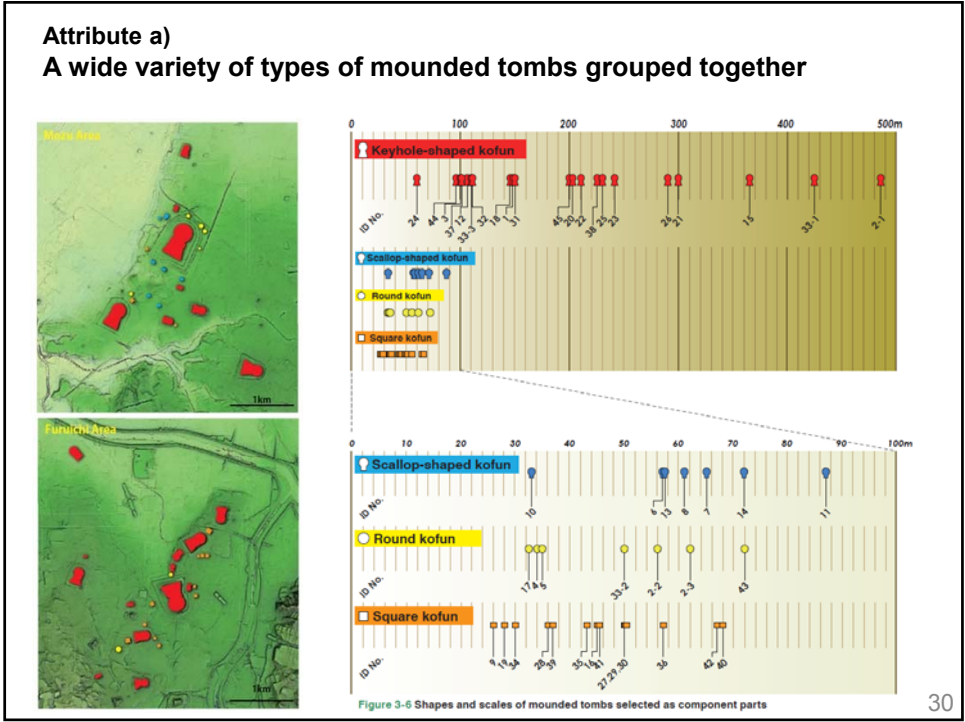


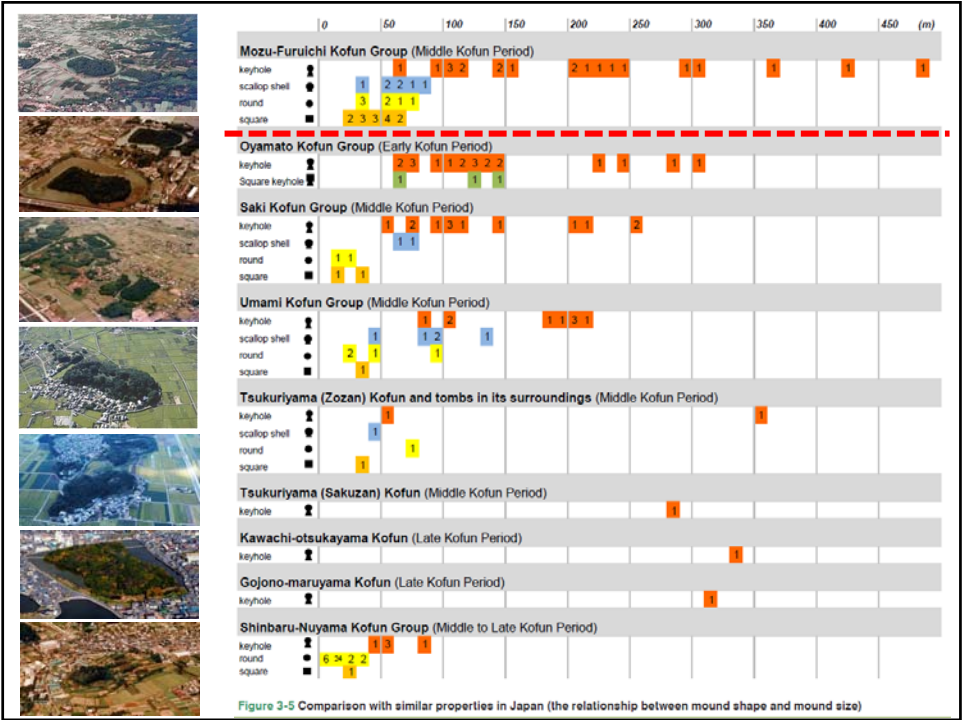
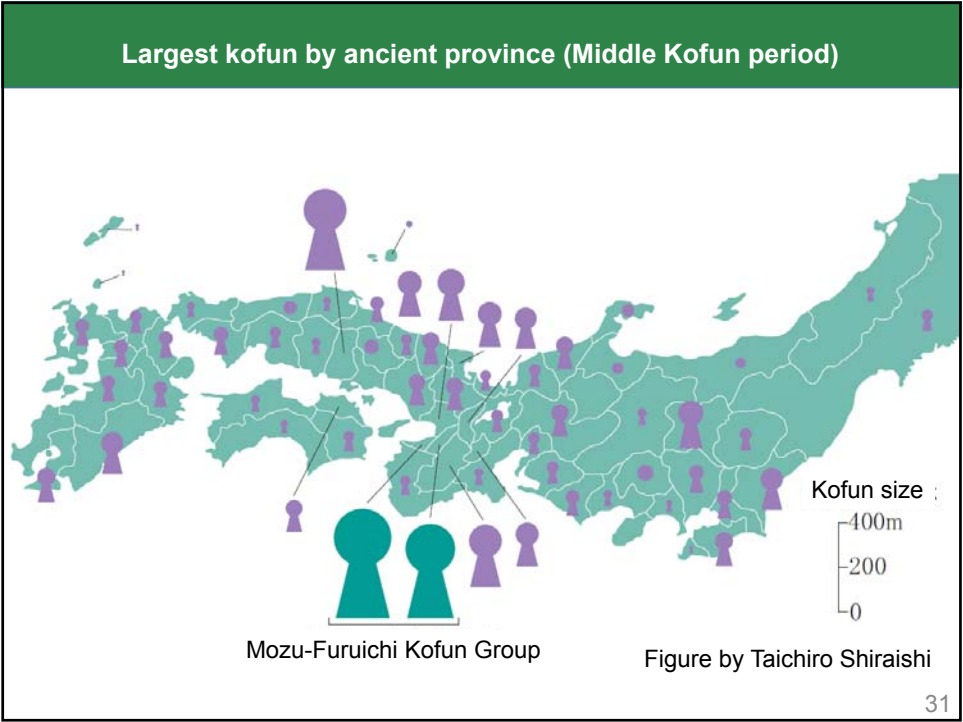


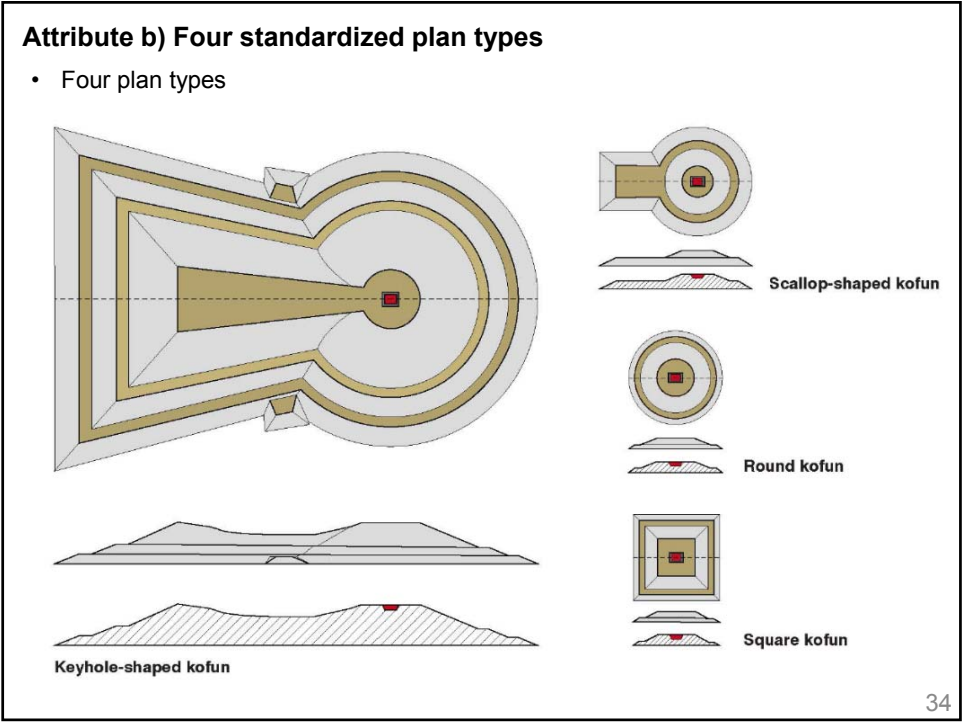
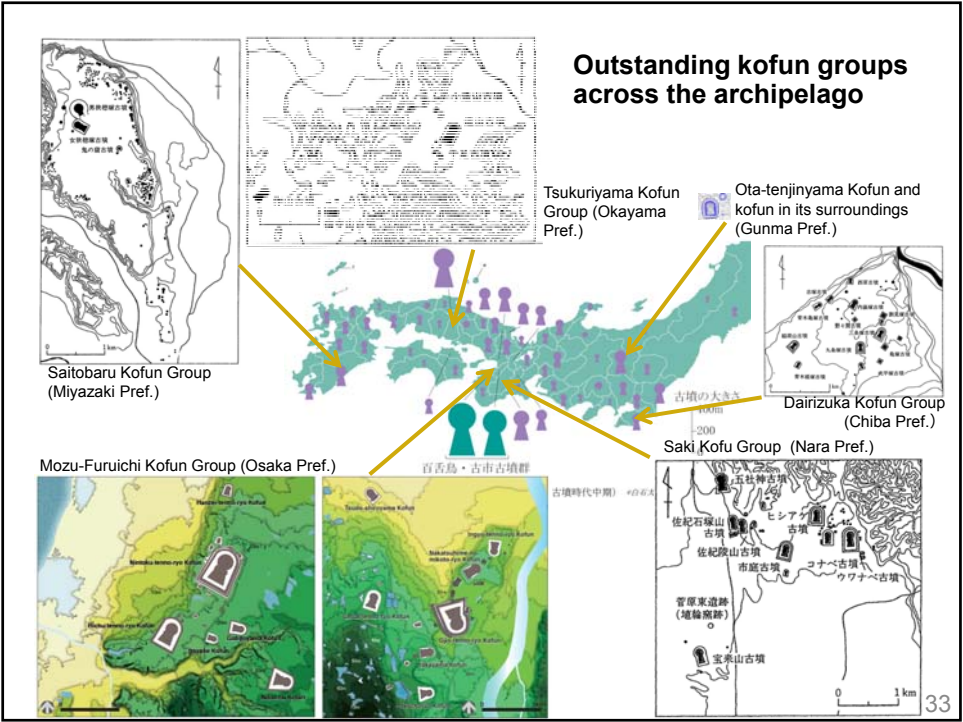
4. Characteristics of the kofun — attributes conveying the OUV —





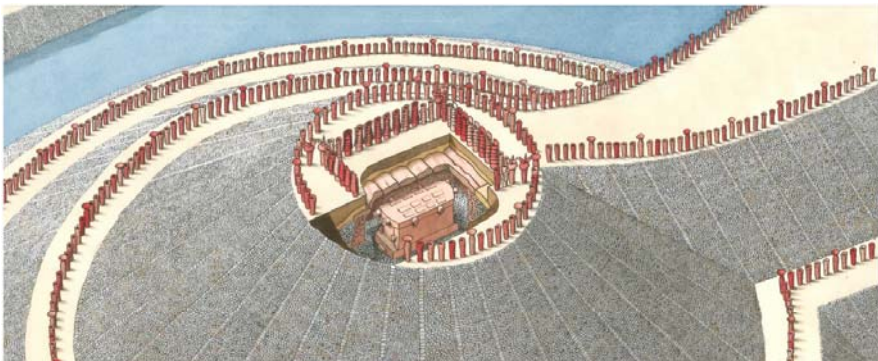
Attribute a)	Attribute b)	Attribute c)
A wide variety of types of mounded tombs grouped together	Four standardized plan types	Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals





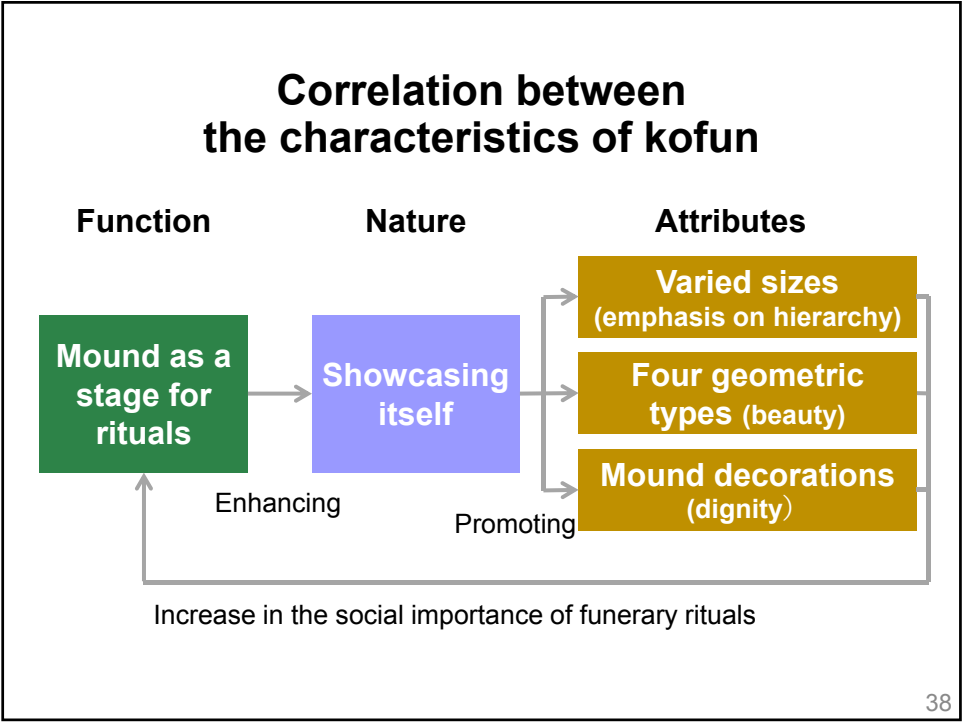


Attribute c)
Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals



- Burial facility
- Haniwa and paving stones

37

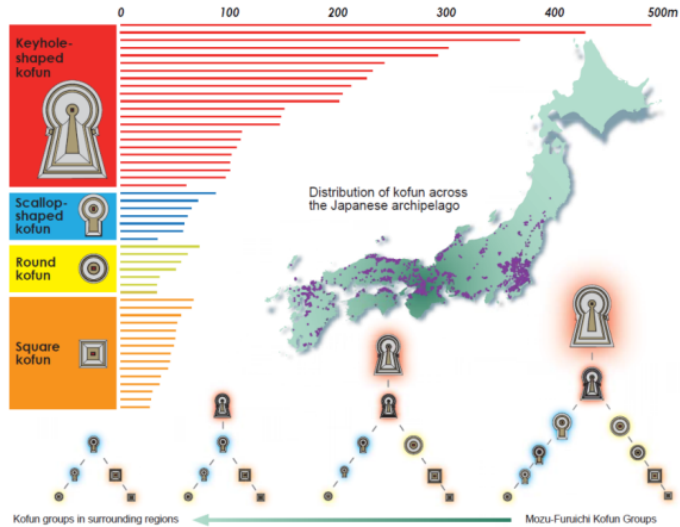


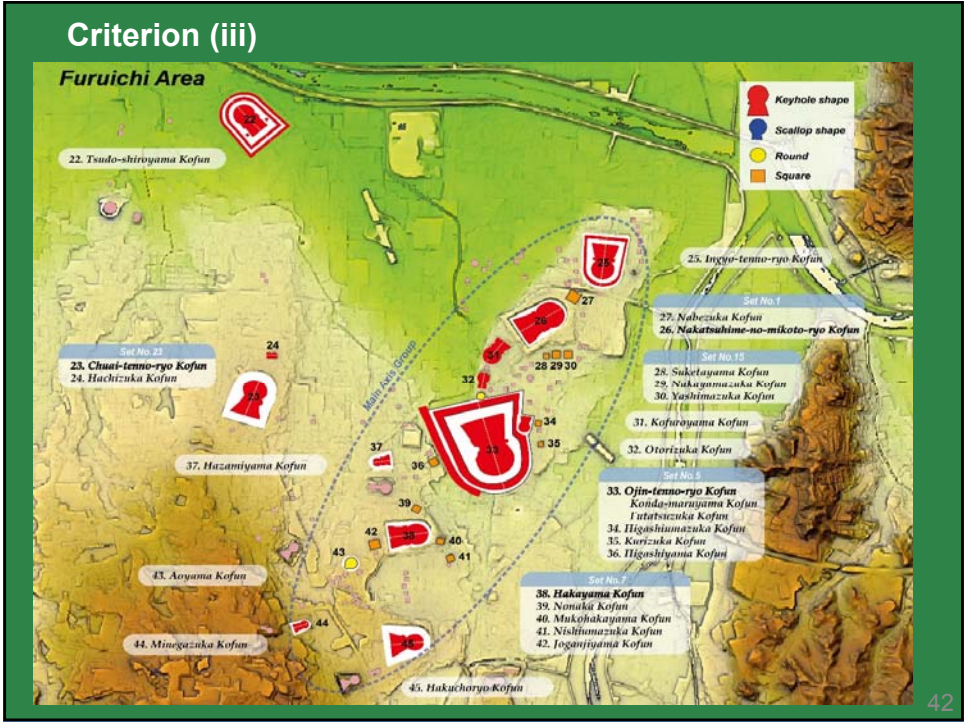
5. Justification for the criteria
under which the property is nominated



Criterion (iii)

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





Criterion (iv)

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is an **outstanding example of kofun**, a type of burial mound original to the Japanese archipelago.

The map displays several key sites: Complex of Koguryo Tombs (4-5th AD: 50m), Baekje Historic Areas (6th AD: 20m), Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (3rd bc: 350m), Gyeongju Historic Areas (5th AD: 129m), The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (5th AD: 49m), and Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (5th AD: 486m). A scale bar indicates 0 to 200m, and a red dot marks a burial facility.

Three cross-sections illustrate kofun construction: 1) A burial facility dug into the top of the mound (Tsudoh-shirayama Kofun). 2) The mound surface adorned with haniwa and other decorations as a stage for funerary rituals. 3) Tombs of the four standard shapes in various sizes build close together.

Two diagrams show construction technology: 1) Behind these complex and symmetrical earthen structures. 2) Elaborate three-dimensional engineering of a complex, geometric mound.

43

Justification of OUV

in comparison with burial mounds in East Asia

The four photographs show: 1) A large, grassy mound. 2) A stone-lined burial facility. 3) A large, grassy mound. 4) A large, grassy mound.

The map shows the same sites as slide 43, with red arrows pointing to: 1) Complex of Koguryo Tombs, 2) Baekje Historic Areas, 3) Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, 4) Gyeongju Historic Areas, 5) The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli, and 6) Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.

44

Justification of OUV

in comparison with burial mounds in East Asia

Property	Attribute a) A wide variety of types of mounded tombs grouped together	Attribute b) Four standardized plan types	Attribute c) Evidence of elaborate and distinctive funerary rituals
Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (China)	✓Variation in mound size 10 to 82 m	Two standardized plan types	✓Tile-roofed buildings built on top of the mound (mound-first type**)
Complex of Koguryo Tombs (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Little differences		Mound not built as a site for funerary rituals
Gyeongju Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)	✓Variation in mound size 10 to 120 m	✓Basically, one standardized plan type (round and, as its variation, partially overlapped double round)	
Baekje Historic Areas (Republic of Korea)	Little differences	one standardized plan type	
The Goryeong Jisandong Daegaya Tumuli (Republic of Korea)			
Gaya Tumuli of Gimhae - Haman (Republic of Korea)			site for funerary rituals (tomb-facility-first type*)
M.F. Kofun Group	✓✓Extremely wide variation in 26 to 486 m	✓Four standardized plan types	Mound built as a stage for funerary rituals

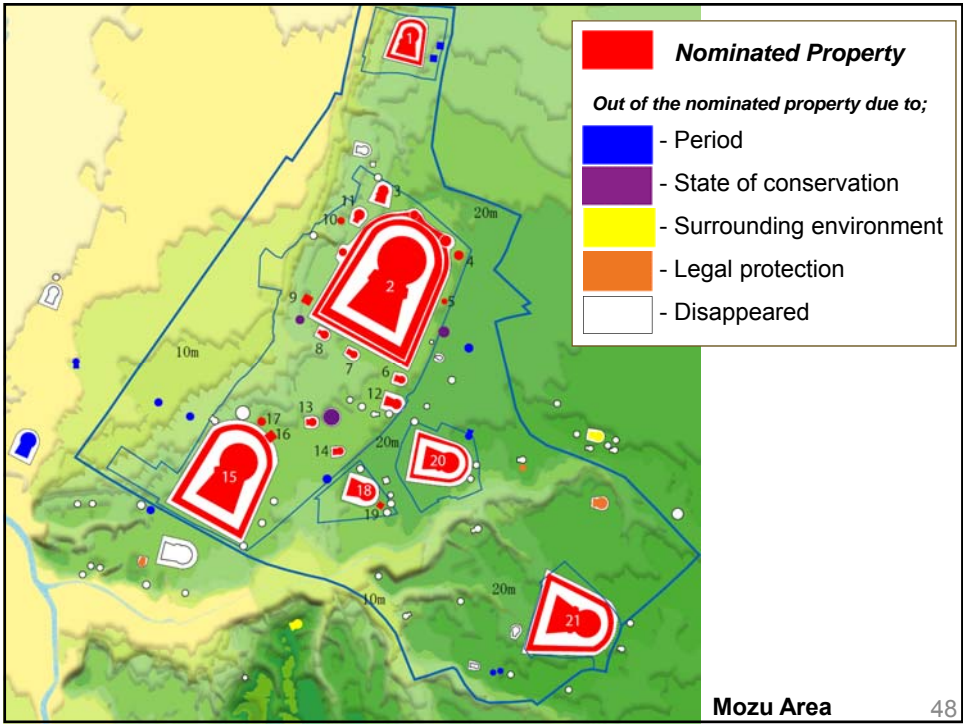
45

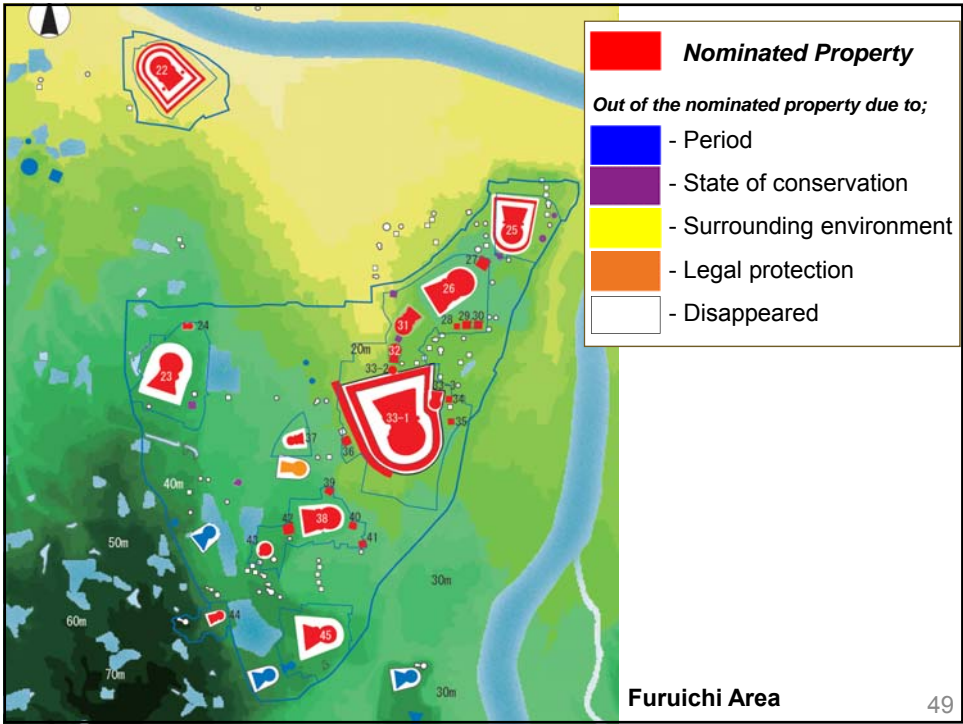
45

Criterion (iv)

The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is **an outstanding example of kofun**, a type of burial mound original to the Japanese archipelago.

6. Selection of component parts from among all the kofun remaining in the kofun group





Selection of the component parts

- Selection by phase in the Kofun period
- Selection by the state of conservation
- Selection by the status of legal protection

ID No.	Name of the component Part	Mound shape	Size (m)	State of conservation			Legal protection
				Mound's state of conservation		Surrounding environment and Comprehensive management	
				Plan	Elevation		
Mozu area							
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Keyhole	148	A	A	A	A
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Dairanjiyama Kofun	Keyhole, Round and Round	486, 56 and 62	A	A	A	A
3	Nagayama Kofun	Keyhole	100	A	A	A	A
4	Genemonyama Kofun	Round	34	A	A	A	A
5	Tsukamawari Kofun	Round	35	A	A	A	A
6	Osamezuka Kofun	Scallop	59	A'	A'	A	A
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Scallop	65	A	A	A	A
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Scallop	61	A	A	A	A
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5

State of conservation



Plan

A: Original mound shape remains
A': Among the keyhole- and scallop-shaped tombs, one of the two components (circular mound and square mound) has remained
B: The mound shape cannot be distinguished

Elevation

A: Top of the mound, even partially, has remained
A': The tiers have remained
B: Only the first tier or lower tier has remained

Inarizuka Kofun



51



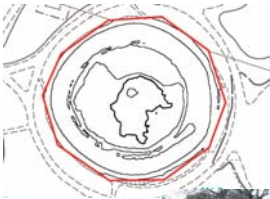
Plan

A: Original mound shape remains
A': Among the keyhole- and scallop-shaped tombs, one of the two components (circular mound and square mound) has remained
B: The mound shape cannot be distinguished

Elevation

A: Top of the mound, even partially, has remained
A': The tiers have remained
B: Only the first tier or lower tier has remained

Guwashobo Kofun






52

Plan

A: Original mound shape remains
A': Among the keyhole- and scallop-shaped tombs, one of the two components (circular mound and square mound) has remained
B: The mound shape cannot be distinguished

Elevation




A: Top of the mound, even partially, has remained
A': The tiers have remained
B: Only the first tier or lower tier has remained



53

Surrounding environment and comprehensive conservation

Evaluated as (A) or (B), depending on whether or not the surrounding environment is in good condition and whether or not comprehensive conservation as a serial property is possible.

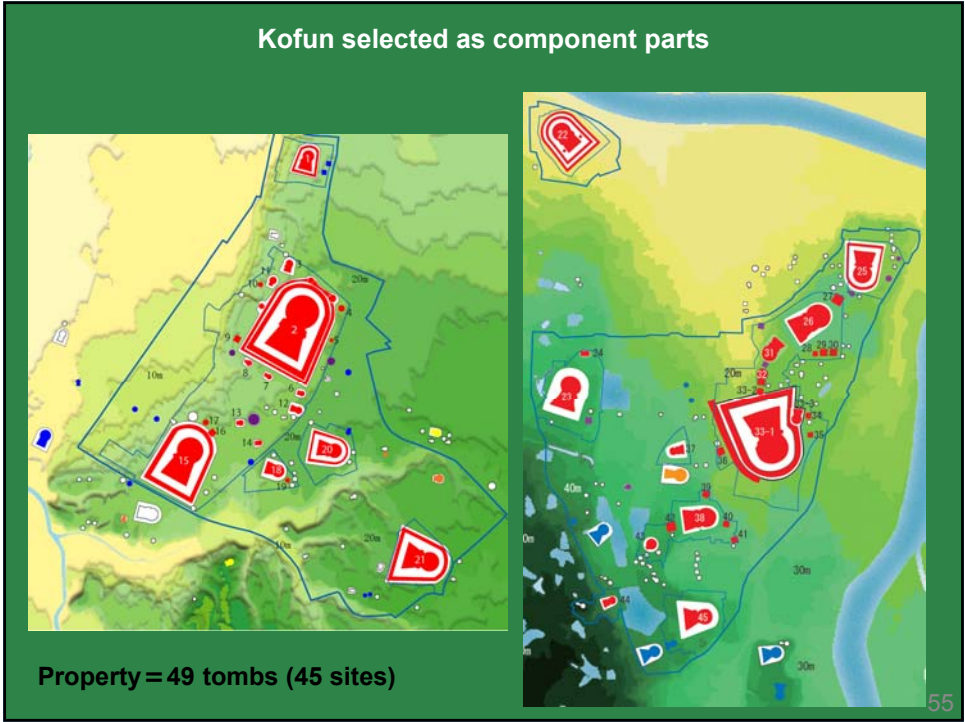


Prioritized zone

Prioritized zone

A: Tsukamawari Kofun

B: Kagamizuka Kofun



Protection and management system							
ID No.	Component part	Ryobo	Historic Site	ID No.	Component part	Ryobo	Historic Site
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		22	Tsodo-shiroyama Kofun	X	X
2	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun, Chayama Kofun and Daianjiyama Kofun	X		23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	
3	Nagayama Kofun	X	X	24	Hachizuka Kofun		X
4	Genemonyama Kofun	X		25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	X	
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		X	26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	X	
6	Osamezuka Kofun		X	27	Nabezuka Kofun		X
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	X	X	28	Suketayama Kofun		X
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	X	X	29	Nakayamazuka Kofun	X	
9	Dogameyama Kofun	X		30	Yashimazuka Kofun	X	
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun	X		31	Komuroyama Kofun		X
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	X	X	32	Otorizuka Kofun		X
12	Nagatsuka Kofun		X	33	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun, Konda-maruyama Kofun and Futatsuzuka Kofun	X	X
13	Hatazuka Kofun		X	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun	X	
14	Zenizuka Kofun		X	35	Kurizuka Kofun	X	
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	X		36	Higashiyama Kofun		X
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		X	37	Hazamiyama Kofun		X
17	Shichikannon Kofun		X	38	Hakayama Kofun	X	X
18	Itasuke Kofun		X	39	Nonaka Kofun		X
19	Zenemonyama Kofun		X	40	Mukohakayama Kofun	X	
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	X		41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	X	
21	Nisanzai Kofun	X	X	42	Joganjiyama Kofun		X
				43	Aoyama Kofun		X
				44	Minegazuka Kofun		X
				45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	X	

陵墓の保存管理について Management of *Ryobo*

宮内庁書陵部
陵墓調査官 徳田 誠志
Masashi Tokuda,
Chief Research Officer of the Mausolea and Tombs, Mausolea and Tombs Division
Imperial Household Agency

1. 陵墓とは何か What is a *Ryobo*?

【天皇】Emperor

「国民統合の**象徴**」“**Symbol** of the unity of the People”

出典:『日本国憲法』 第1章第1条
Source: Article 1, Chapter 1,
The Constitution of Japan

【陵墓】 Ryobo

陵・・・天皇、皇后、太皇太后及び皇太后を葬る所

Ryo・・・ The graves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager

墓・・・その他の皇族を葬る所

Bo・・・The graves of all other members of the Imperial Family

出典:『皇室典範』 第27条

Source: Article 27, Imperial House Law

【財産法の取扱い】 National Property Act**国有財産のうち 皇室用財産**

National **properties for the Imperial Household**

国において**皇室の用**に供し、又は供するもの

“Property in the country provided directly **for the use of the Imperial Household** or determined to be provided as such”

出典:『国有財産法』 第3条第2項第3号

Source: Article 3, Section 2, Point 3, National Property Act

【種類と数】Types and Numbers

陵 *Ryo* ... 188

墓 *Bo* ... 555

その他 *Others* ... 分骨所・火葬塚・灰塚 42

Tombs housing the bones and ashes of the emperors and members the Imperial Family

歯髪爪塔・その他 68

Repositories of hair, teeth and fingernails etc.

陵墓参考地 46

Sites that could possibly be imperial tombs

合計Total: 899 (**460箇所sites**)

【陵墓参考地*Ryobo-sankochi*】 Sites possibly imperial tombs

2府16県 ... **46箇所**

In 18 prefectures ... **46 sites**

定 義 ... 文献や伝承, あるいは規模, 副葬品の
内容から**皇室に関係する方々の墳墓の
可能性**があるものとして, 宮内庁で保存・管理

Definition: . **Kofun deemed to be possibly related to some individuals related to the Imperial Household**, judging from written records, tradition, or the scale and substance of the grave goods. Protected and managed by the Imperial Household Agency

百舌鳥・古市古墳群 Within the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group ... **3基 3** such kofun

- ・ 百舌鳥陵墓参考地(**御廟山古墳**) Mozu *ryobo-sankochi* **Gobyoyama Kofun**
- ・ 東百舌鳥陵墓参考地(**ニサンザイ古墳**) Higashi mozu *ryobo-sankochi* **Nisanzai Kofun**
- ・ 藤井寺陵墓参考地(**津堂城山古墳**) Fujiidera *ryobo-sankochi* **Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun**

【陵墓の形】 Forms of *Ryobo*

その1 近代高塚式陵墓 Type 1. Modern Mounded Tombs



明治天皇陵 Meiji-tenno-ryo (Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji)

【陵墓の形】 Forms of *Ryobo*

その2 堂塔式陵墓 Type 2. Temples and pagodas



四条天皇陵他 Shijo-tenno-ryo etc.
(Mausolea of Emperor Shijo and others)



近衛天皇陵 Konoe-tenno-ryo
(Mausoleum of Emperor Konoe)

【陵墓の形】

Forms of *Ryobo*

その3 古代高塚式陵墓

Type 3. Ancient Mounded Tombs (Kofun-style *Ryobo*)



仁徳天皇陵

Nintoku-tenno-ryo (Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku)

(墳丘長486m) Mound length: 486m

【陵墓における祭祀】

Rituals at *Ryobo*

神武天皇

2600年 式年祭

Shikinensai: Commemorating the 2600th Anniversary of the passing of Emperor Jimmu, “the first Emperor”

天皇 皇后両陛下

秋篠宮同妃両殿下

ご参拝

The Emperor and the Empress,
Prince and Princess Akishino

Offered prayers.

平成28 (2016) 年4月3日

3 April 2016



仁徳天皇陵 **正辰祭**（毎年2月8日）
Shoshinsai at Nintoku-tenno-ryo (8 February every year)



2.陵墓の保全管理
Conservation and management

【職 員】

Number of IHA staff in charge

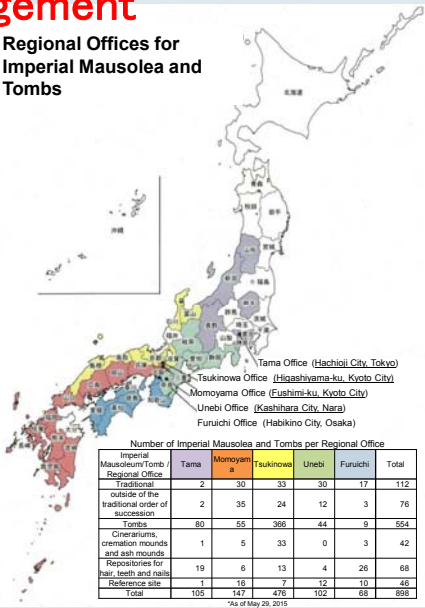
常勤職員 120名
Permanent 120
非常勤職員 80名
Non-permanent 80

【百舌鳥・古市古墳群所在
陵墓担当職員】

Ryobo staff for Mozu-Furuichi area

常勤職員 10名
Permanent staff 10

Regional Offices for
Imperial Mausolea and
Tombs



【基本理念】

Basic principles

- ・追慕尊崇の場

Place of Cherishing memory and
Paying reverence

- ・静安と尊厳の保持

Maintenance of Serenity and
Dignity

【日常管理】 Day-to-day management

- ・清掃と巡回

Cleaning up and Patrol

- ・不法侵入の防止

Preventing trespassing

- ・参拝者の接遇

Receiving worshippers



September 11, 2018 (Tue)

Site evaluation mission by ICOMOS: Kick-off meeting

C) Framework for the management of the property

1. History of laws for cultural properties
2. Day-to-day management
3. Vegetation management
4. Improvement works
5. Comprehensive management system
6. Organizational framework for management

1

C-1 History of laws for cultural properties

1897 Old Shrines and Temples Preservation Law

1919 Law for the Preservation of Historical Sites, Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monuments

1950 Enactment of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties

1954 Amendments -Buried Cultural Properties, Folk materials, ...-

1975 Amendments -Buried Cultural Properties, Group of Traditional Buildings, ...-

1996 Amendments -Registered Cultural Properties-

2004 Amendments -Cultural Landscape, Techniques, ...-



Article 1

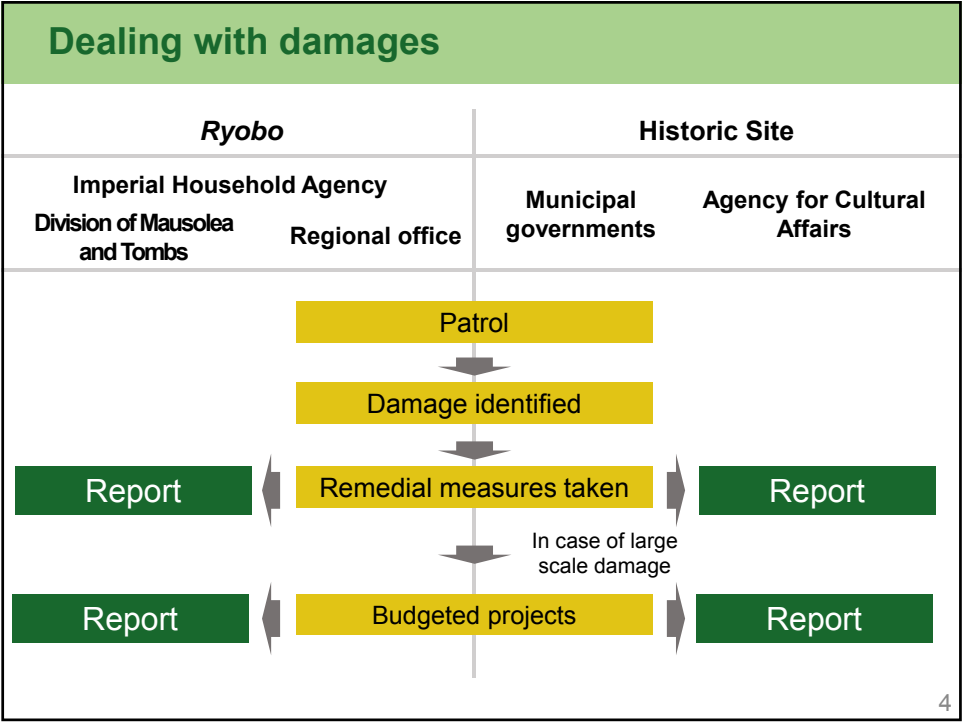
The purpose of this Law is to **preserve and utilize cultural properties**, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.

2

C-2 Day-to-day management of the kofun designated as Historic Sites

- Patrols within the sites
- Clean-ups within the site s
- Tree care and weeding
- Managing water level of the moats





文 明 第 1 7 9 8 号
平成 29 年 10 月 23 日

文化庁長官 様

住所 大阪府堺市堺区 長塚古墳群
氏名 堺市長 竹山 康彦

史跡百舌鳥古墳群 長塚古墳のき損届出書

1. 史跡、名勝又は天然記念物の名称及び名称
百舌鳥古墳群 いたすけ古墳 長塚古墳 塚原古墳 文殊塚古墳 丸塚
山古墳 乳岡古墳 新藤塚古墳 フンツツ山古墳 正新寺山古墳 鶴塚古墳 藤原ノ門
山古墳 鶴塚古墳 フンツツ山古墳 藤塚古墳 寺山岡山古墳 七瀬古墳

2. 指定年月日
昭和 33 年 5 月 14 日

3. 史跡、名勝又は天然記念物の所在地
堺市堺区百舌鳥夕陽町 2-7 360 ほか

4. 所有者の氏名又は名称及び住所
氏名 堺市長 竹山 康彦
住所 大阪府堺市堺区南瓦町 2-1

5. 管理責任者がある場合は、その氏名及び住所

6. 管理目的がある場合は、その名称及び事業所の所在地

7. 風化、き損、滅亡、消失又は盗掘（以下「風化、き損等」という。）の事実の生じた日時
平成 29 年 10 月 22 日

8. 風化、き損等の事実の生じた当時における管理の状況
通常の管理状態であり、被害木の樹幹も良好であった。

史跡百舌鳥古墳群 長塚古墳のき損届出書

（27号 1号）

史跡百舌鳥古墳群 長塚古墳 樹木全容 現況写真（平成 29 年 10 月 23 日撮影）

史跡百舌鳥古墳群 長塚古墳 樹木全容 現況写真（平成 29 年 10 月 23 日撮影）

Example of damage
notification (Historic Site)
(Nagatsuka Kofun [12])

史跡百舌鳥古墳群 史跡全体図


5


C-3 Vegetation management

【 Vegetation management policies 】

- Maintaining the present state

- Trimming, pruning and removing withered and dangerous trees





6

3

Present condition of vegetation on the mounds

- 1) Felling all trees
- 2) Felling trees except landscaping trees
- 3) Keeping landscaping trees and a low-density mini-forest
- 4) Keeping it as a low-density mini-forest
- 5) Except for regular daily maintenance, only removing dangerous and withered trees

7

- 1) All trees on the mound were felled

Example: Component part 27 (Nabezuka Kofun)



8

2) All but landscaping trees were felled

Example: Component part 28 (Suketayama kofun)



9

3) Landscaping trees and a low-density mini-forest

Example: Component part 32 (Komuroyama Kofun)



10

4) Low-density mini-forest

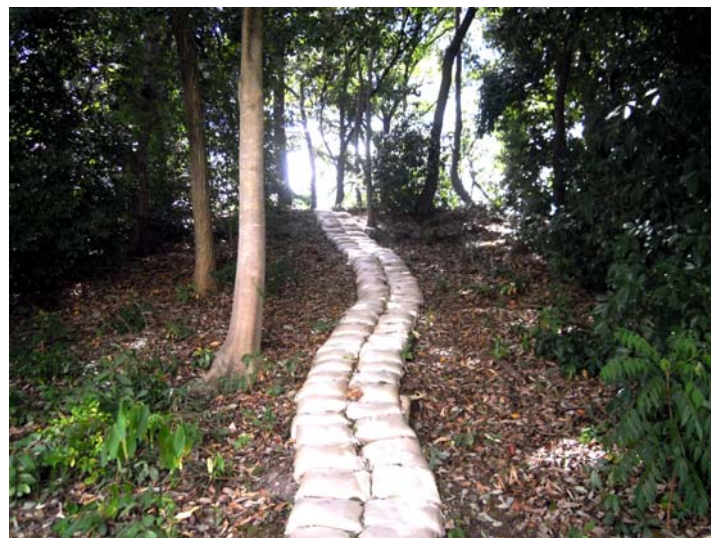
Example: Component part 37 (Hazamiyama Kofun)



11

5) Only regular maintenance and removal of dangerous/withered trees

Example: Component part 36 (Higashiyama Kofun)



12

Managing withered trees

- Felling and fumigation



13

C-4 Improvement works

Basic Principles

- Preserving the present state of archaeological features
- Employing reversible methods
- Giving consideration to the environment and the landscape
- Considering to take active approaches to communicate the original appearance of kofun and make the citizens feel close to them.
(Historic Sites)



14

Prior investigation for repair and improvement

- Archaeological excavations

- Advice and opinions from academic experts



Nisanzai Kofun [20]

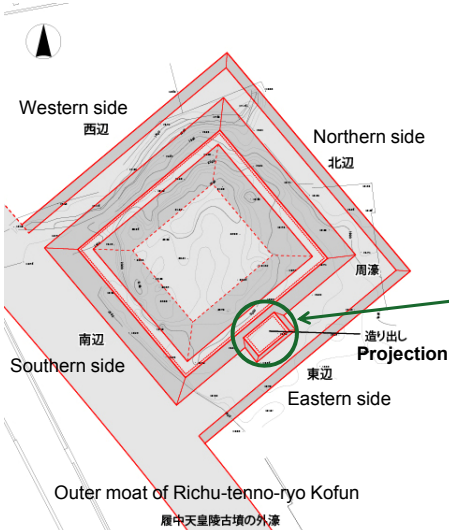


15

Prior investigation for repair and improvement

- Archaeological excavations

- Taking into account advice and opinions from academic experts



Slope of the second tier

Flat surface

Slope of the first tier

Projection

Surrounding moat

Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16]

16

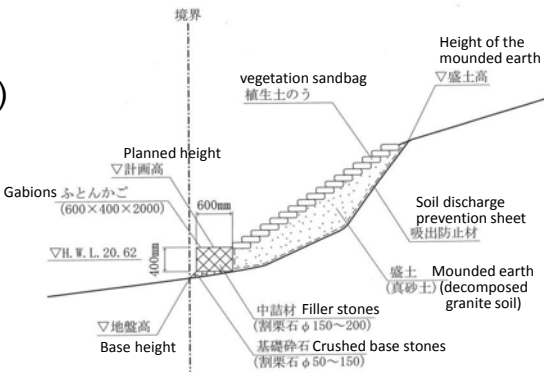
Improvement of the mound foot

- Gabion Method (Gobyoyama Kofun [20])



17


- Gabion Method
(Gobyoyama Kofun [20])




18

Improvement of the mound foot

- Reinforced Soil Wall Method (Nisanzai Kofun [21])




Before




During the improvement work

19

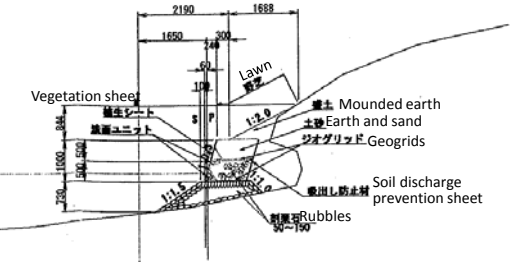
- Reinforced Soil Wall Method (Nisanzai Kofun [21])



During the improvement work



Present state




Vegetation sheet
植生シート
填土ユニット
填土 Mounded earth
土砂 Earth and sand
ジオグリッド Geogrids
土留し防止材
土留し防止材
砕石 Rubbles
砕石

20

Comprehensive improvement

- Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]: Display of the original shape of the moat with flowers



21

- Terayama-minamiyama Kofun (Under consideration)



Reconstructive improvement
Plan 1:
Reconstructing the original appearance
(rearranging paving stones and *haniwa*)

Reconstructive improvement
Plan 2:
Reconstructing the mound shape
(covering the mound surface
with ground cover plant)



22

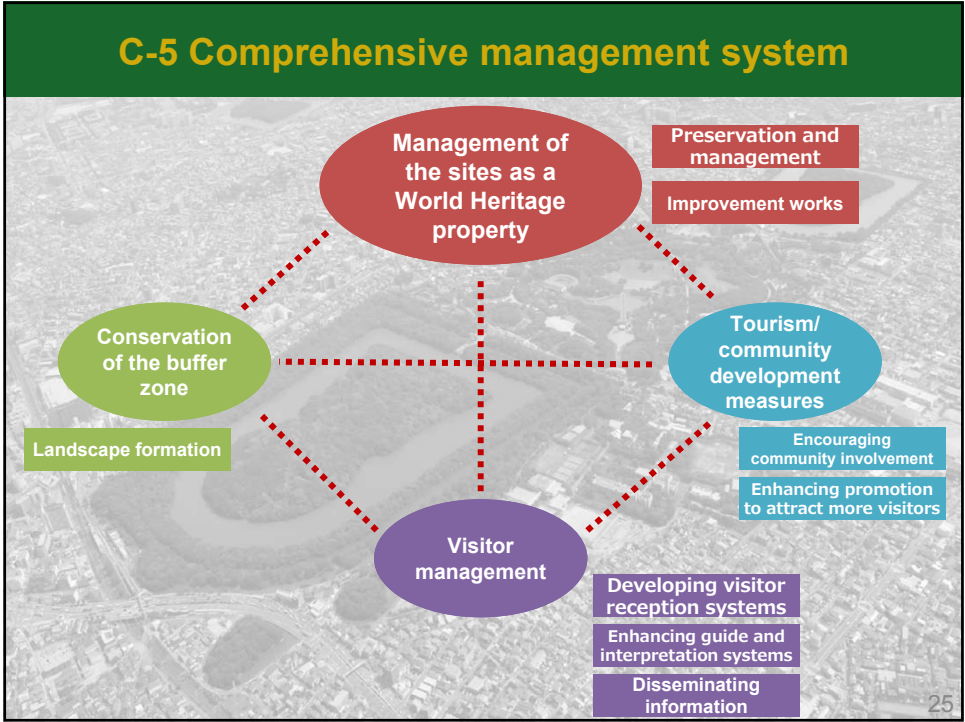
[illegible]

Planned improvements: Reconstructing the mound shape by felling trees and putting additional layers of soil, and partially reconstructing the appearance with paving stones and *haniwa* figures. 23

The flowchart illustrates the process for nominating World Cultural Heritage in Japan, organized into four main stages:

- 1. Project planning**
 - Private owners** (General projects only) → **Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties**
 - Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (General projects) → **Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties**
 - Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Projects with large impacts) → **Historic Site Improvement Committee** (Seeking and receiving advice) → **Historic Site Improvement Committee/ Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Cultural Heritage Council, Scientific Committee** (Requesting and receiving evaluation)
- 2. Impact assessment**
- 3. Alteration of existing state**
 - 3-1. Application**: **Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties** → **Osaka Pref. Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Supplementary comments) → **Agency for Cultural Affairs** (Supplementary comments) → **Council for Cultural Affairs** (Consultation and reports) → **Osaka Pref. Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Conditional permission) → **Municipal Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Notification)
 - 3-2. Permission**: **Council for Cultural Affairs** → **Osaka Pref. Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Conditional permission) → **Municipal Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Notification)
 - 3-3. Implementation**: **Municipal Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Notification) → **Private owners** (Submitting completion report) and **Municipal Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Drafting completion report)
 - 3-4. Report**: **Municipal Govs., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Submitting completion report) → **Osaka Pref. Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** (Submitting completion report) → **Agency for Cultural Affairs** (Submitting completion report)
- Final Step**: **Report** from **Municipal Gov., Dept. of Cultural Properties** to **Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council**

Figure 5-3 Administrative procedure for alteration of Historic Sites



Relationship between the related plans

		Comprehensive Management Plan	Preservation& Management Plan for each of Mozu and Furuichi areas	Basic Improvement Plan for each area	Relevant laws and regulations for buffer zones	Vision for Regional Activation
Management of the property	Preservation and management					
	Improvement works					
Conservation of the buffer zone	Landscape formation					
Visitor management	Developing visitor reception systems					
	Enhancing guide /interpretation systems					
	Disseminating information					
Tourism/ community development measures	Encouraging community involvement					
	Enhancing promotion to attract more visitors					

Details specified

Frameworks, principles and consistency with other plans shown

Outlines shown to citizens

Examples of recent projects carried out under the system:

Management of the property

Management of the property

Preservation and management

Improvement works

Conservation of the buffer zone

Landscape formation

Visitor management

Developing visitor reception systems

Enhancing guide/interpretation systems

Disseminating information

Tourism/community development measures

Encouraging community involvement

Enhancing promotion to attract more visitors


- Establishment of the Preservation and Management Plans for each of the Mozu and Furuichi areas (2015, 2016)


- Establishment of the Basic Improvement Plans for both area (2018)


- Replacement of site management facilities, e.g. fences


- Reinforcing improvement of the mound foot ([21] 2014)

- Improvement of the entire mound ([27] 2012)









Schedule of the improvement works			
【Mozu area】			
Target Year	1st Phase (FY2018-FY2022)	2nd Phase (FY2023-FY2032)	3rd Phase (FY2033-onword)
Kofun requiring prioritized Improvement	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [16]	Osamezuka Kofun [6], Hatazuka Kofun [13], Shichikannon Kofun [17], Itasuke Kofun [18],	Tsukamawari Kofun [5], Maruhoyama Kofun [11], Nagatsuka Kofun [12], Zenizuka Kofun [14], Zenemonyama Kofun [19]
	- Improvement of the mound, allowing visitors to recognize that it is a square mounded tomb; design of visitor paths to the mound	- Installation of visitor paths and design of traffic flow to the mounds - Repairs and conservation of the Mounds - Conversion of land to public ownership and additional Historic Site designation	- Continuous implementation of land conversion to public ownership and additional designation, while considering specific measures to take
Overall	- Installation of interpretation board, visitor route improvement, and interpretation facility improvement	- Visitor route improvement	- Large-scale further improvement
The following shall be implemented as required: excavation to verify archaeological remains, additional Historic Site designation, conversion of land to public ownership, tentative improvement, improvement urgently needed for preservation, repair work for existing improvements, and improvement for disaster prevention.			

14

【Furuichi area】			
Target Year	1st Phase (FY2018-FY2022)	2nd Phase (FY2023-FY2027)	3rd Phase (FY2028-onword)
Kofun requiring Prioritized improvement	Minegazuka Kofun [44] - Repair and constructive conservation of the mounds - Installation of paths to enable visitors to experience the mounds' scale	Hakayama Kofun [38], Nonaka Kofun [39], Joganjiyama Kofun [42] - Comprehensive improvement and utilization of small- and middle-sized kofun that are subsidiary tombs of giant keyhole-shaped tombs - Installation of viewing spots and tour routes	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22], Komuroyama Kofun [31], Outer moat and outer bank of the Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33], Joganjiyama Kofun [42] - Repair and conservation of archaeological features and felling/pruning of trees - Installation of tour routes and traffic flow to the mounds - Conversion of land to public ownership and additional Historic Site Designation
	Kofun requiring urgent improvement Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22], Hachizuka Kofun [24] Komuroyama Kofun [31] - Protection of the mounds - Installation of facilities for visitor amenities	Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] Otorizuka Kofun [32], Outer moat/bank of Ojintennō-ryo Kofun [33-1], Hazamiyama Kofun [37] - Protection of the mounds - Felling/pruning of trees	Higashiyama Kofun [36] Aoyama Kofun [43] - To be further examined
Overall	Installation of interpretation board, visitor route improvement, and interpretation facility improvement	Visitor route improvement	Large-scale further improvement
	The following shall be implemented as required: excavation to verify archaeological remains, additional Historic Site designation, conversion of land to public ownership, tentative improvement, improvement urgently needed for preservation, repair work for existing improvements, and improvement for disaster prevention.		

29

Management of the property

Preservation and management

Improvement works

Conservation of the buffer zone

Landscape formation

Visitor management

Developing visitor reception systems

Enhancing guide/interpretation systems

Disseminating information

Tourism/community development measures

Encouraging community involvement


Enhancing promotion to attract more visitors

- Establishing and implementing restrictions for landscape control (2015-)

Practice under the City Planning Act


Practice under the Landscape Act

Practice under the Outdoor Advertisement Act



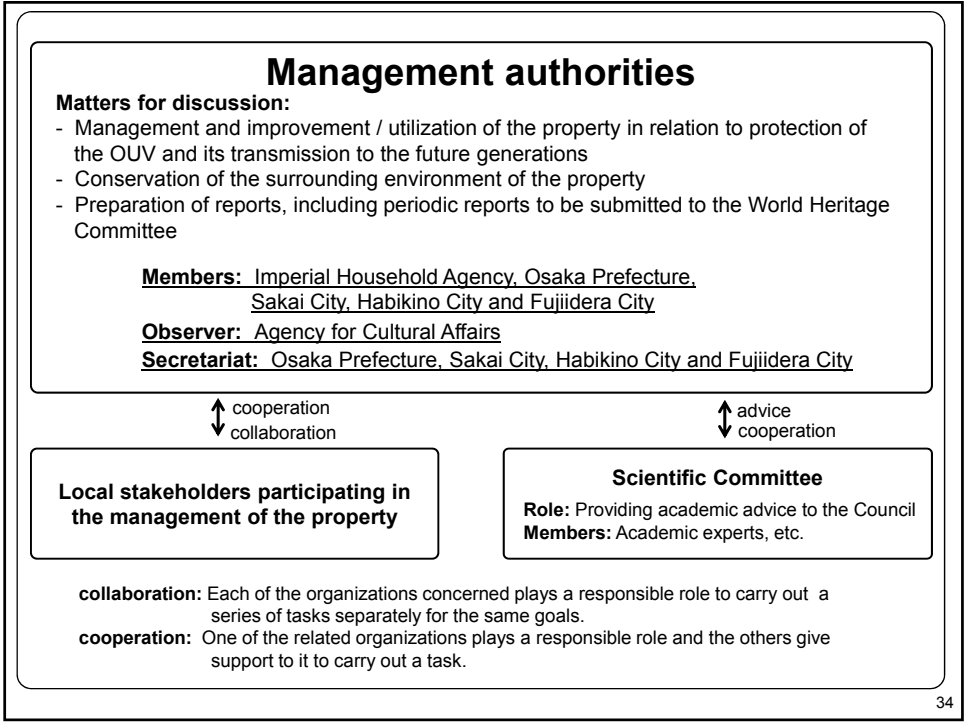
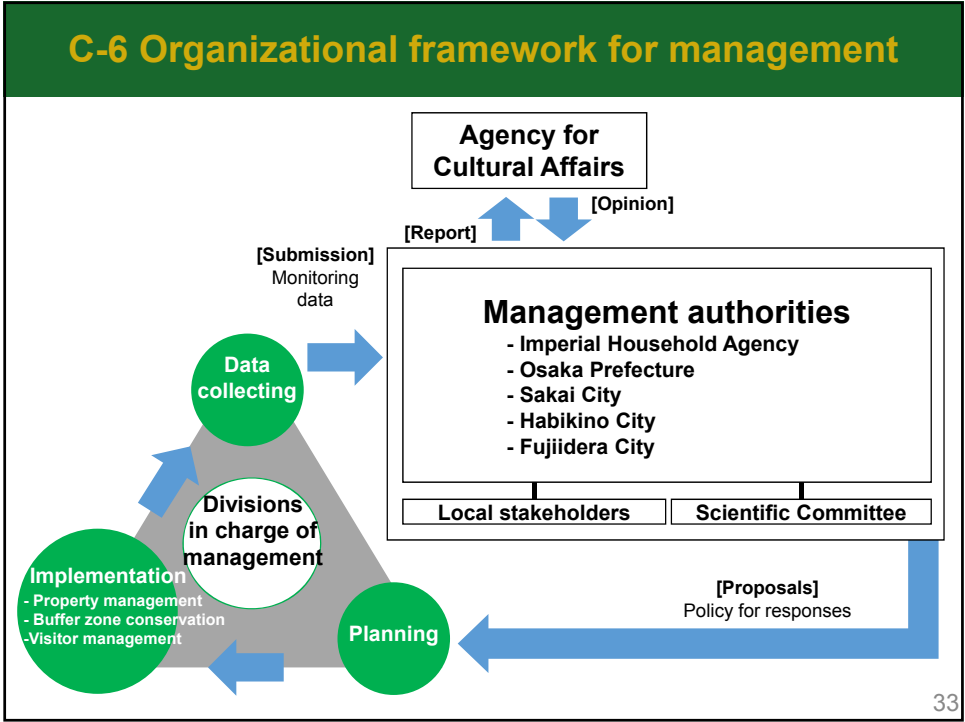
30

Examples of recent projects carried out under the system:
Visitor management

Management of the property	Preservation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tour routes (establishment of routes, installation of signs)- Means of transportation (rental bicycles)- Tourist information centers- Facilities for visitor amenities (restrooms, parking spaces)- Interpretation facility plans- Volunteer interpretation guides- Information transmitting tools (website) 
	Improvement works	
Conservation of the buffer zone	Landscape formation	
Visitor management	Developing visitor reception systems	
	Enhancing guide/interpretation systems	
	Disseminating information	
Tourism/ community development measures	Encouraging community involvement	
	Enhancing promotion to attract more visitors	

Examples of recent projects carried out under the system:
Tourism and community development measures

Management of the property	Preservation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Supplementary teaching materials for school education- Seminars and workshops- Citizens' support groups- Promotion events- Helicopter tours by private sectors 
	Improvement works	
Conservation of the buffer zone	Landscape formation	
Visitor management	Developing visitor reception systems	
	Enhancing guide/interpretation systems	
	Disseminating information	
Tourism/ community development measures	Encouraging community involvement	
	Enhancing promotion to attract more visitors	



Outlines of the daily presentations from tomorrow

- Theme 1: Giant kofun and neighboring smaller tombs; and conservation of the buffer zone
- Theme 2: Local residents and kofun
- Theme 3: Archaeological investigation and funerary rituals
- Theme 4: Visitor management

Theme 1: Giant kofun and neighbouring smaller tombs, and Conservation within the buffer zone

- 1-(1) Magnificence of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun
- 1-(2) Significance of small- and middle-sized kofun
- 1-(3) Conservation of the surrounding environment
- 1-(4) Buried Cultural Properties administration



Legends

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone
- Prioritized Zone



Legends

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone
- Prioritized Zone

Theme 2: Local residents and kofun

2-(1) History after the kofun construction

2-(2) Rituals continuing to this day

2-(3) Cooperation in management



37

Theme 3: Archaeological investigation and funerary rituals

3-(1) Overview of kofun research

3-(2) Past excavations

3-(3) Noteworthy excavation findings



38

Theme 4: Visitor management

4-(1) Framework of visitor management

4-(2) On-site measures

4-(3) Off-site measures



Photo 4-1 A Volunteer guide giving an explanation



Photo 4-2 Walking maps with suggested visit routes



A newly installed toilet



Rental bikes

39

September 12, 2018 (Wed)

Site evaluation mission by ICOMOS : Regular meeting

Theme 1 : Giant kofun and neighboring smaller tombs, and conservation of the buffer zone

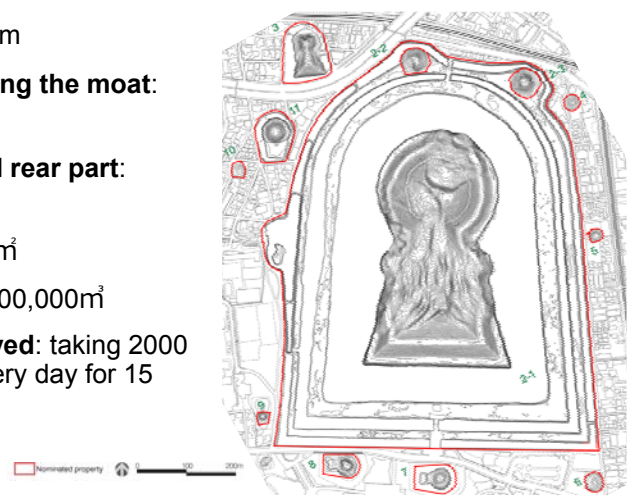
- 1-(1) Magnificence of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun
- 1-(2) Significance of middle- and small-sized kofun
- 1-(3) Conservation of the surrounding environment
- 1-(4) Buried Cultural Properties administration

1

1-(1) Magnificence of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun

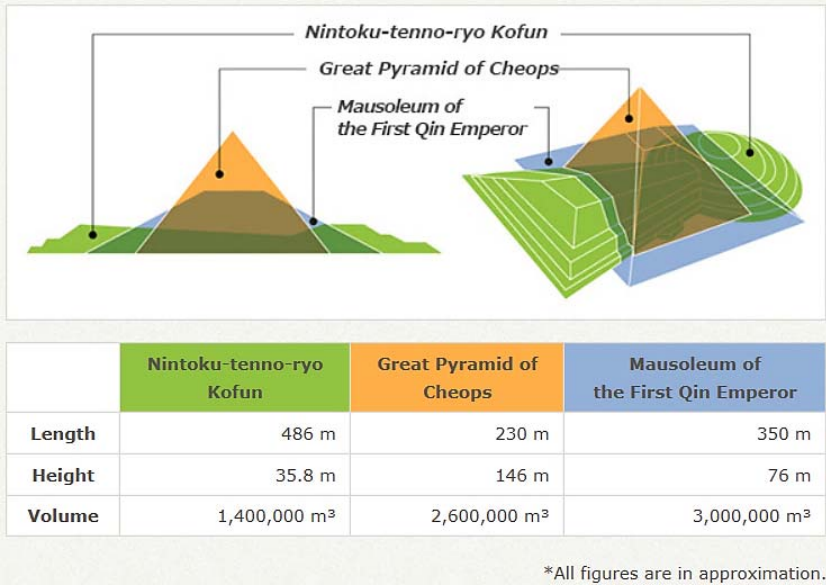
1-(1)-a Size of the mound and moat

- **Mound length:** 486 m
- **Total length including the moat:** 840 m
- **Height of the round rear part:** 34.8 m
- **Total area:** 480,000m²
- **Mound volume:** 1,400,000m³
- **Labor force employed:** taking 2000 persons working every day for 15 years and 8 months



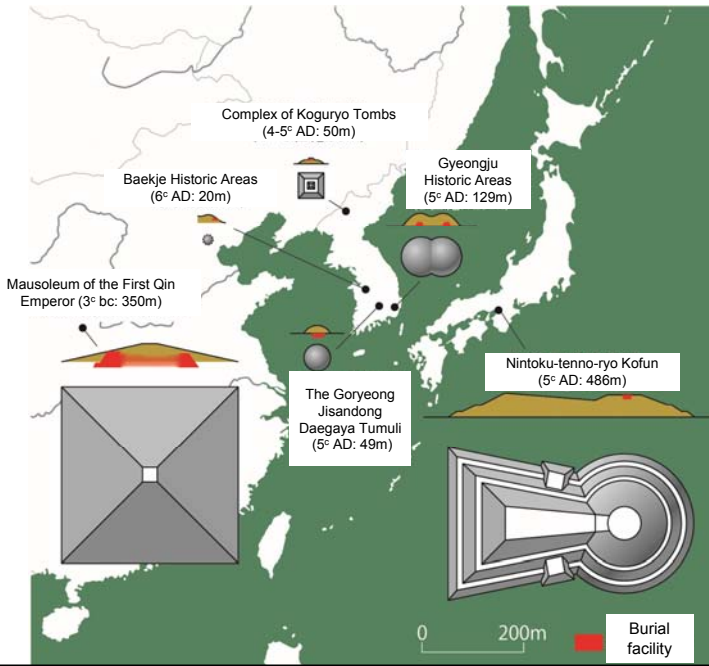
2

1-(1)-b Comparison with other giant burial mounds in the world



3

1-(1)-c Comparison with other burial mounds in East Asia



4

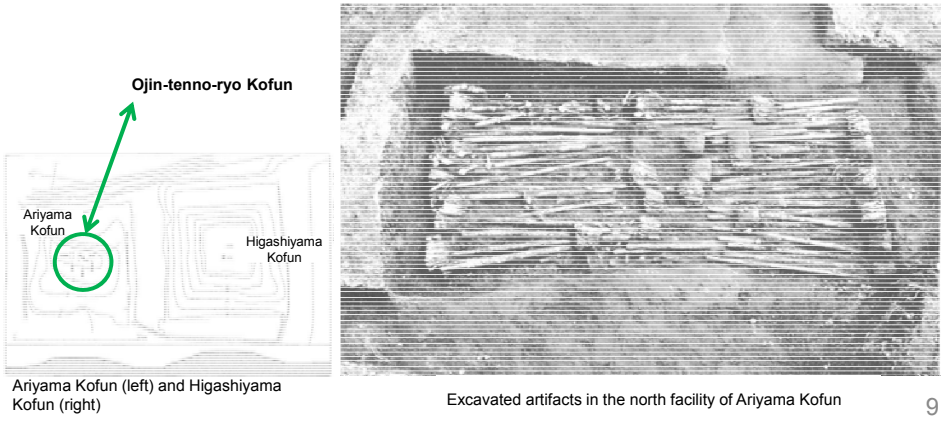
1-(2) Significance of middle- and small-sized kofun

1-(2)-a Relationship between the main tomb and subsidiary tombs

- Large-sized keyhole-shaped kofun and the surrounding middle- and small-sized kofun
⇒ Particularly close relationship
- More than 10 subsidiary kofun around **Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun** [2-1]

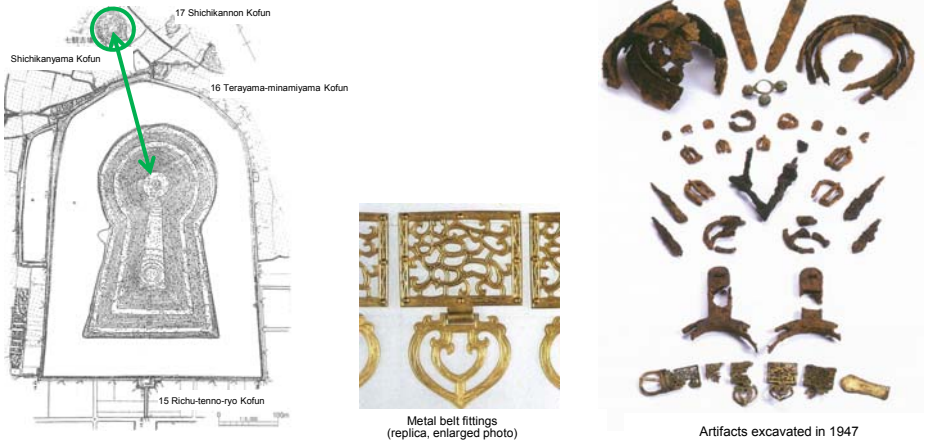
- The excavation of **Mukohakayama Kofun** [40], found an embankment connecting the tomb with the bank of **Hakayama Kofun** [38].

- A large number of grave goods excavated from **Ariyama Kofun** [non-component part]
 - Weapons : 40 spears, 3 pikes, 77 single-edged swords, 8 double-edged swords, and 1612 arrowheads
 - Iron tools and farming implements : 142 axes, 207 sickles, 156 short swords, 90 chisels, 7 blades, and 55 hoes

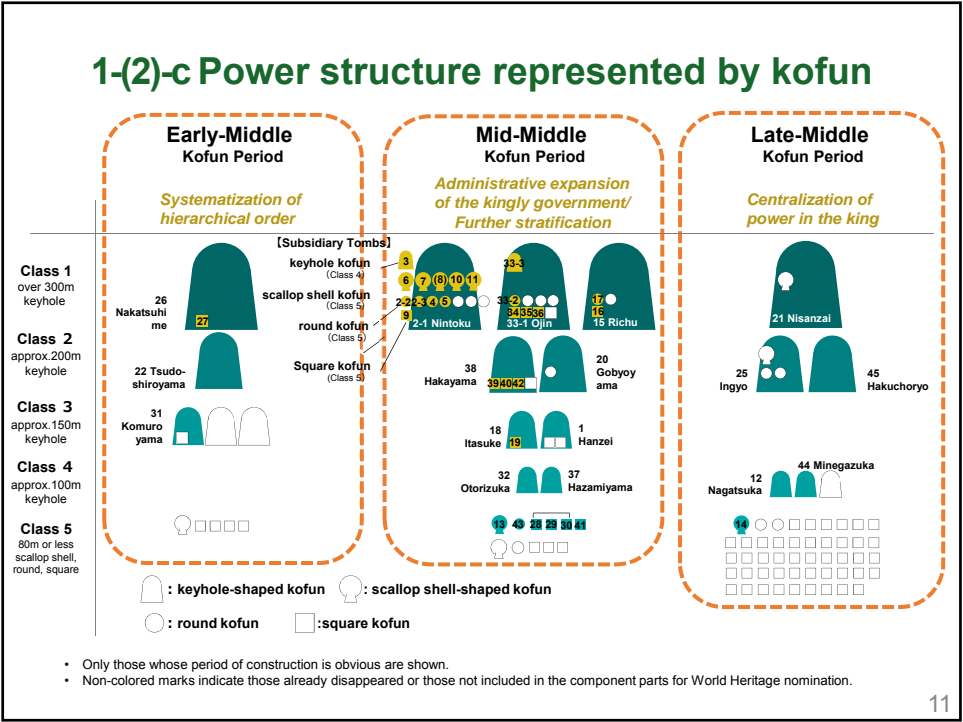


9

- A large number of grave goods excavated from **Shichikanyama Kofun** [non-component part]
 - Weapons and armor: 7 cuirasses, 7 helmets, over 150 single- & double-edged swords, and 100 arrowheads
 - Horse trappings: curbs, saddles, kicking straps, and others
 - Accessories: metal belt fittings




Artifacts excavated in 1947



Buffer zone delineation


Mozu area



Buffer zone map

Basis of delineation

1. Natural terrain and lines making topographic changes
2. Favorable surrounding environment for a World Heritage site
3. Topographic and landscape features, and land-use patterns according to city planning

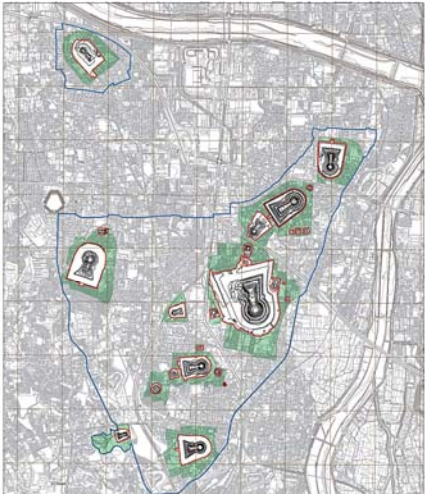


Terrain map

13

Buffer zone delineation


Furuichi area



Buffer zone map

Basis of delineation

1. Natural terrain and lines making topographic changes
2. Favorable surrounding environment for a World Heritage site
3. Topographic and landscape features, and land-use patterns according to city planning



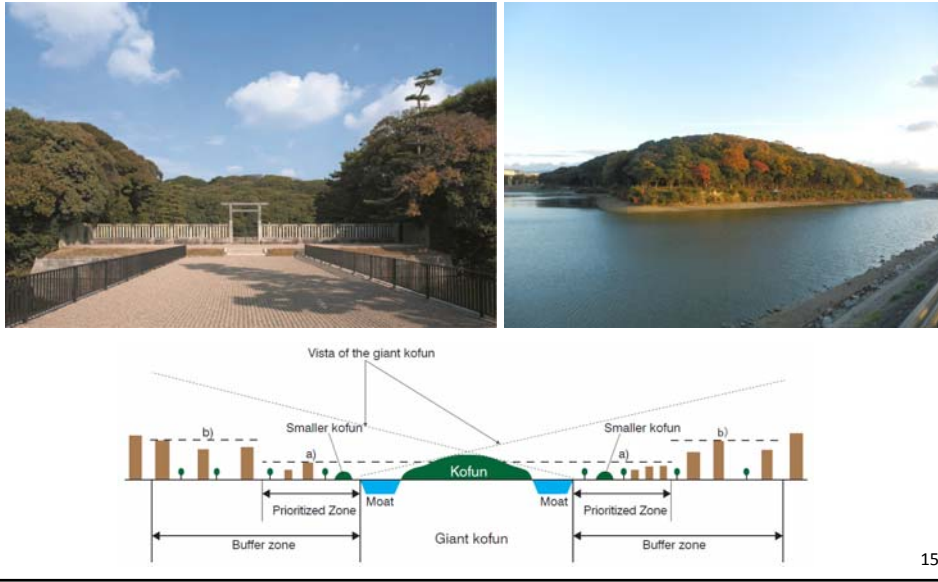
Terrain map

14

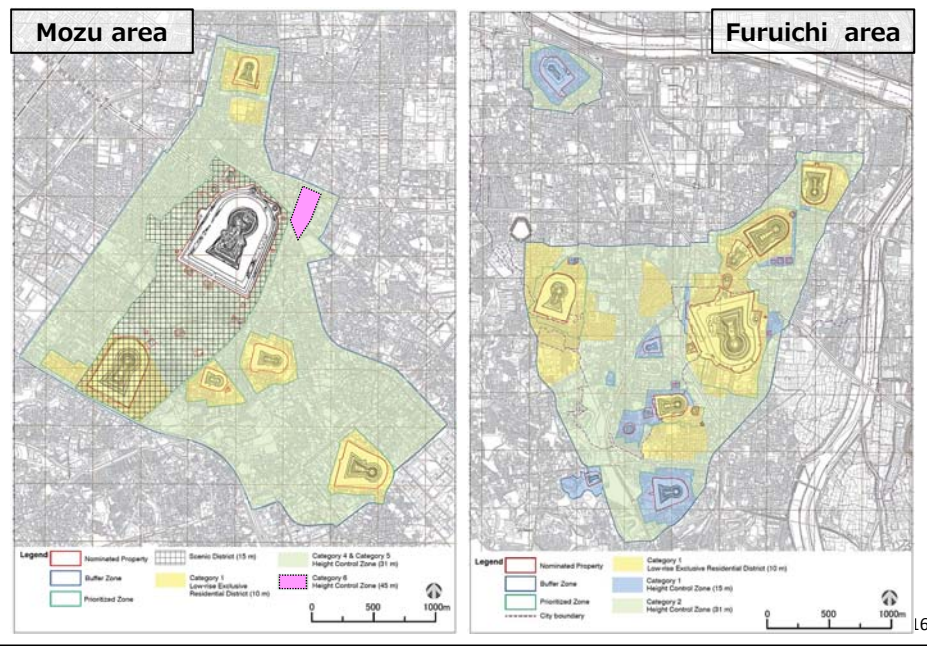
Building height control

【Approach to building height control】

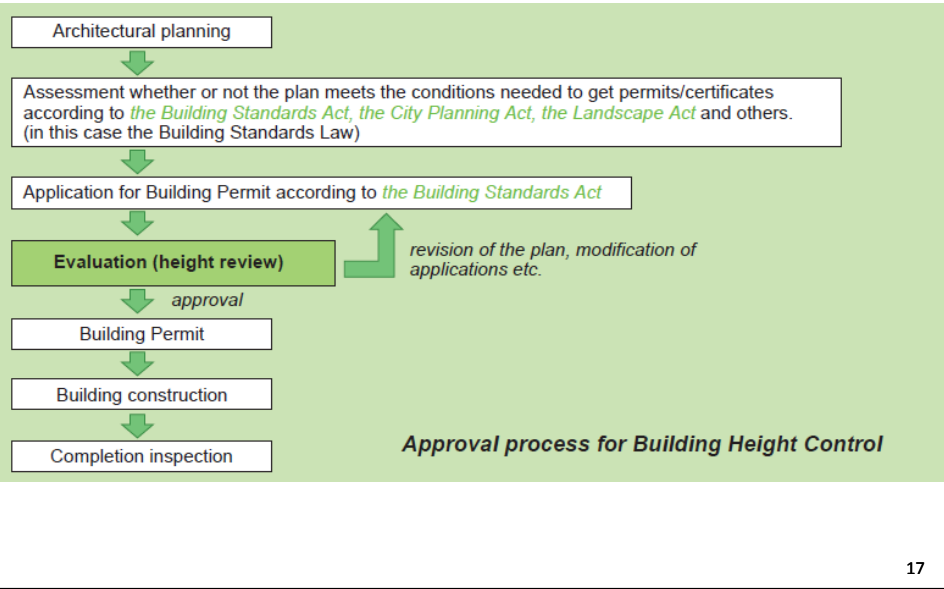
Conserving the views of the townscapes with gigantic tombs



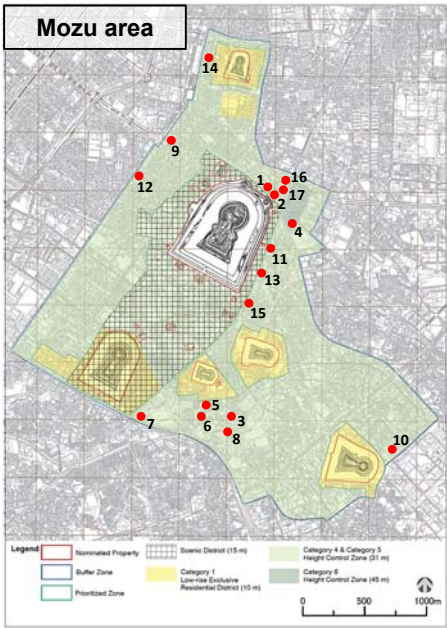
Building height control



Approval process for building height control



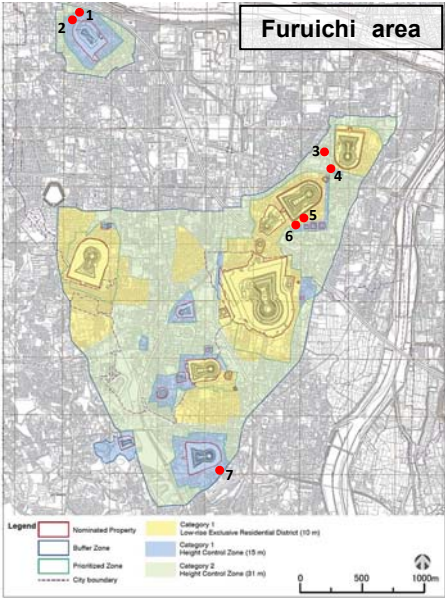
Existing buildings that are not in conformity with the new standard (Mozu)



17 sites (23 individual buildings)




Existing buildings that are not in conformity with the new standard (Furuichi)




7 sites (7 individual buildings)

NO.3



NO.7



19

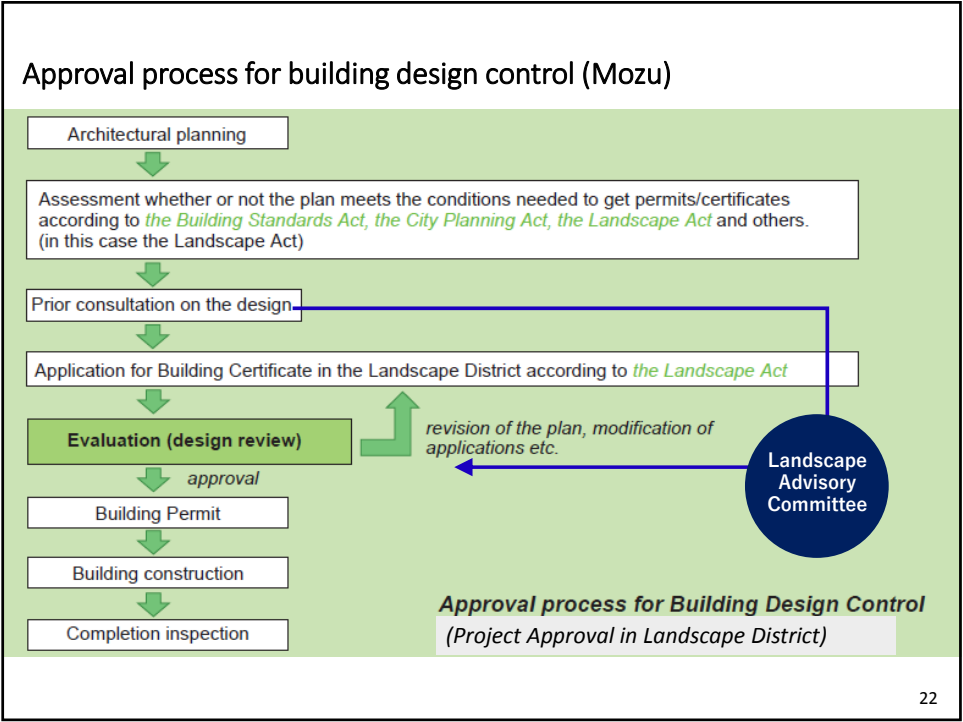
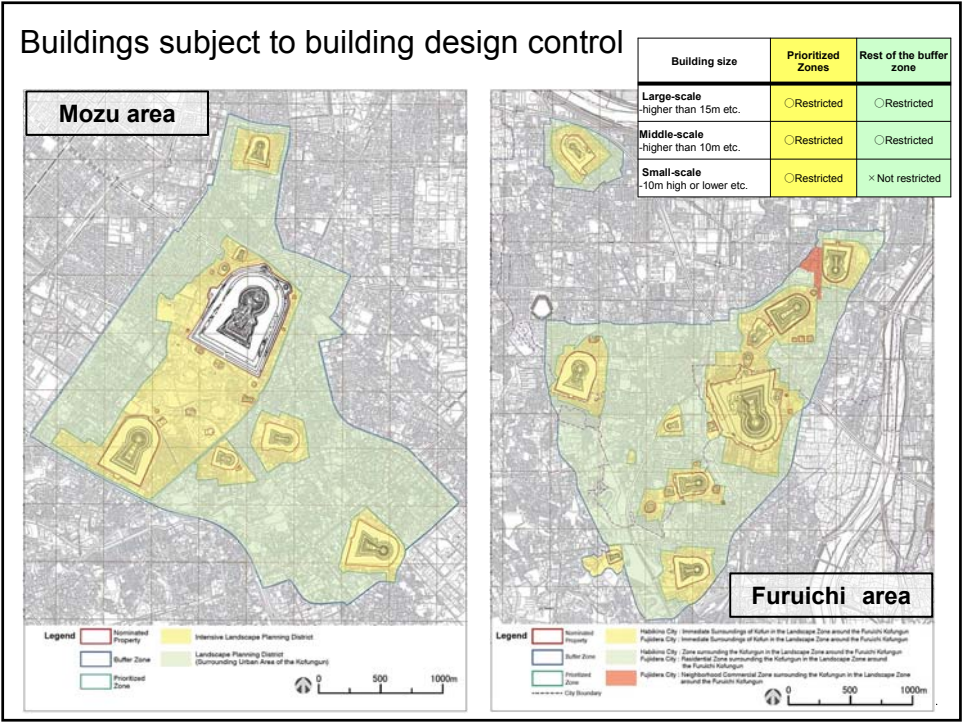
Building design control

【Approach to building design control】

To enhance landscape harmonizing with kofun

Forming the landscape that gives a sense of the serenity and grandeur of the various kofun



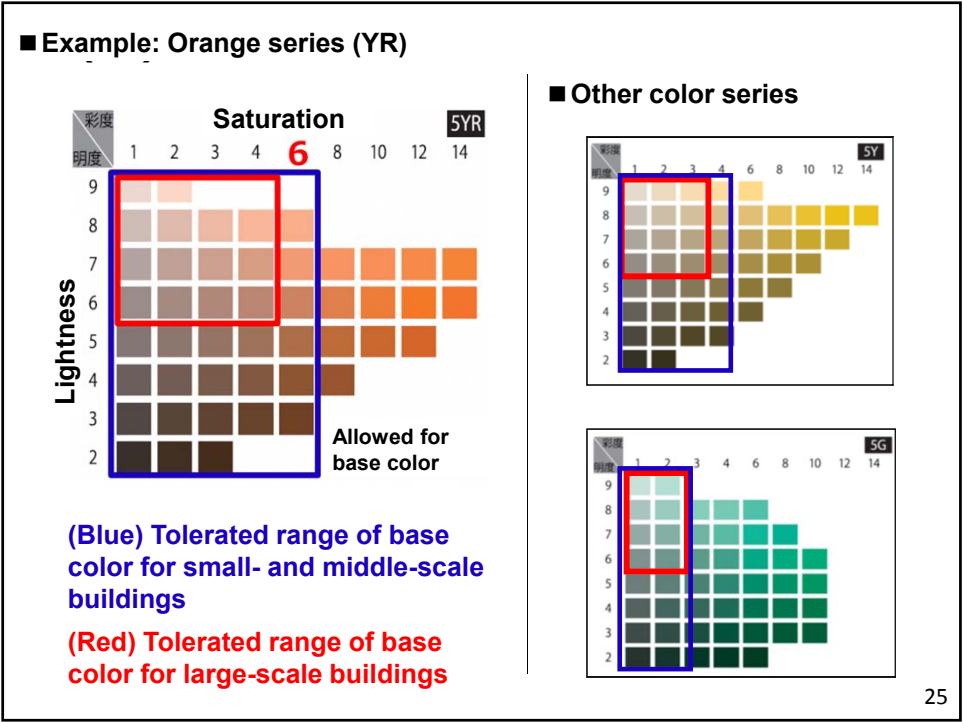


Consultation procedures concerning building design control (1)

➤ Desk review (oral consultation)

- Confirmation of the contents of the plan using a check sheet
 - Understanding of the surrounding landscape
 - Appropriateness of the plan
 - Compliance with requirements
 - ➡ Characteristics in natural, cultural and historical, and built environments
 - ➡ Street vistas
 - ➡ Roof/wall specifications such as colors
 - ➡ Accessory buildings and building utility





Consultation procedures concerning building design control (2)


➤ On-site examination (photography, videography, etc.)

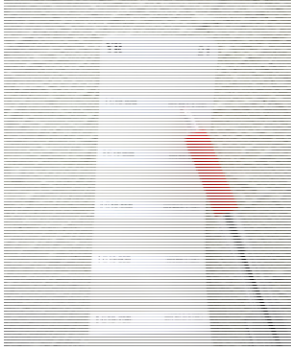
- Inspection of the area surrounding the planned site

➡ for confirming the state of the natural environment, historical and cultural resources, built environment, etc.

- Inspection of surrounding buildings

➡ for confirming colors, plants, site boundaries, streetscapes, etc.





26

13

Consultation procedures concerning building design control (3)

➤ Advisory Committee (Opinion hearing from landscape advisors)



27

Restrictions for outdoor advertisement

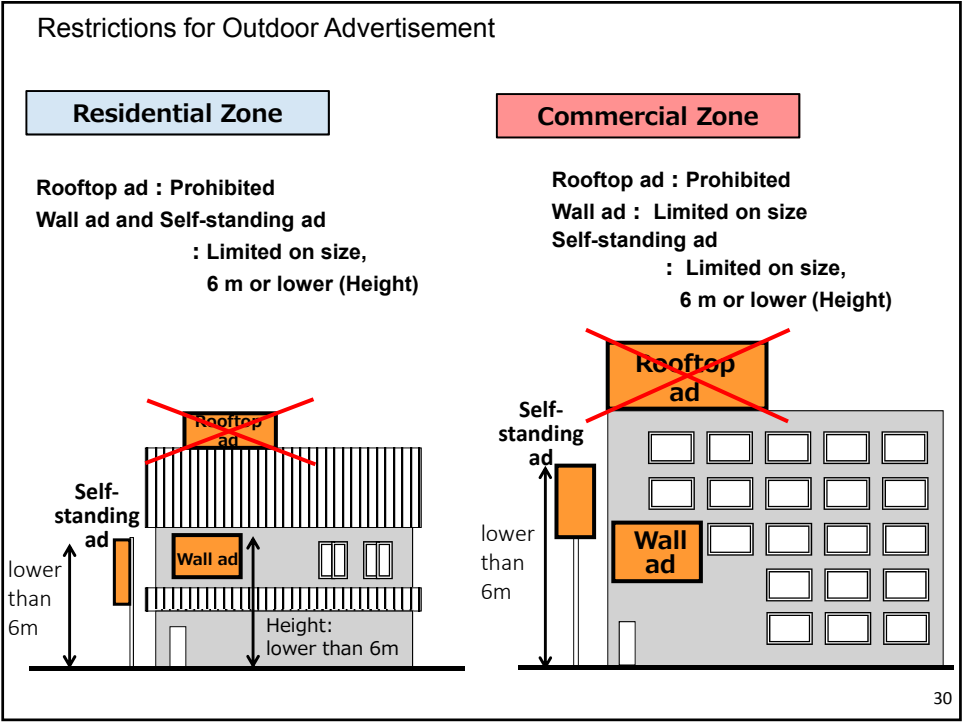
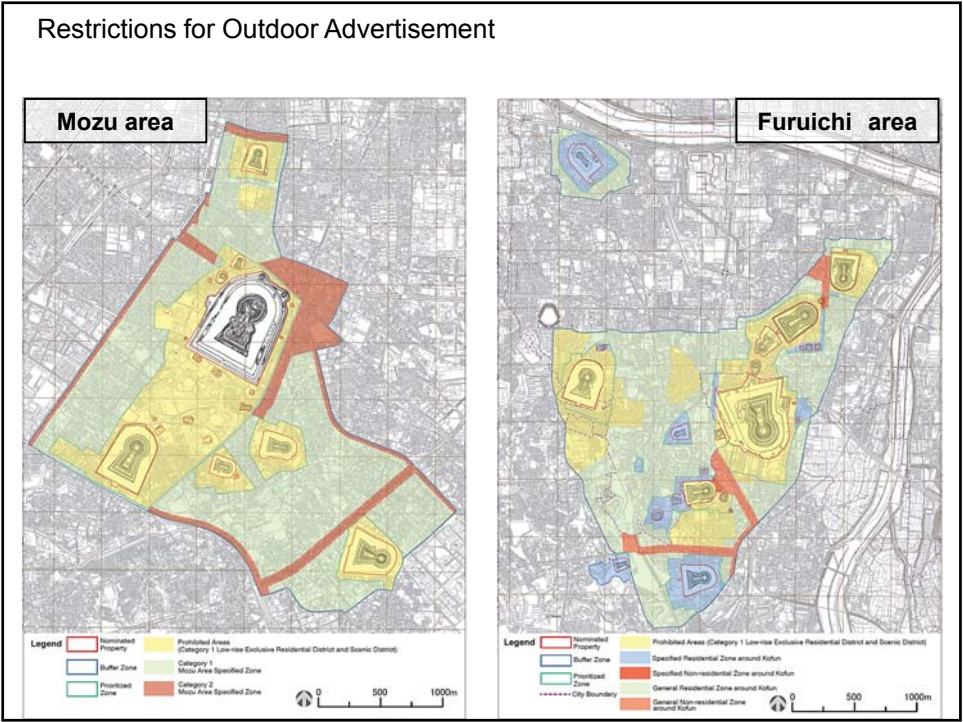
【Approach to outdoor advertisement】

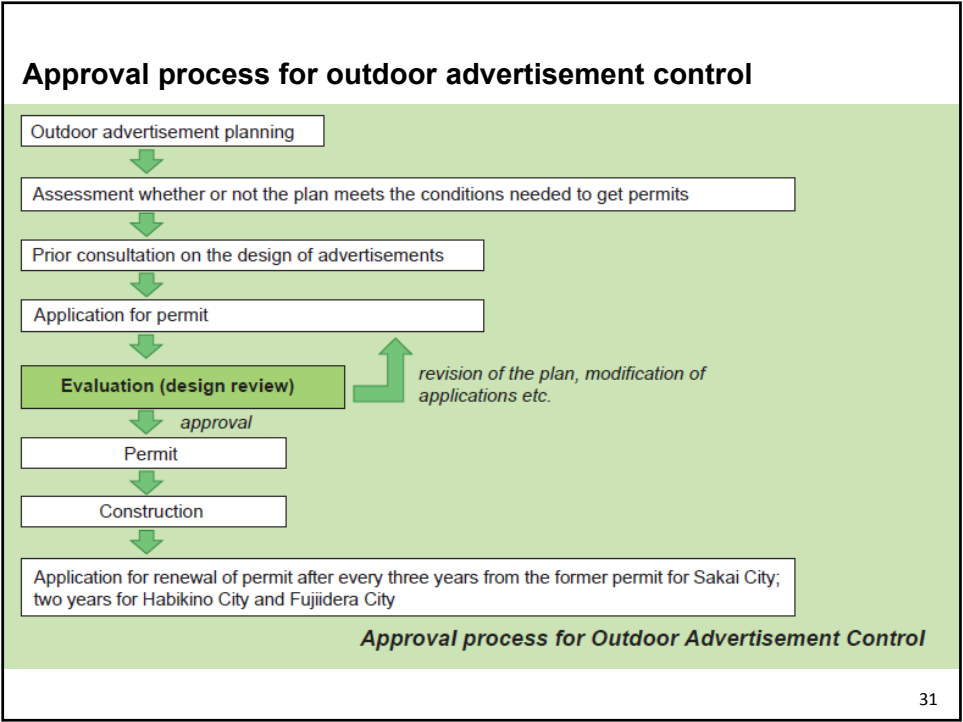
Forming the landscape that gives a sense of the serenity and grandeur of the various kofun

Forming the serene landscape with restricted outdoor advertisements



28





Efforts of adjusting outdoor advertisements

Subsidy schemes were established to adapt outdoor advertisements to new standard in a short period of time.


Term : 2016 - 2018

Scale of work		Subsidy rate	Maximum amount (yen)
Rooftop advertisement		1 / 2	2,000,000
Self-standing advertisement	Removal	1 / 2	200,000
	Improvement	1 / 2	100,000


Leaflet to publicize the subsidy scheme

Progress of adapting outdoor advertisements to new standard (1)

Case 1



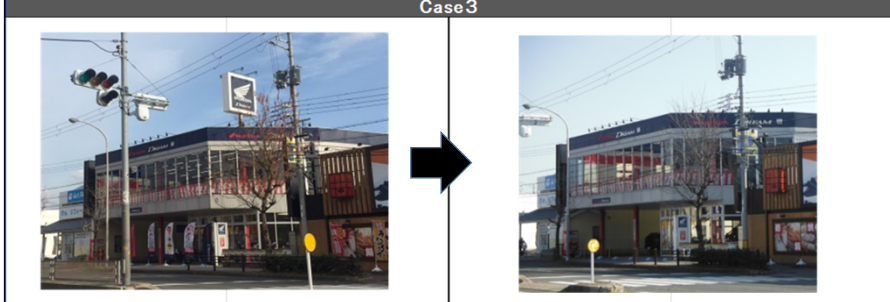
Case 2




33

Progress of adapting outdoor advertisements to new regulation (2)

Case 3

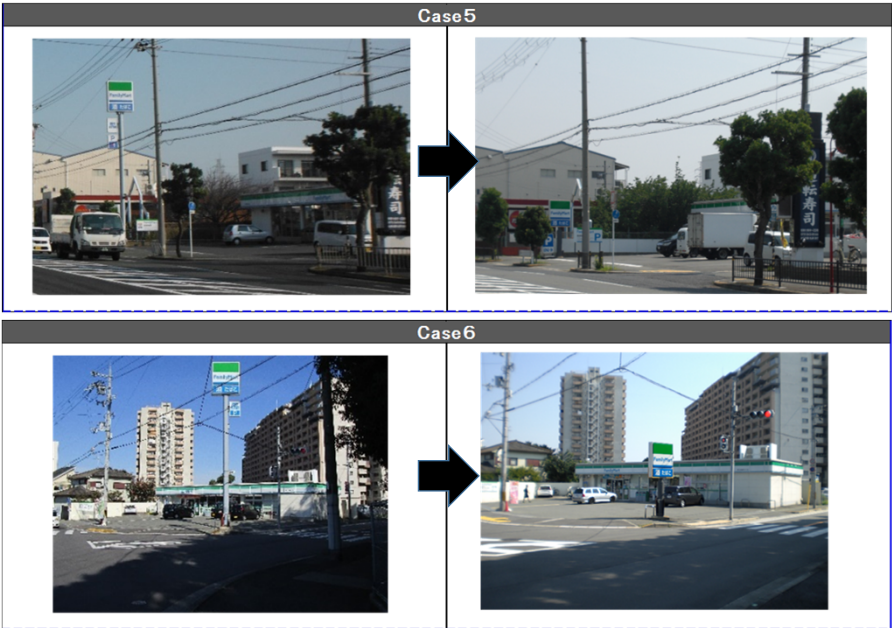


Case 4



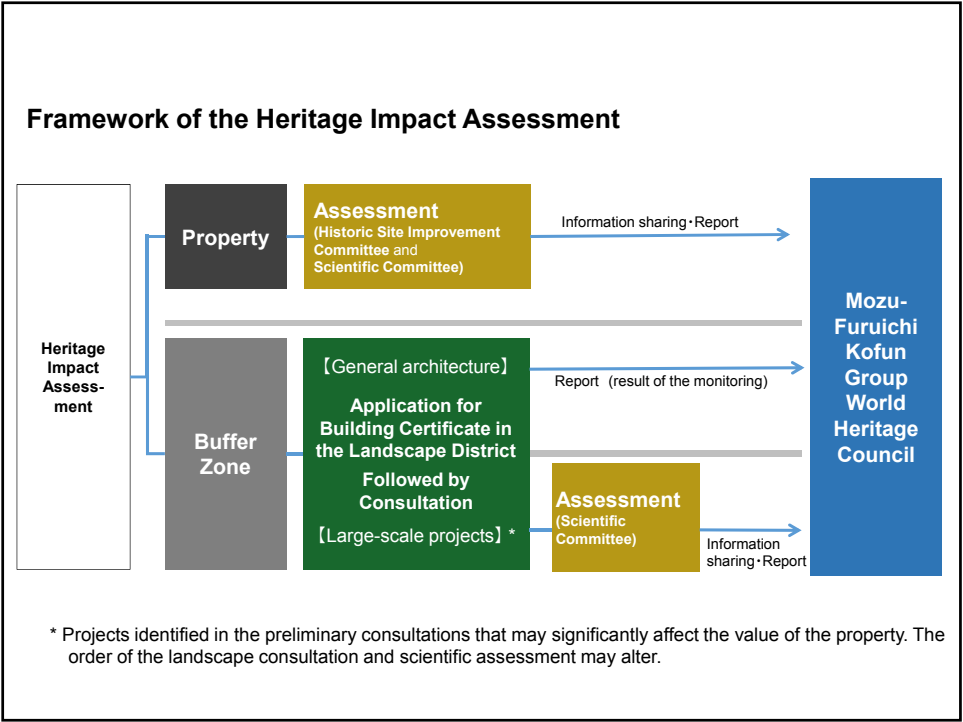
34

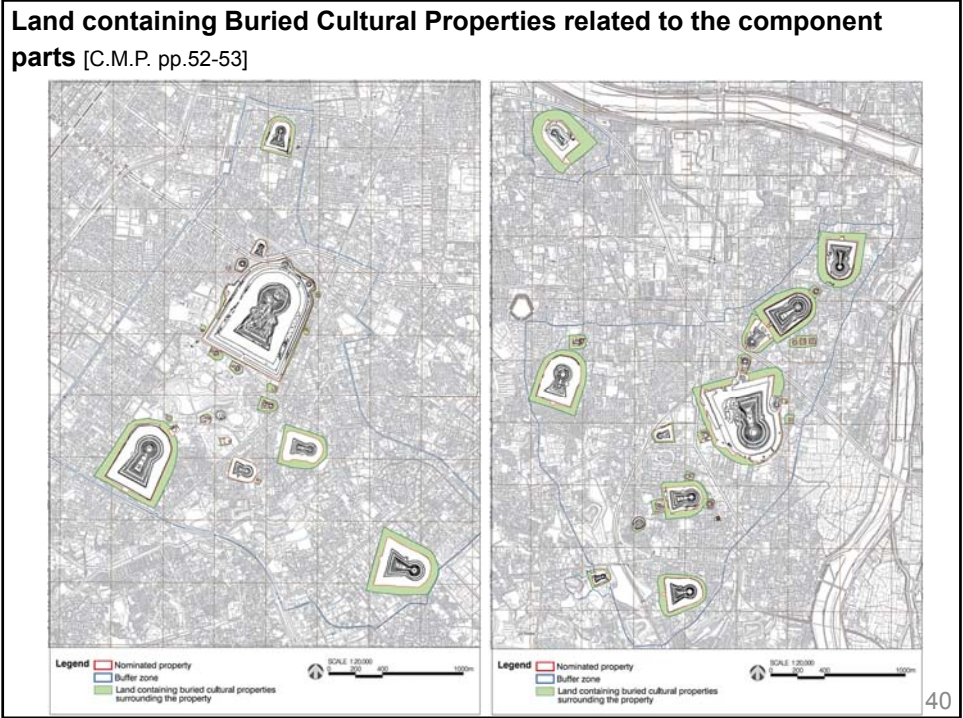
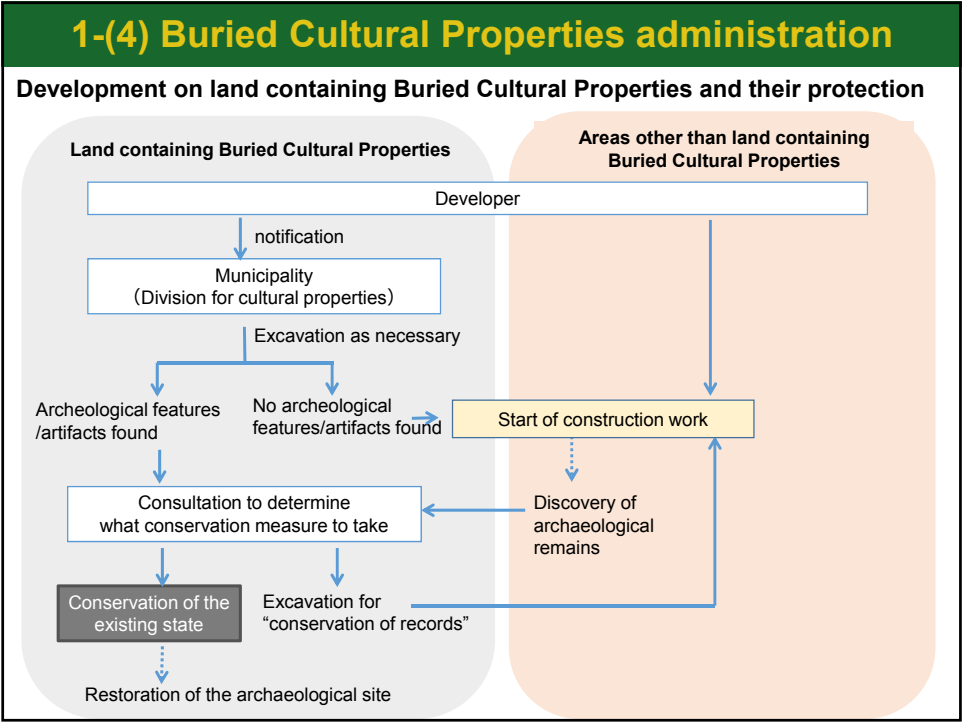
Progress of adapting outdoor advertisements to new standard (3)



Progress of adapting outdoor advertisements to new standard (4)

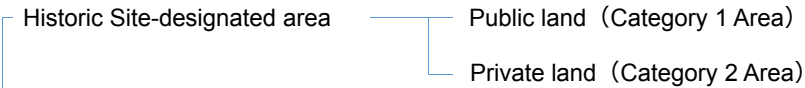






Category 3 Areas [Appendices pp.A1-9 to A1-14]

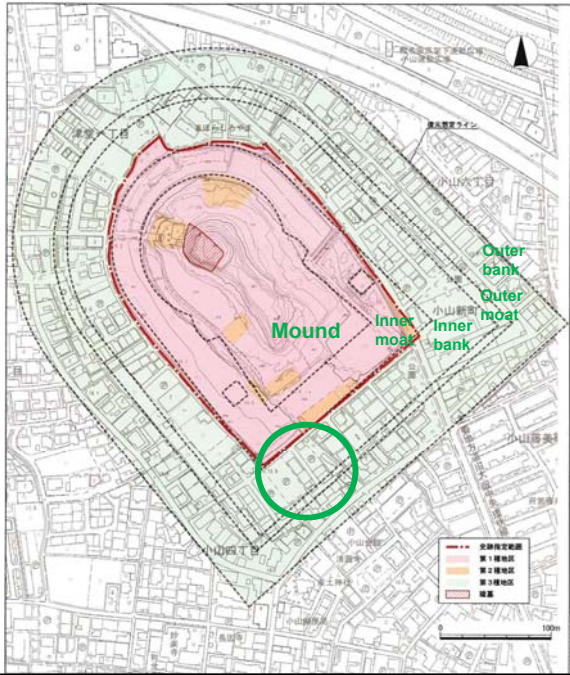
- One of the districts designed in the Historic Site **Preservation and Management Plan**



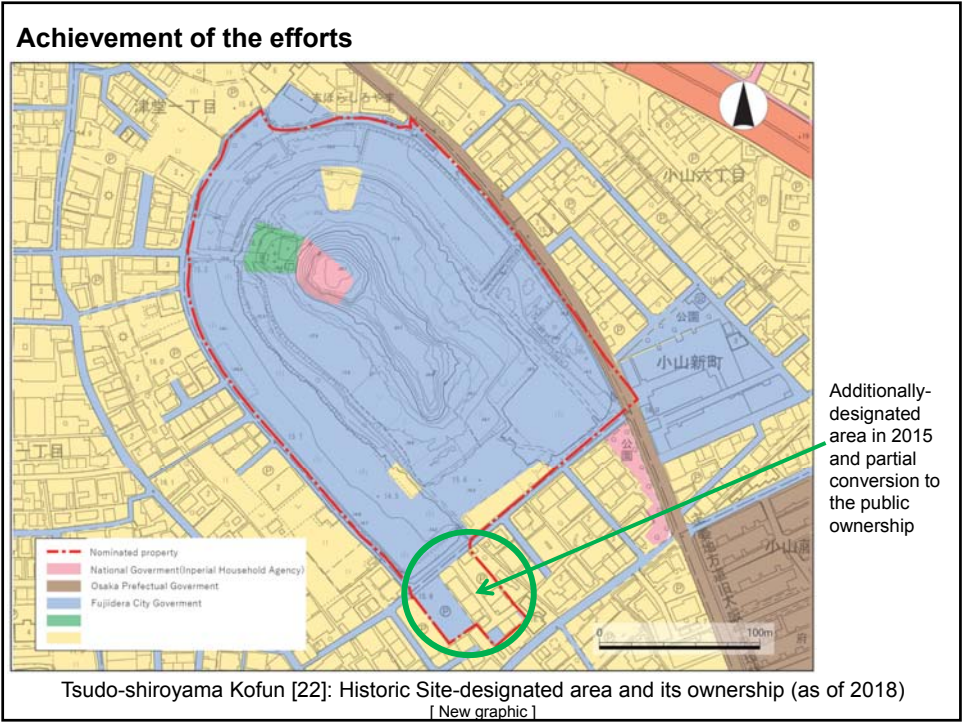
A district where there are possibly some archaeological features outside of the Historic Site (**Category 3 Area**)

- Encouraging identification of archaeological features and considering further **expansion of the designated site** in the future
- the establishment of Category 3 Areas **around the Ryobo** by the local municipalities and the Agency for the Cultural Affairs

Achievement of the efforts in the Category 3 Areas



Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22]:
Historic Site-designated area and Category 3 Areas (as of 2014)



September 13, 2018 (Thu)
Site evaluation mission by ICOMOS : Regular meeting

Theme 2:

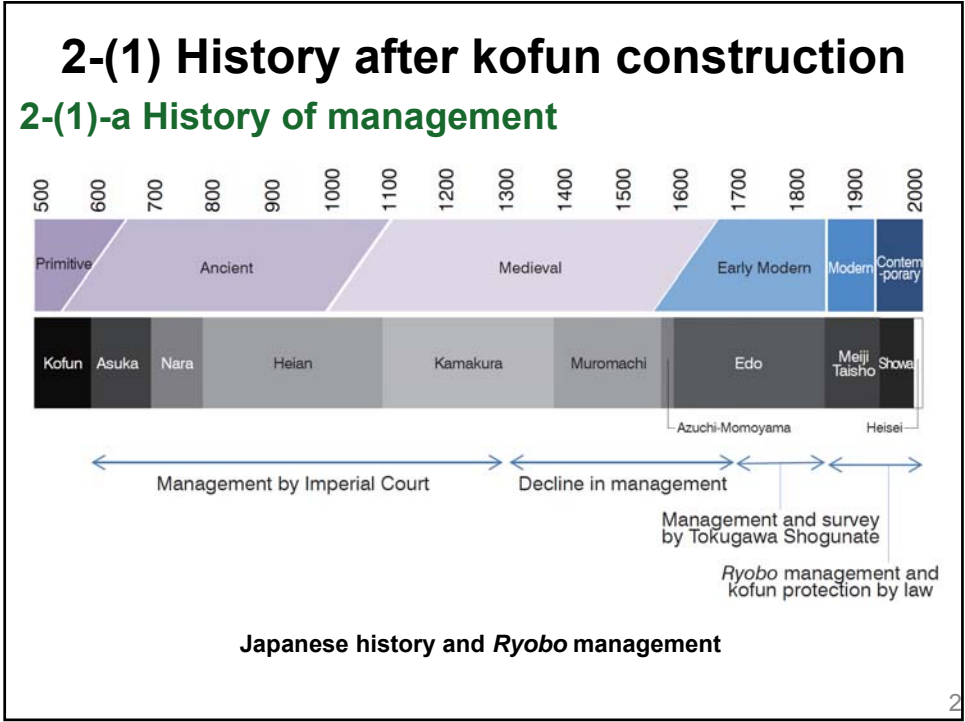
Local residents and kofun

2-(1) History after kofun construction

2-(2) Rituals continuing to this day

2-(3) Cooperation in management

1



【 Ancient times: 7th to 12th centuries 】

- Political regime: Imperial government
- Management: Implemented by the state under administrative codes

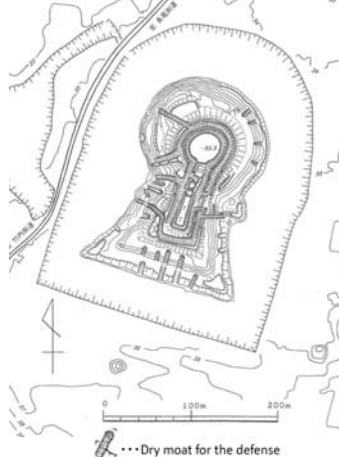


Heijo Palace, the political center of the Nara period

3

【 Medieval Ages: 13th to mid-16th centuries 】

- Political regime: Samurai governments
(Kamakura/ Muromachi shogunates)
- Management: Gradually declined



Kofun once used as a fortification [23]



Ashikaga Takauji, the founder of the Muromachi Shogunate.

<https://www.asahi.com/articles/photo/AS2017102600>

4

【 Early Modern period: late 16th to mid-19th centuries 】

- Political regime: Samurai government (Tokugawa shogunate)
- Management: The government-led repair and management.



Drawing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku in the Edo period



Tokugawa Ieyasu, the founder of the Edo Shogunate
<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%BE%B3%E5%B7%9D%E5%AE%B6%E5%BA%B7>

5

【 Modern period: late 19th to early 20th centuries 】

- Political regime: Constitutional monarchy
- Management: Ministry of Imperial Household (*Ryobo*)

Law for the Preservation of Historic Sites,
Places of Scenic Beauty and Natural
Monuments enacted in 1919 (Historic Site)



Cover and Illustration of the work record in 1888



Tokyo Station

https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9D%B1%E4%BA%AC%E9%A7%85#/media/File:Tokyo_Station_original_shape.jpg

6

【 Today 】

- Kofun protection under two systems
 - The Imperial Household Agency manages *Ryobo*
 - The local governments manage Historic Sites under the law*
- *“Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties” promulgated in 1950.



Current appearances of the kofun

7

2-(1)-b Usage as irrigation and village resource

【 Usage of moat water 】

- Cultivated land expanded from the 17th to 19th centuries.
- Irrigation canals were developed to fill the moat.



Old drawing of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun.
A sluice to adjust water level ca been recognized.

8

【 Usage as village resources 】

- Until the mid-19th century:
 - source of firewood
 - recreation area for local residents
- Today: urban oasis



Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun [15] with beautiful colored leaves



Itasuke Kofun [18] on which wild animals live

9

2-(1)-c Progress of urbanization

- The wave of urbanization after World War II
- Some kofun were destroyed
- Movement for conservation by citizens



in 1956



today

Surroundings of the Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun (2-1)

10

2-(2) Rituals continuing to this day
2-(2)-a Rituals of *Ryobo*

【Tombs for ancestors of the Imperial family】

- The Imperial Court and Imperial Family have conducted rituals
- Installation of worship places (1862-1867)
- Affectionately called “Goryo-san” or “Nintoku-san” etc. by the local residents



Nintiku-tenno-ryo Kofun (the 16th emperor)
the worship place



Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun (the 18th emperor)
the worship place

11

【Rituals by the Imperial Family】

- *Shikinen-sai* Ritual: every 100 years
- *Shoshin-sai* Ritual: every year on the anniversary of the buried emperor’s death



Shikinen-sai Ritual, Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [33-1]
(2010)



Shoshin-sai Ritual, Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1]
(2018)

12

2-(2)-b Rituals at Konda-hachimangu Shrine

- Located close to Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun
- The Great Festival held every September
- A portable shrine used to be carried up to the mound



<https://style.nikkei.com/article/DGXBO34800230U1A910C1000000>



2-(3) Cooperation in management

2-(3)-a Cooperation in clean-up operations

- Clean-up activity by volunteer groups
- Conducted by local residents associations, students from local schools, and other groups



Clean-up activity conducted by "Nintoku-ryo wo mamori-tai" (protection group)

2-(3)-b Cooperation as interpretation guides

- Interpretation guide activities and tours
- Conducted by NPOs and private organizers
- Training by the governmental bodies and NPOs



Interpretation by the staff of the NPO Sakai Tourism Volunteer Association

15

2-(3)-c Cooperation by citizens and private business organizations

【 Prefectural support group 】

- Established in 2015
- Participants:
 - business enterprises
 - volunteer groups
 - academic institutions
 - cultural organizations
 - alumni associations
 - individuals
- Activities:
 - holding lectures and sessions
 - petitioning
 - foster momentum



【 Citizens' support groups 】

- Established in 2015
- More than 30,000 people registered (Mozu area)
- Activities:
 - publishing “World Heritage News”
 - holding lectures and sessions
 - taking part in events
 - foster momentum



【 Cooperation by private business enterprises 】

▷ Photo exhibition in a bank lobby

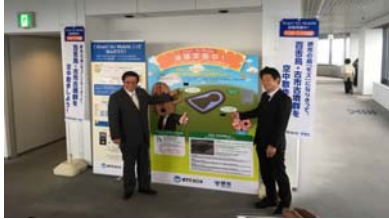


- Activities by business organizations
- Educational activities using leading-edge technology
- Donations

▷ Exhibition in a company building



▷ “Flightseeing” using digital technology



September 14, 2018 (Fri.)

Site evaluation mission by ICOMOS : Regular meeting

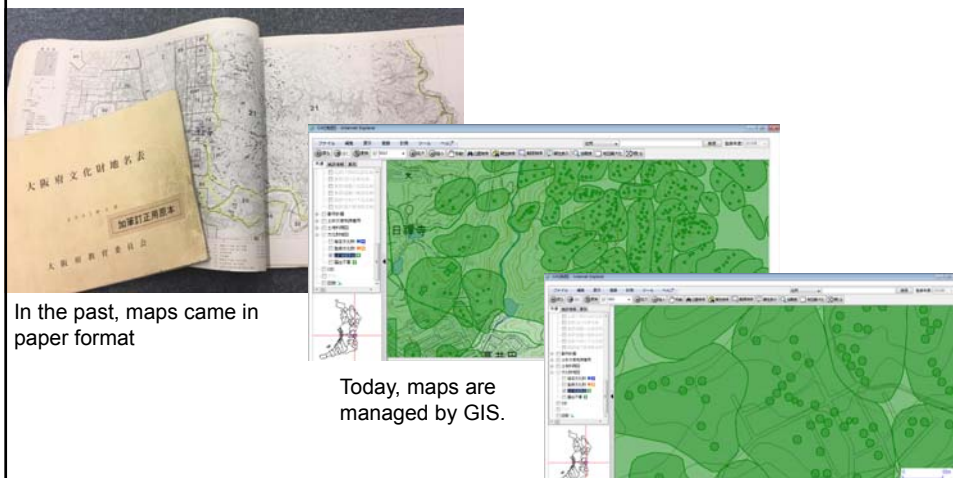
Theme 3 : Archaeological investigation and funerary rituals

- 3-(1) Overview of kofun research
- 3-(2) Past excavations
- 3-(3) Noteworthy excavation findings

3-(1) Overview of kofun research

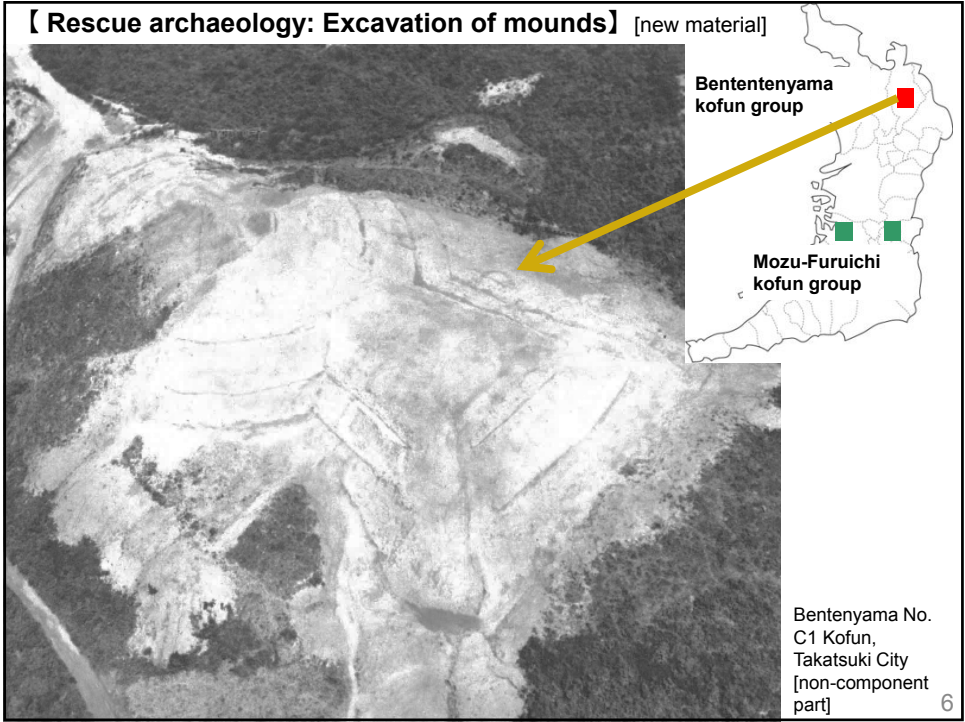
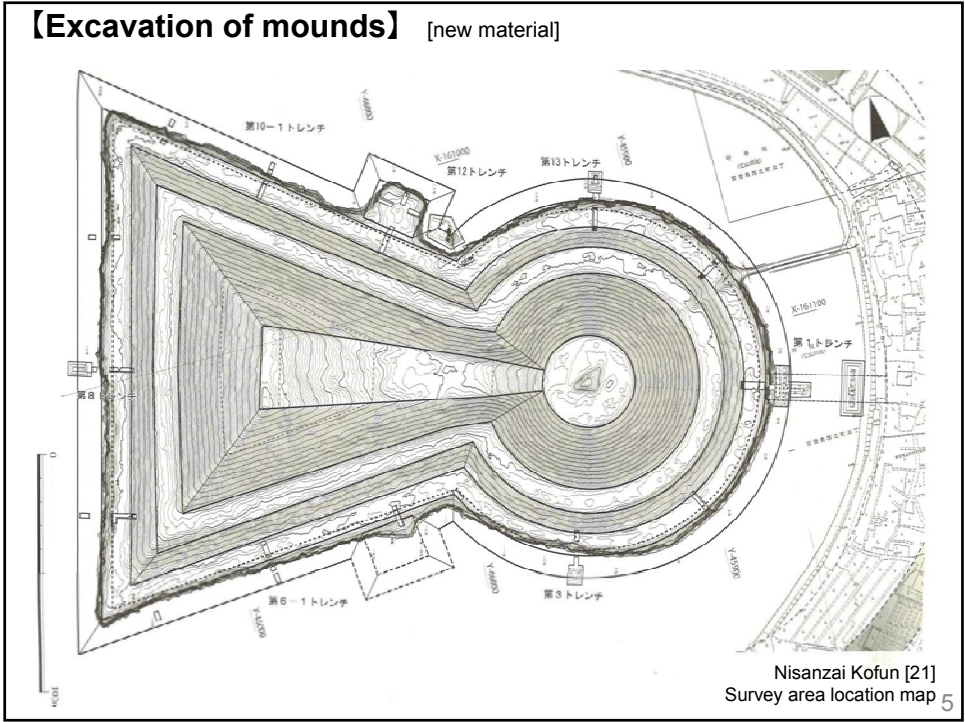
3-(1)-a Distribution survey of kofun

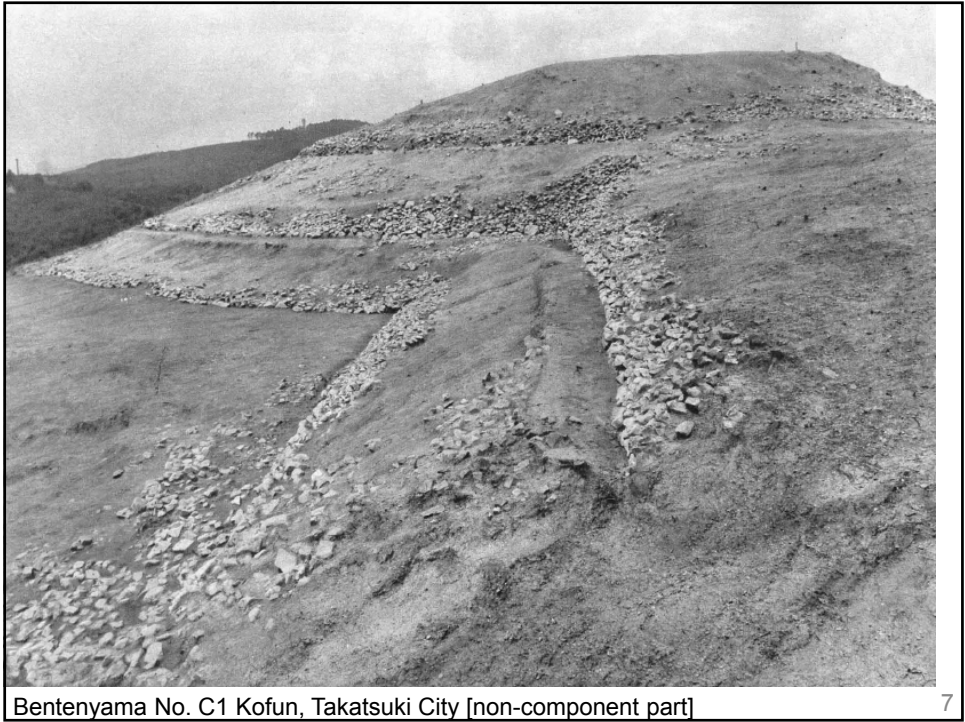
- Site map: local municipalities identify the location of land containing Buried Cultural Properties (archaeological sites), then create maps and publicize them.



【The number of kofun in Japan by prefecture】					
[The Buried Cultural Property-related statistics issued by the Agency for Cultural Properties, March 2017]					
Hokkaido	0	Tokyo	714	Shiga	897
Aomori	0	Kanagawa	1,098	Kyoto	13,016
Iwate	64	Niigata	632	Osaka	3,427
Miyagi	508	Toyama	216	Hyogo	18,851
Akita	0	Ishikawa	2,107	Nara	9,700
Yamagata	134	Fukui	541	Wakayama	1,486
Fukushima	1,041	Yamanashi	651	Tottori	13,486
Ibaraki	1,862	Nagano	2,831	Shimane	2,571
Tochigi	1,081	Gifu	5,140	Okayama	11,810
Gunma	3,993	Shizuoka	3,829	Hiroshima	11,311
Saitama	3,100	Aichi	3,101	Yamaguchi	552
Chiba	12,765	Mie	7,025	Tokushima	1,120
				Total	159,636
3					

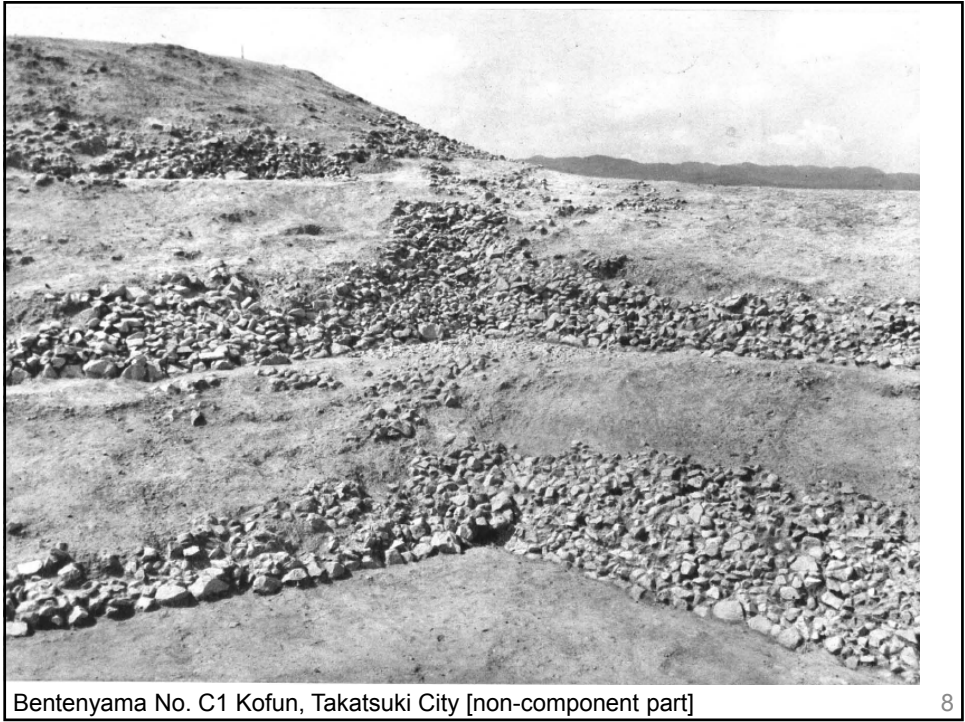
3-(1)-b Excavation of kofun
【Basic concepts for excavation】
- Buried Cultural Properties (archaeological sites) = people's common property
- preservation of the present state
- the minimum range according to the purpose
Excavation for preservation and improvement
- for making Historic Site designation and improvement
Excavation for recording (Rescue archaeology)
- sites which cannot avoid destruction
- carry out detailed studies
- recording for future generations
4





Bentenyama No. C1 Kofun, Takatsuki City [non-component part]

7



Bentenyama No. C1 Kofun, Takatsuki City [non-component part]

8


Kofun are architectural achievements with geometrically elaborate designs created as a stage for funerary rituals, decorated with *haniwa* clay figures.



Virtual reconstruction of a kofun to the time of its construction
(Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun) [Nomination dossier p.37]

9

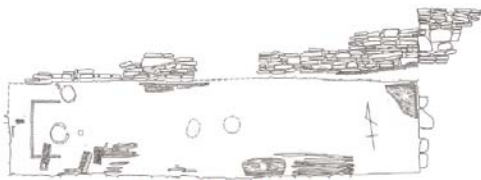
Kofun on the Japanese archipelago: burial facilities were dug into the mound top during the final stage of construction or after construction had completed.



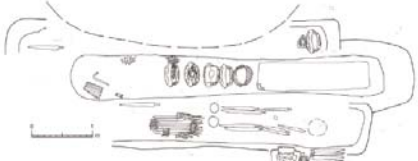
Virtual reconstruction of the kofun at the time of the construction [new material]

10

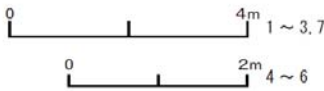
【Excavation of burial facilities】 [Appendices p.A3-33]



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



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



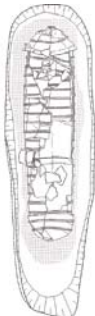
3. Karatoyama Kofun (Furuichi)
Pit Style Stone Compartment / Boat-shaped Stone Coffin



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



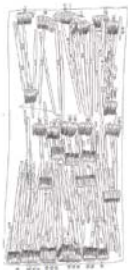
11



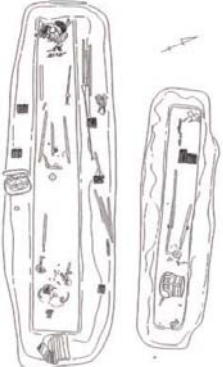
5. Hajinosato Kofun No.8 (Furuichi)
Clay Enclosure / Haniwa Coffin



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



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




12

【Excavation of *haniwa*】



Upper left :
Gobyoyama Kofun
[20]N.D. p.82
Lower left:
Nisanzai Kofun
[21]N.D. p.86
Upper right :
Kurizuka Kofun
[35]N.D. p.114
Lower right :
Hakuchoryo Kofun
[45]N.D. p.129

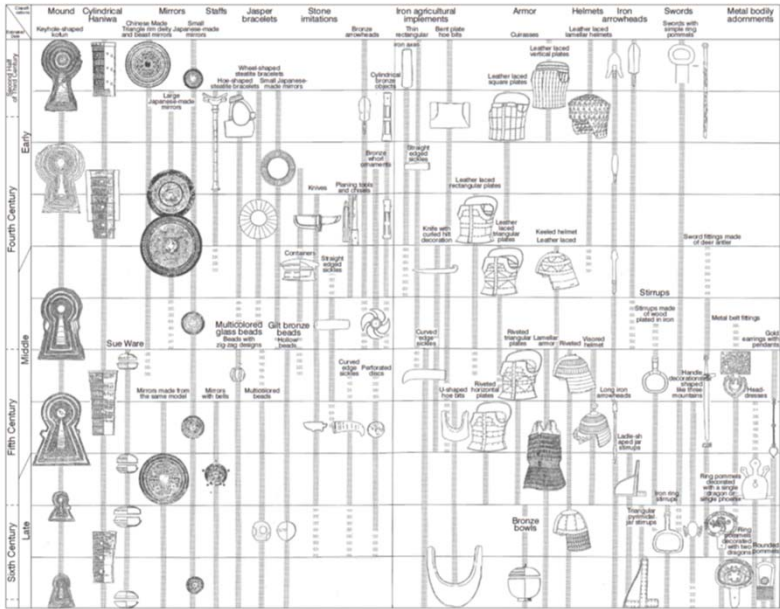
【Excavation of *haniwa*】 [new material]



Karusato No. 4 Kofun,
Habikino City [non-component part]

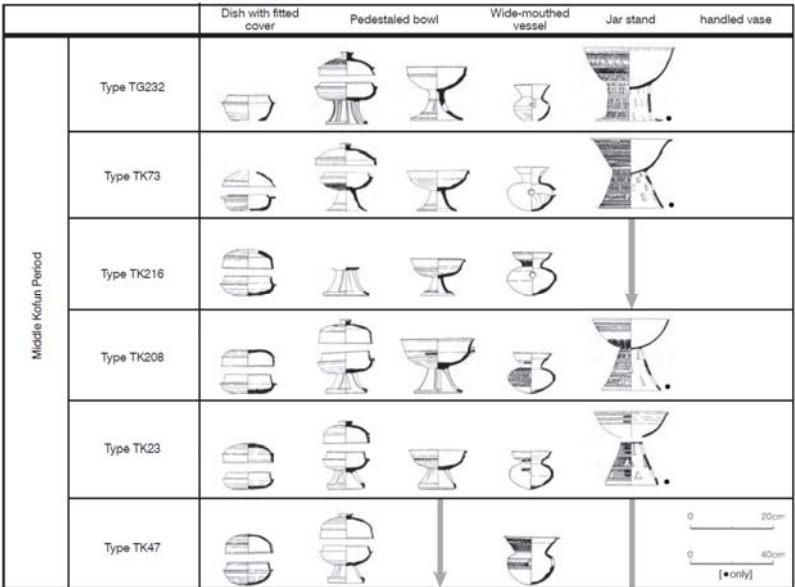
3-(1)-c Analysis of archaeological features and artifacts

[Chronology of archaeological features and artifacts] [Appendices p.A3-7]



15

[Analysis of potteries] [Appendices p.A3-4]



Pottery chronology of the Middle Kofun Period (Sue Ware)

16

[Analysis of *haniwa*] [Appendices p.A3-43]

1. Tachizaka Type
[Okayama Prefecture: Nakayama Site]

2. Mukogimi Type
[Hiroshima Prefecture: Yadani Burial Mound]

3. Miyayama Type
[Okayama Prefecture: Miyayama Burial Mound]

4. Totsuki Type
[Okayama Prefecture: Totsukisaka Kofun No.1]

5. Cylindrical haniwa
[Nara Prefecture: Nishitonotsuka Kofun]

The change from special vessel stands to *haniwa* over time

17

[Analysis of *haniwa*] [Appendices p.A3-45]

Early Middle Kofun Period
[Second half of 4th century]

1. Komuroyama Kofun

Mid-Middle Kofun Period
[First half of 5th century]

2. Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun

Late Middle Kofun Period
[Second half of 5th century]

3. Hakucho-ryo Kofun

Type Bb horizontal brushing

Type Bc horizontal brushing

Type Bd horizontal brushing

Brushing tool has enricled the haniwa two or more times between its circumferential belts. The tool's stop marks are nearly vertical.

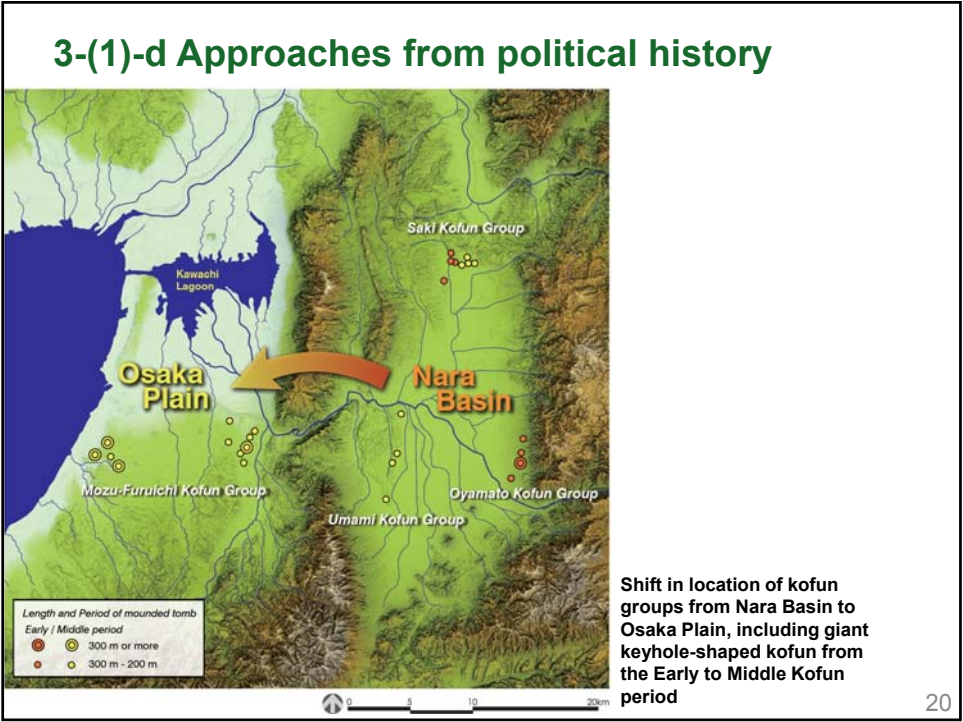
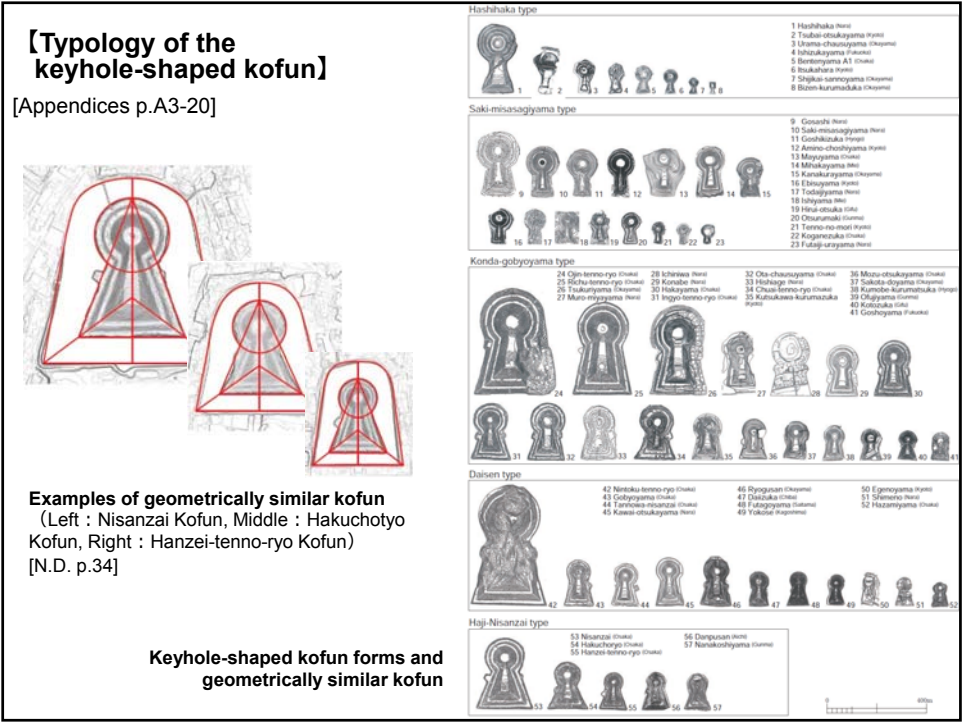
Brushing tool has enricled the haniwa one time between its circumferential belts. The tool's stop marks are nearly vertical.

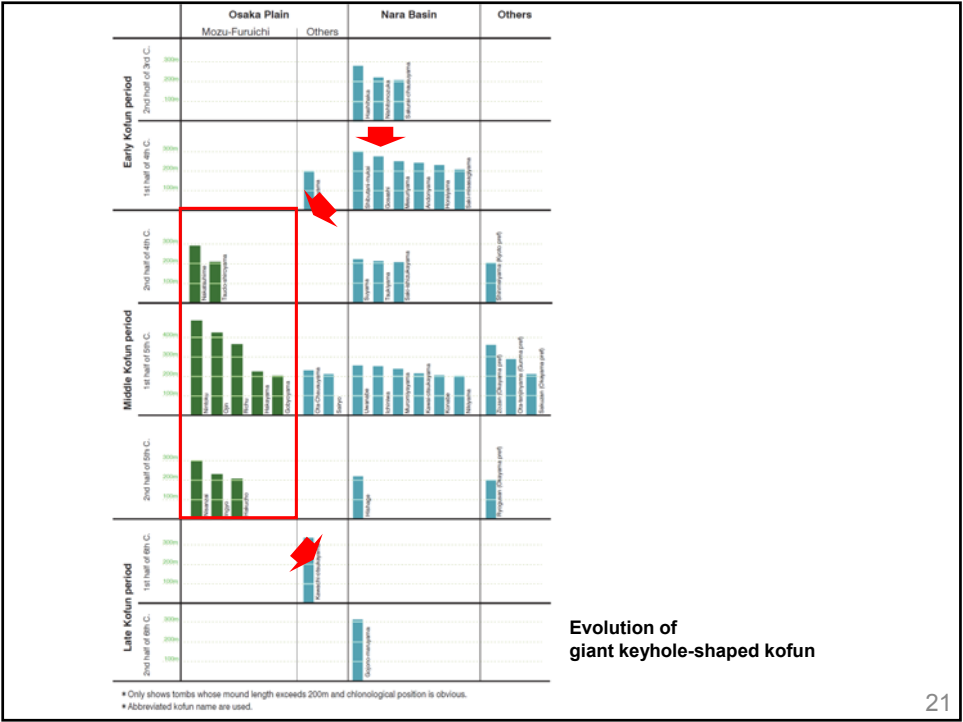
Brushing tool has enricled the haniwa one time between its circumferential belts. The tool's stop marks are slanted.

Chronological changes in cylindrical *haniwa* of the Middle Kofun Period

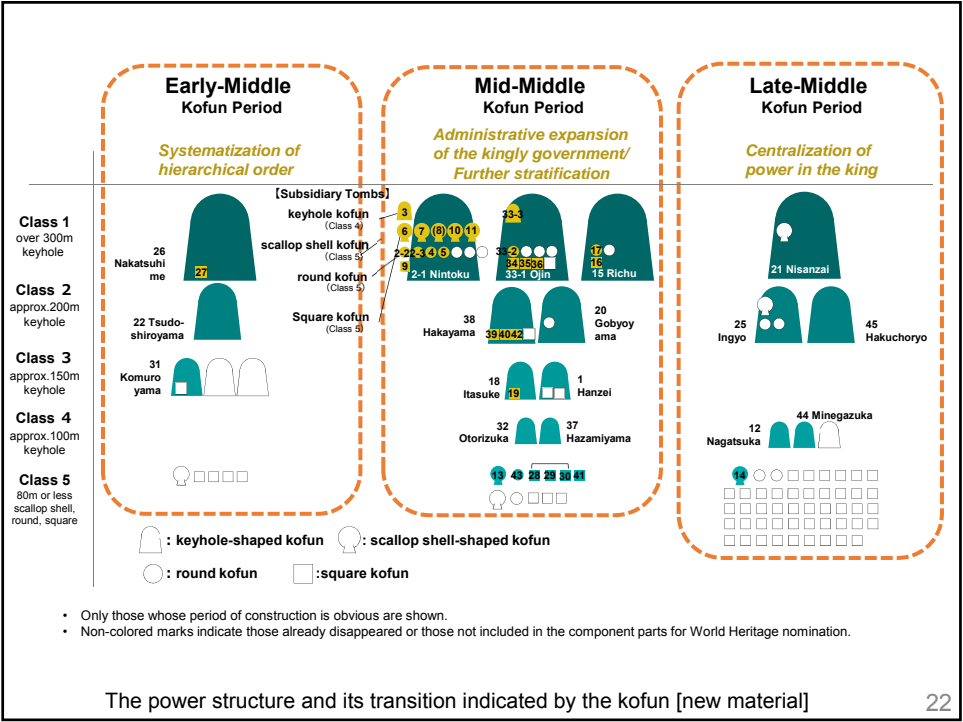
50cm

18





21



The power structure and its transition indicated by the kofun [new material]

22

3-(2) Past excavations

3-(2)-a List of past excavations

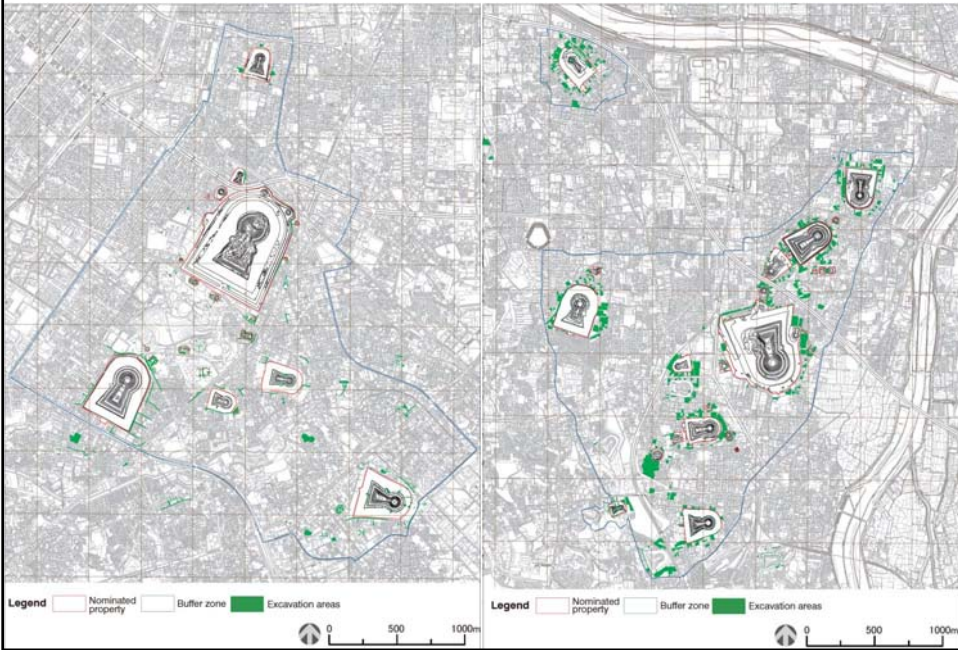
Excavation surveys around the component parts : total of more than X surveys [Appendices p.A3-66-131]

ID No.	Component Part	Year	Responsible Body	Reason for excavation	Location excavated	Main archaeological features unearthed	Main Artifacts found	Publisher	Year of Publication	Publication Name
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1981	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section	Outer moat, pottery shales along its outer edge	Cylindrical terraces, cylindrical terraces with hanging moats	Sakai City Board of Education	1981	Shimo 10 ments Kawanishi-Ago Hasegawa Chosei Hasegawa
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair work	Inner bank on the front and west side of the square front section	Outer moat on the west side	Cylindrical terraces	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	Shogoku Kyo, No. 51
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Maintenance and repair work including of the best gate	Mooring place		Wares	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	Shogoku Kyo, No. 51
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of a phone office	On the northeast of the square front section		Cylindrical terraces	Sakai City Board of Education	1982	Sakai shi Bunkyo Chosei Hasegawa, No. 20
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer moat on the west side of the square front section	Outer moat, taken passing stones	Cylindrical terraces, rectangular shaped terraces, human-shaped terraces	Sakai City Board of Education	1982	Sakai shi Bunkyo Chosei Hasegawa, No. 1
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Improvement work of the adjacent walking trail	On the front side of the square front section			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	Shogoku Kyo, No. 45
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer bank on the west side of the square front section			Sakai City Board of Education	1982	Shimo 4 ments Kawanishi-Ago Hasegawa Chosei Hasegawa
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer moat on the southwestern corner of the square front section	Outer moat, taken passing stones	Cylindrical terraces, rectangular shaped terraces, human-shaped terraces, again corners shaped terraces	Sakai City Board of Education	1982	Shimo 4 ments Kawanishi-Ago Hasegawa Chosei Hasegawa
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer moat on the south side of the square front section		Cylindrical terraces	Sakai City Board of Education	1982	Sakai shi Bunkyo Chosei Hasegawa, No. 10
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	1982	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the guardroom underground installation of electric wires	Mooring place		Cylindrical terraces	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	1982	Shogoku Kyo, No. 43
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2000	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Installation of fence gates	Along the inner bank on the west side			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2000	Shogoku Kyo, No. 56
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of external fencing	Along the inner bank on the west side			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2004	Shogoku Kyo, No. 57
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of ship building	Outer moat on the south side of the square front section	Outer moat	Cylindrical terraces, rectangular shaped terraces	Sakai City Board of Education	2004	Sakai shi Bunkyo Chosei Hasegawa, No. 111
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to build the parking lot	In front of the front country side of the square front section			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2007	Shogoku Kyo, No. 58
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Replacement of cable stones at the mooring place	Mooring place			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	Shogoku Kyo, No. 61
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Rebuilding of the best gate	Mooring place			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2010	Shogoku Kyo, No. 63
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to external fencing	Outer bank on the western corner of the square front section			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2011	Shogoku Kyo, No. 62
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2004	Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	Repair work to external fencing	Inner bank on the northeast side of the mooring section			Archives and Museums Department, Imperial Household Agency	2012	Shogoku Kyo, No. 65
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	On the south of the square front section			Sakai City Board of Education	2013	Shimo 20 ments Kawanishi-Ago Hasegawa Chosei Hasegawa
1	Hasegawa-kyo-ji	2010	Sakai City Board of Education	Construction of private housing	Outer moat on the north side of the mooring section	Outer moat		Sakai City Board of Education	2017	Shimo 20 ments Kawanishi-Ago Hasegawa Chosei Hasegawa

23

Excavated sites around the component parts

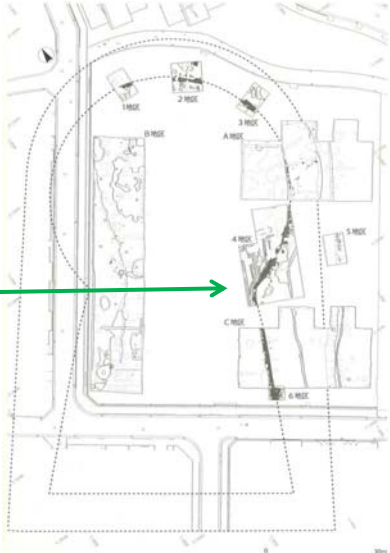
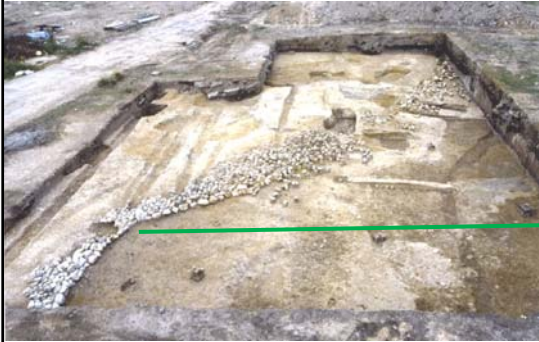
[Appendices p.A3-66-132, 133]



3-(3) Noteworthy findings

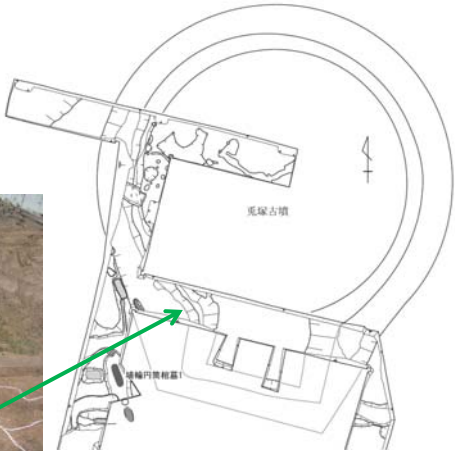

3-(3)-a Distribution status of various kinds of kofun in high concentration

Discovery of buried kofun (example)



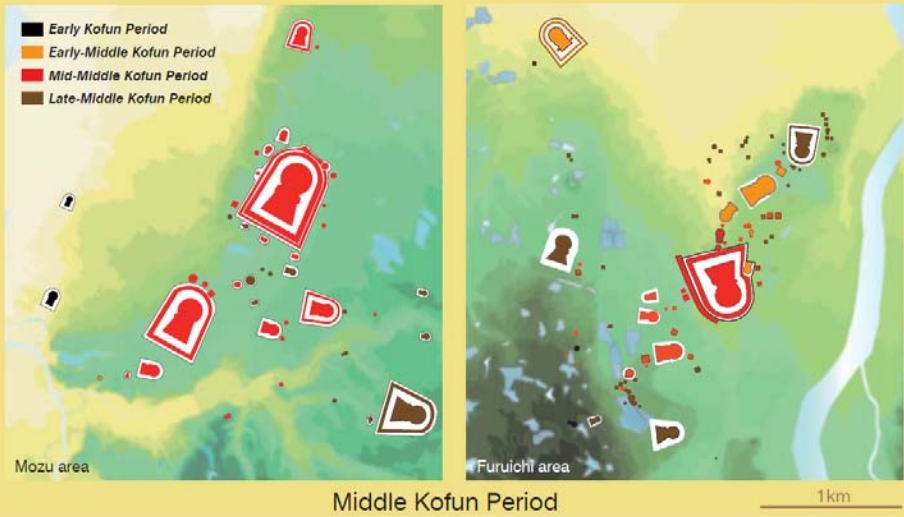
Nagayama Kofun, Sakai City
(discovered in 2013)

Discovery of buried kofun (example)



Usagizuka Kofun, Fujiidera City
(discovered in 2006)

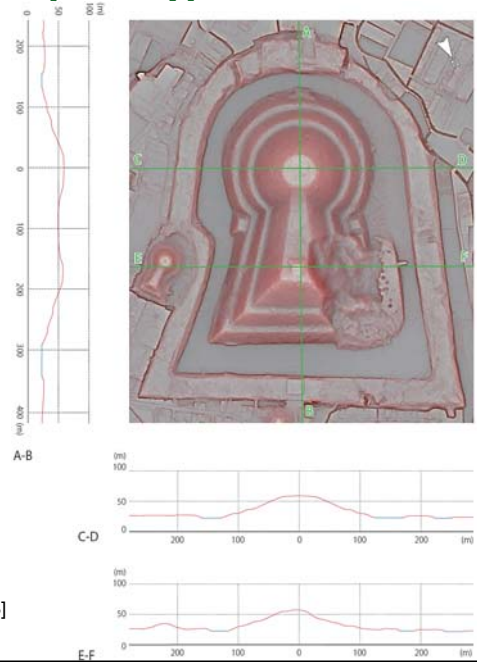
Detailed kofun group formation process was made clear by identifying shapes, sizes and construction period of the buried kofun



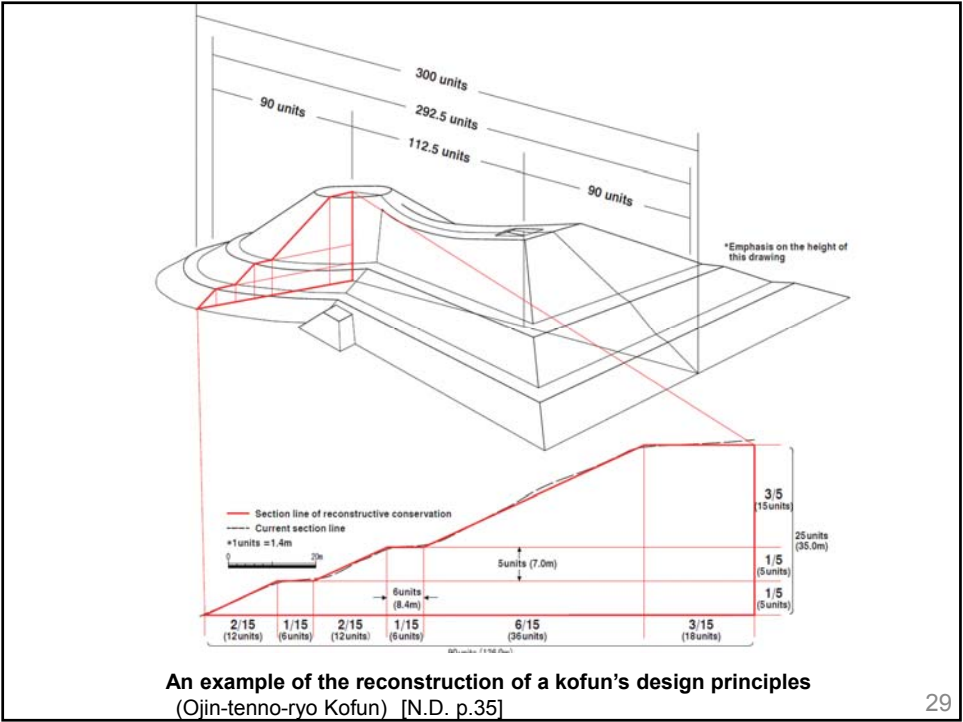
27

3-(3)-b Standardized plan types

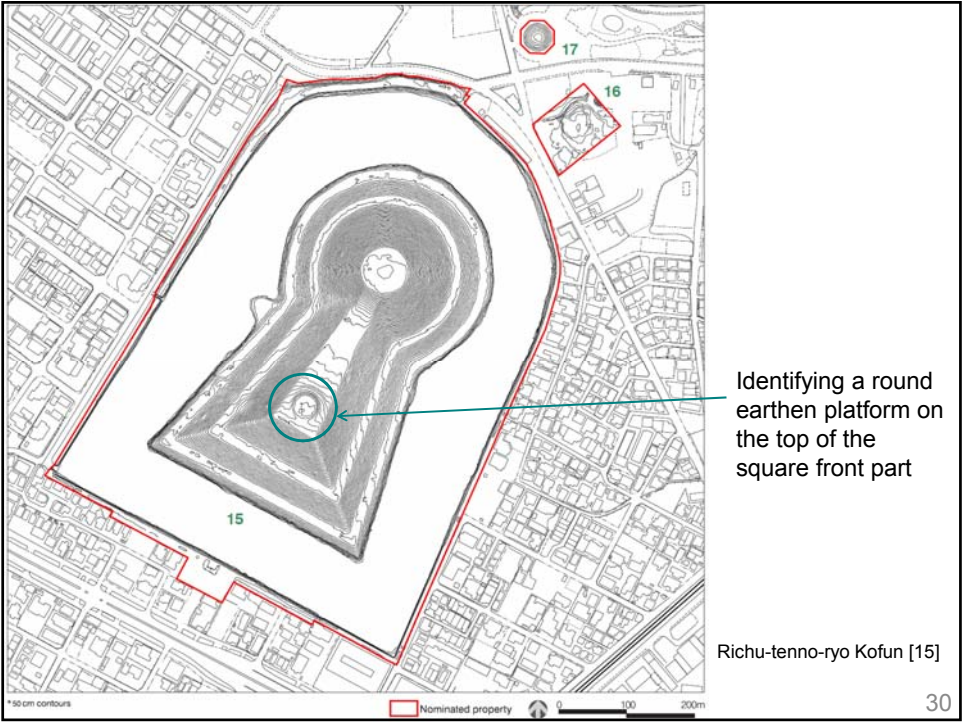
- **Implementation of LIDAR survey:**
creating high-accuracy survey maps for giant kofun, which are not generally accessible



28



29



30

3D Topographical survey in the moat

Shoryo-bu Kiyo
(Journal of the Archives and Mausolea Department), No. 69
[new material]

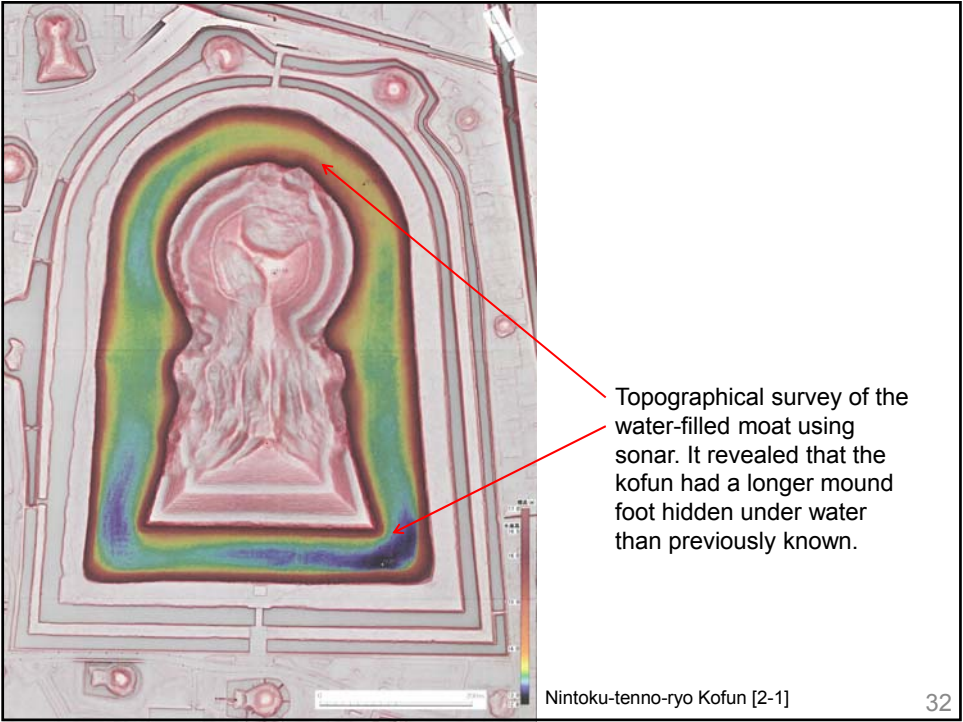
A diagram showing an 'Airborne laser' (LiDAR) scanning a landscape. Below it, a cross-section of a moat shows 'MMS' (mound base on waterfront) and 'C3D' (inner moat underwater) areas. A label 'Area not surveyed yet' points to a specific region.

A 3D visualization of the survey data, showing the moat's depth and the mound's structure.

A collection of images showing the equipment used: 'ソナーヘッド' (Sonar head), '方位センサ' (Directional sensor), 'VR5-GNSS', '水中音速度計' (Underwater sound velocity meter), '双録 PC' (Dual-recording PC), '船体状況' (Boat status), '船尾センサ' (Rear sensor), and 'プロセッサ (制御部)' (Processor (control unit)).

Outfitting for the survey used the SONAR in the moat

31



32

3-(3)-c Evidence of distinctive funerary rituals

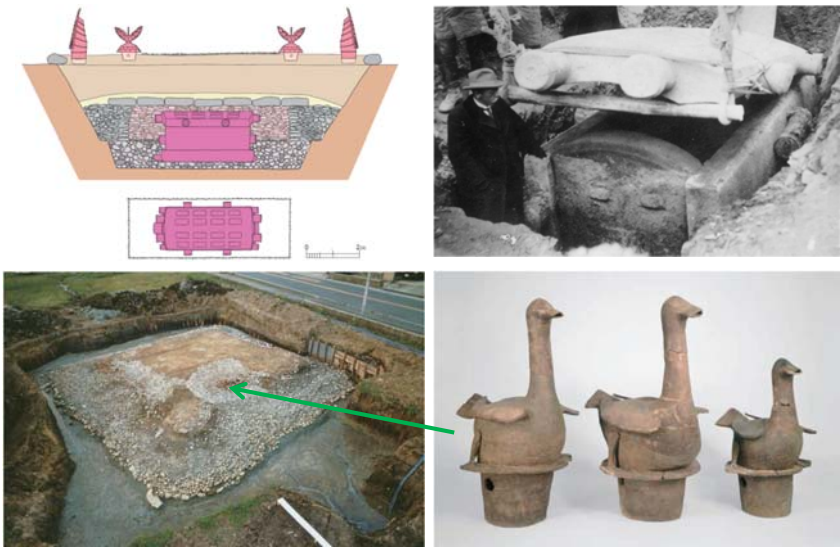
- Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] : excavation/survey areas (new material)



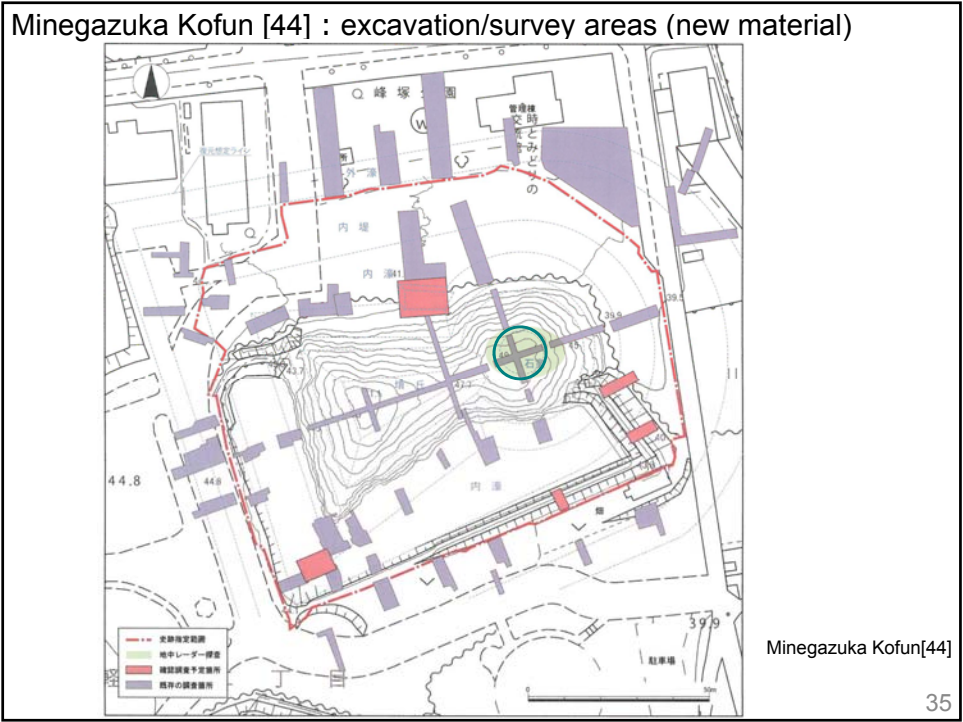
Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] 33

3-(3)-c Evidence of distinctive funerary rituals

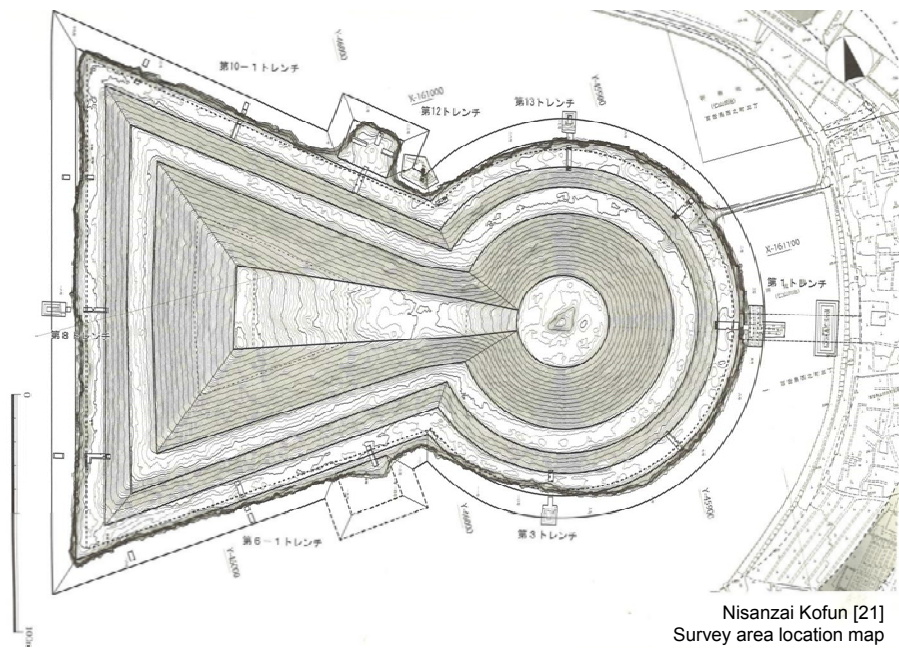
- Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [22] : Burial facility and islet facility remain
[N.D. p.90, 92, 139]



Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun[22] 34



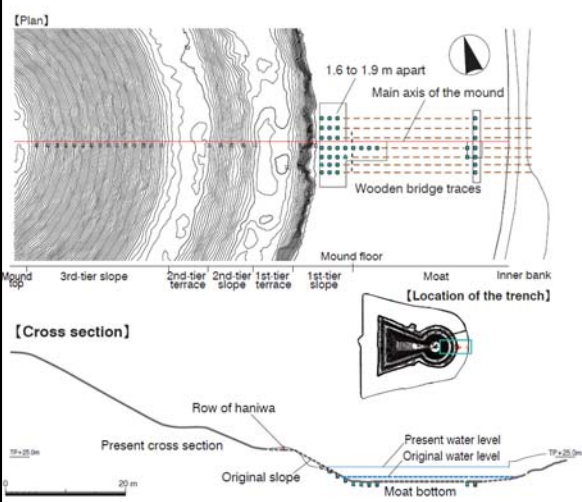
Nisanzai Kofun [21] : excavation/survey areas (new material)



Nisanzai Kofun [21]
Survey area location map

39

Nisanzai Kofun [21] : Remains of a bridge crossing the moat



A model created by Prof. Ryuji Kuroda, Kobe University

40

September 15, 2018 (Sat.)
Site evaluation mission by ICOMOS : Regular meeting

Theme 4:

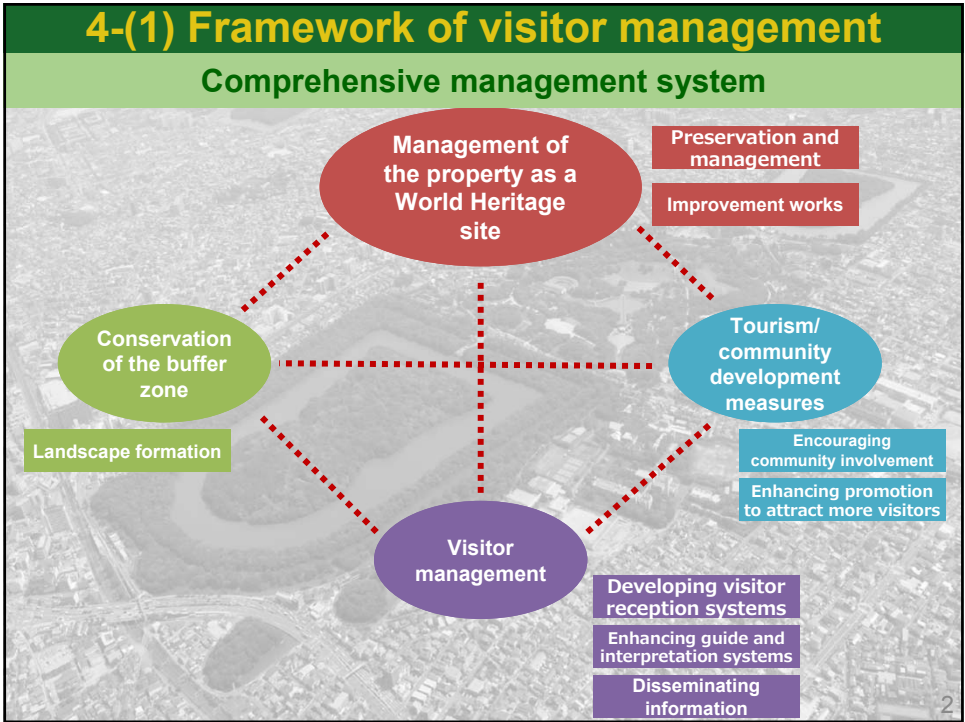
Visitor management:
interpretation facilities and
provision of information

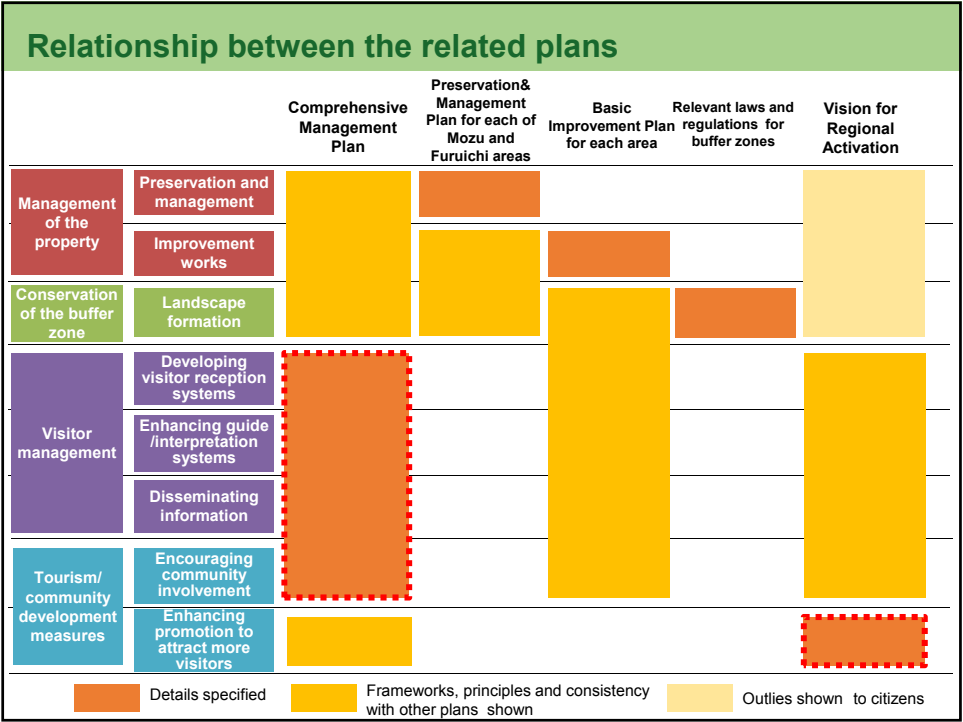
4-(1) Framework of visitor management

4-(2) On-site measures

4-(3) Off-site measures

1





Basic management policies

- **To conserve** the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group in the long term
- **To communicate** the value of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group to the people of the whole world
- **To aim to harmonize** the protection of the property and the development of local communities

(Comprehensive management plan p.2)

【Vision for Regional Activation】

FUTURE VISION

From ancient times to the present day, and to the future

Cities vibrant with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group of worldwide outstanding value

Sense of “dignity”, “serenity” and “overwhelmingness”

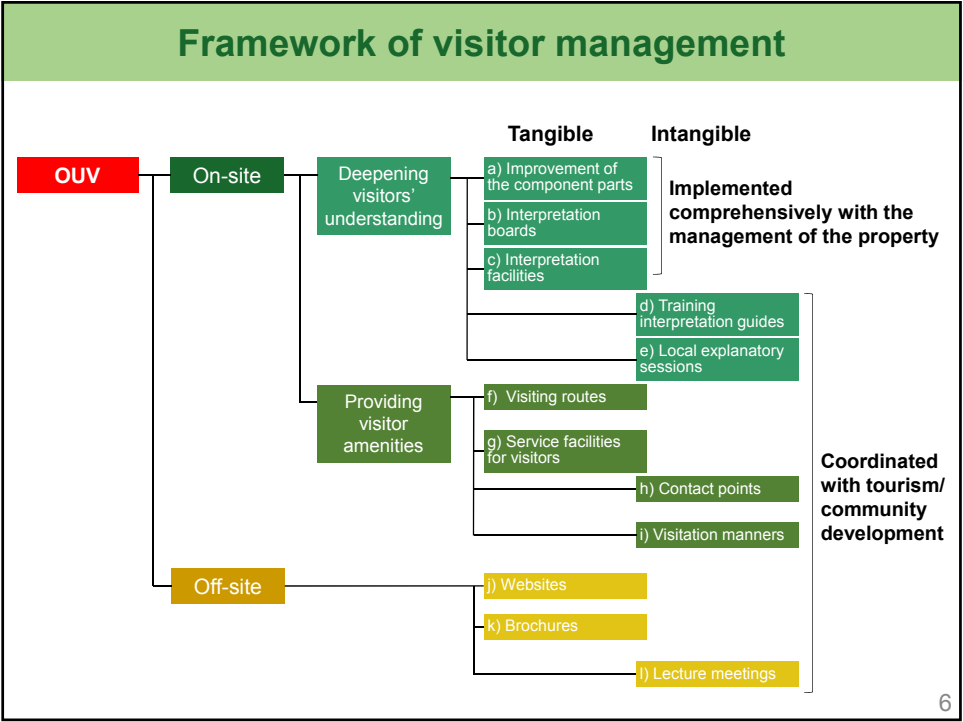
Aiming to be well equipped with:

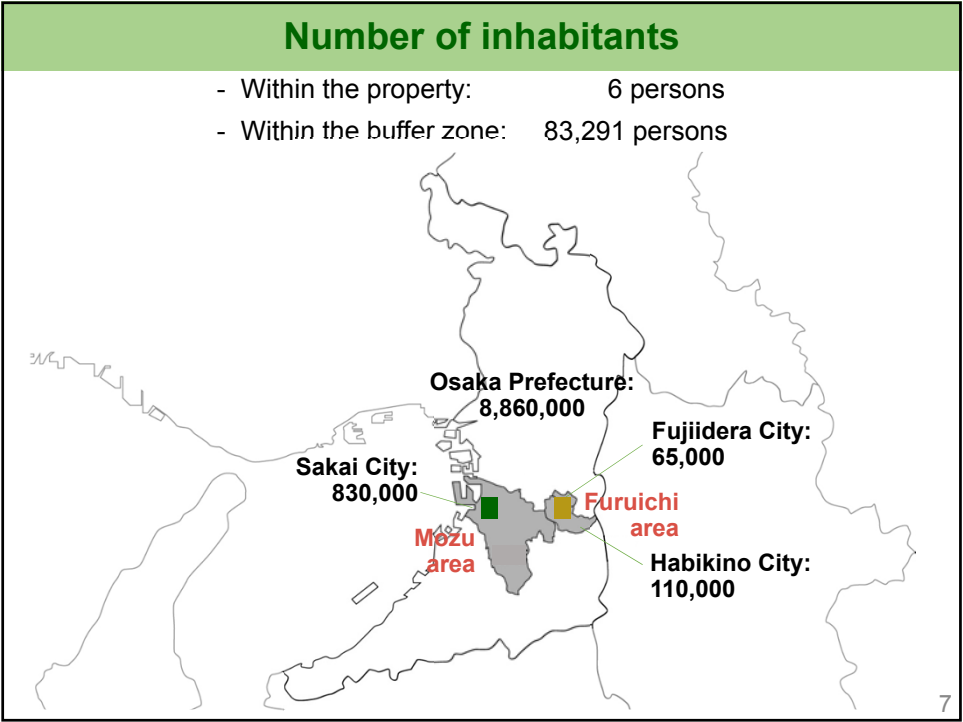
- “Urban spaces” with excellent green spaces and townscapes;

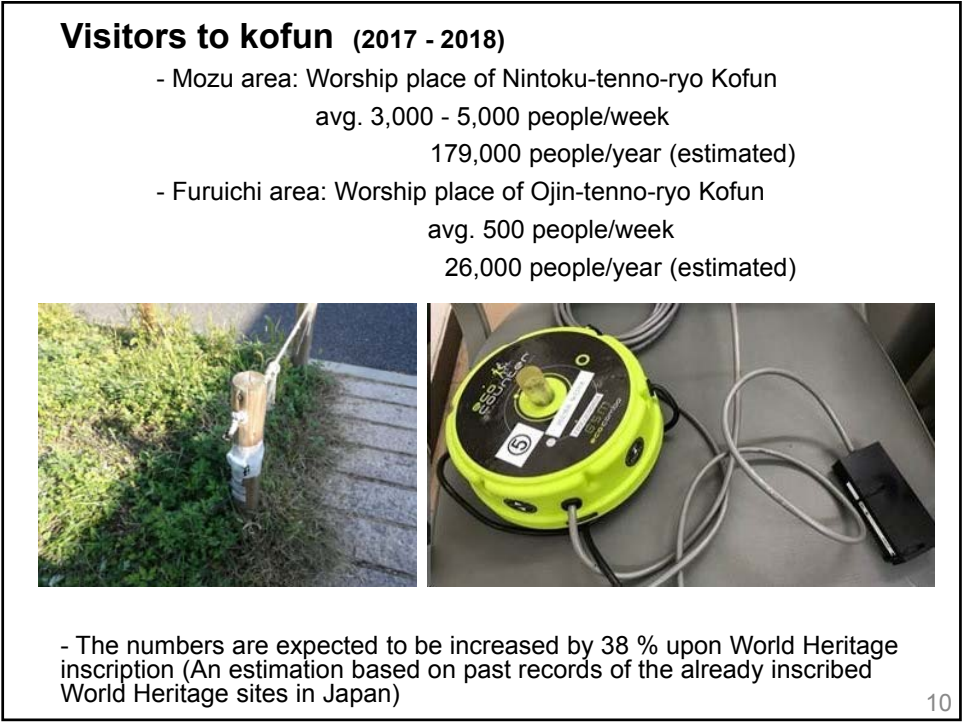
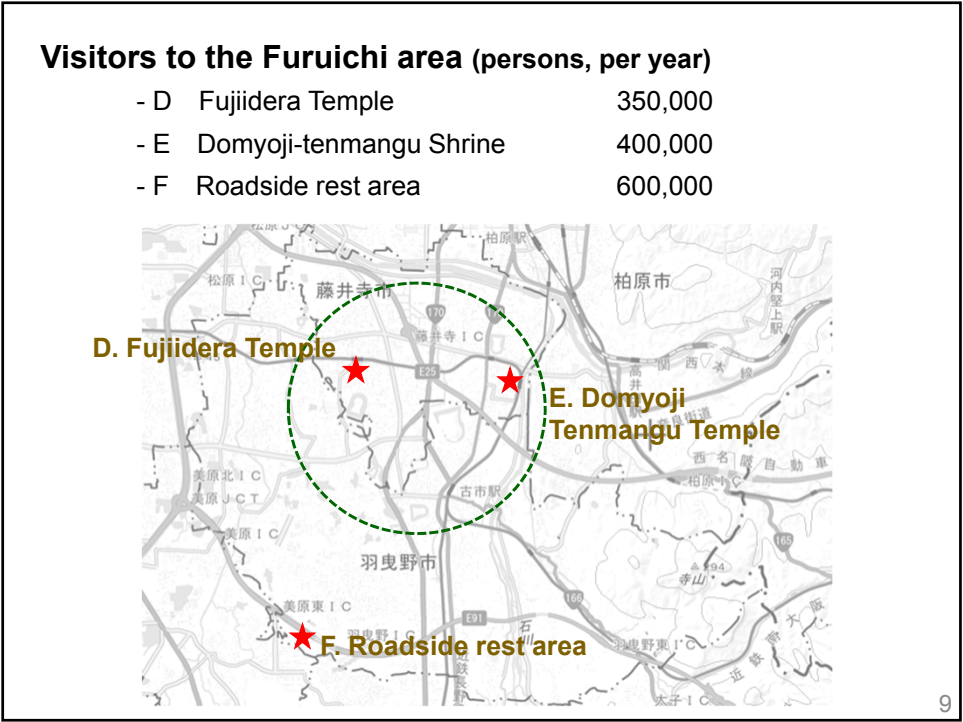
- “Regional charms” to make many people interested and motivated to visit;

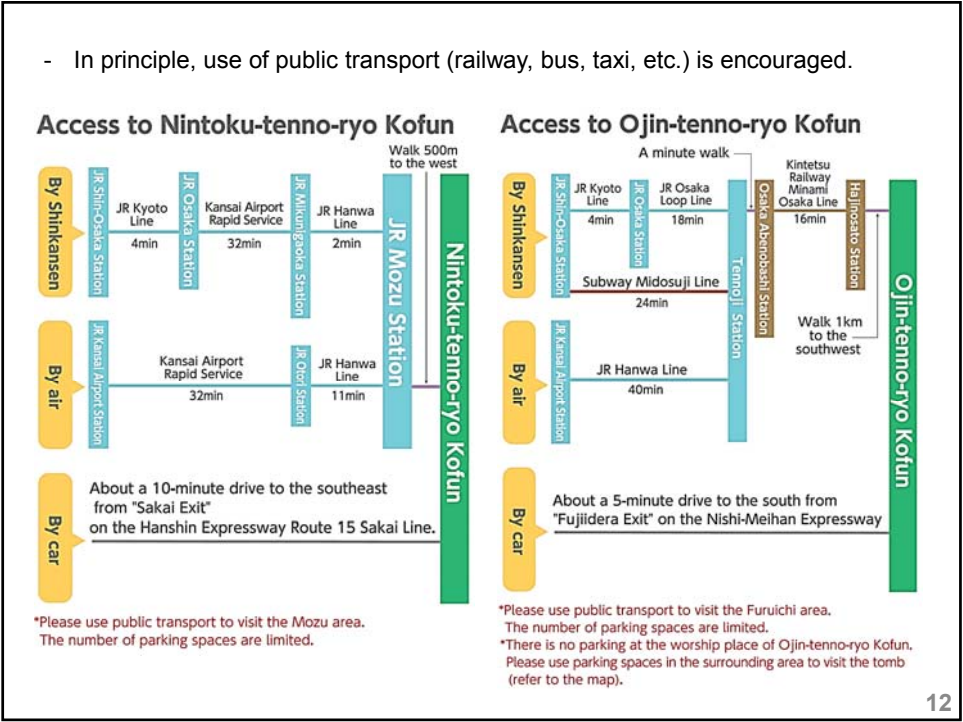
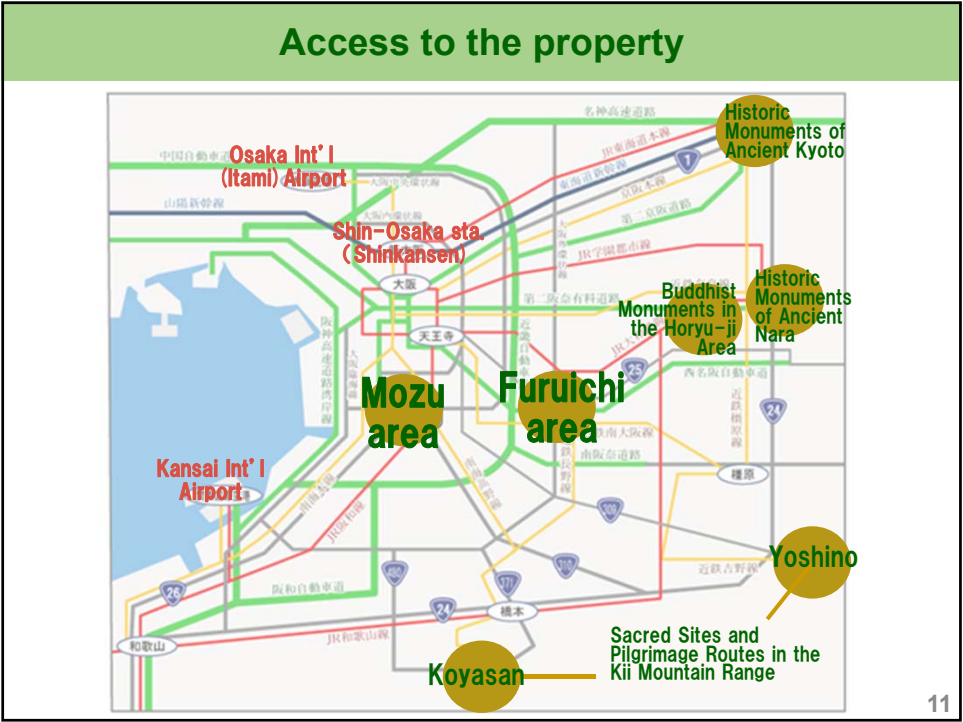
- “Wider opportunities for the citizens” to make themselves feel proud of their cities, as well as to make visitors admire such cities;

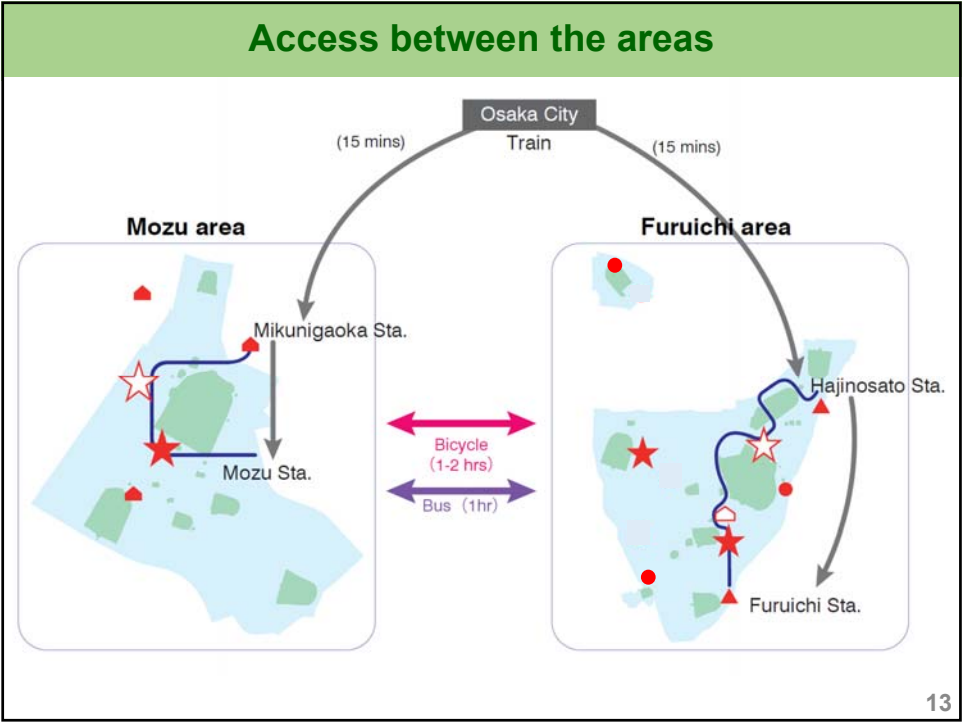
- “Lively cities which attract the whole world’s attention



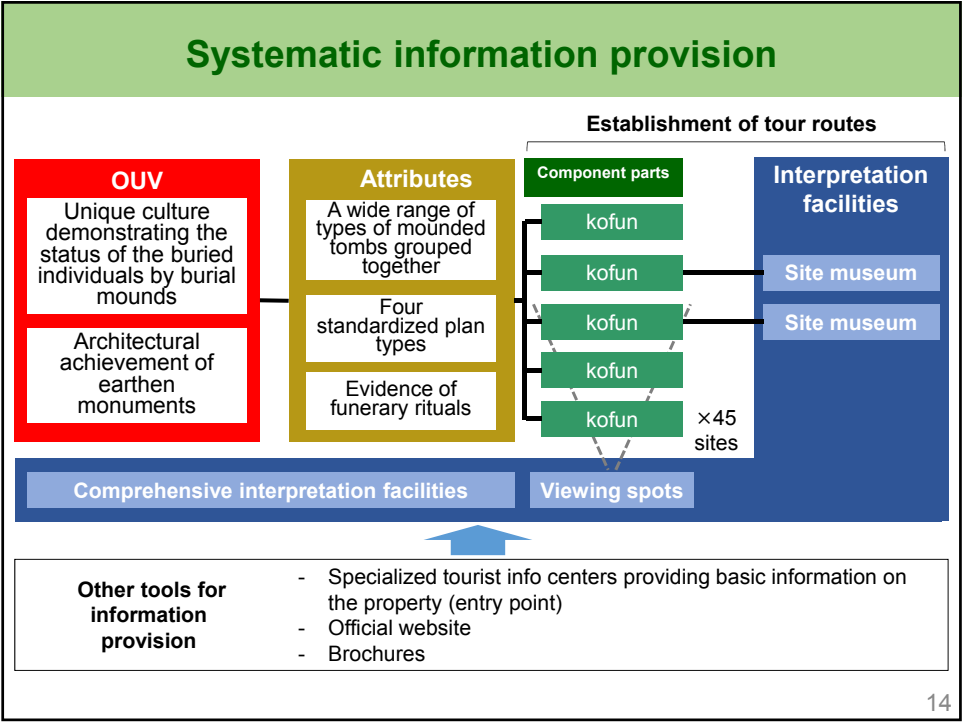




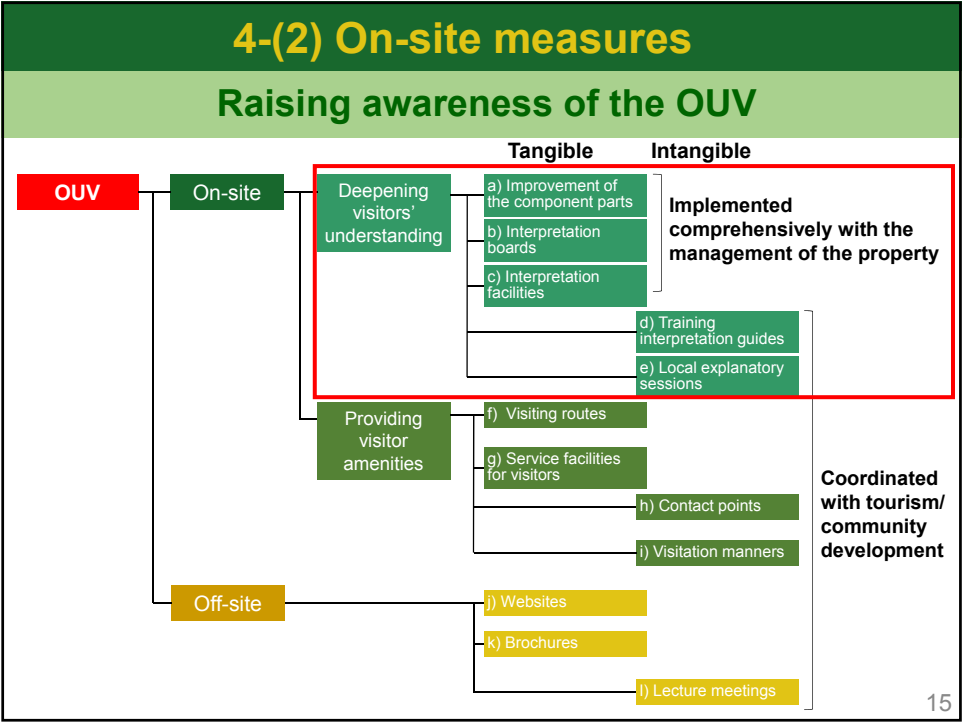




13



14




OUV

On site


Deepening visitors' understanding

b) Interpretation boards


b) Installation of interpretation boards



Furuichi area (Habikino City)



Mozu area (Sakai City)



Furuichi area (Fujiidera City)

17


OUV

On site

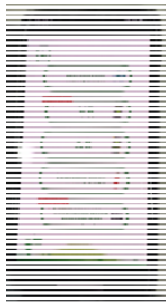
Deepening visitors' understanding

b) Interpretation boards


Enriching interpretation tools on site




QR codes




Smartphone app



AR image



VR image



MOZU-FURU Cards




Photo-shooting function


* WiFi network available at various places

9

OUV	On site	Deepening visitors' understanding	c) Interpretation facilities
c) Interpretation facilities : Mozu area			
Comprehensive interpretation facility	- Mozu Kofungun Interpretation Center (being planned)		
Facility presenting background info on the property	- Sakai City Museum		
Viewing spot	- Observatory Lobby of Sakai City Hall (21st floor) - Viewing spot for Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun - MIKUNIN Square		



OUV	On site	Deepening visitors' understanding	c) Interpretation facilities	Furuichi area
Comprehensive interpretation facility	- Habikino City Cultural Properties Exhibition Room - AICEL Shura Hall			
Site Museum	- Minezuka Park Administration Building - Historic Site Shiroyama Kofun Guidance Building			
Facility presenting background info on the property	- <i>Ryonan-no-mori</i> Civic Center - Osaka Prefectural Chikatsu Asuka Museum			
Viewing spot	- Observatory Room in Habikino City Hall (being planned)			



20

OUV

On site

Deepening visitors' understanding

d) Training interpretation guides

d) Enhancement of the guided explanation system

- Interpretation guides
 - Implemented by NPOs and private organizations
 - Training by the local municipalities and the NPOs



21

OUV

On site

Deepening visitors' understanding

e) Local explanatory sessions

e) Holding local explanatory sessions

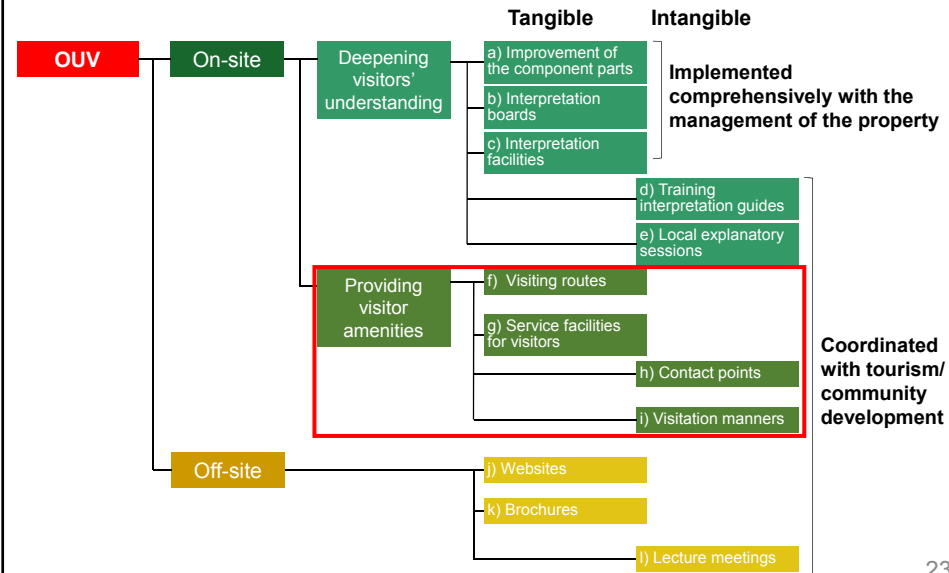
- Explanatory sessions on site, informing the results of excavations
- Conducted usually by the governmental bodies



Photos showing how on-site explanatory sessions are held

22

Providing better site-visiting environment for visitors





OUV

On-site

Providing visitor amenities

f) Visiting routes

- Installing visitor-guiding signage



27

OUV

On-site

Providing visitor amenities

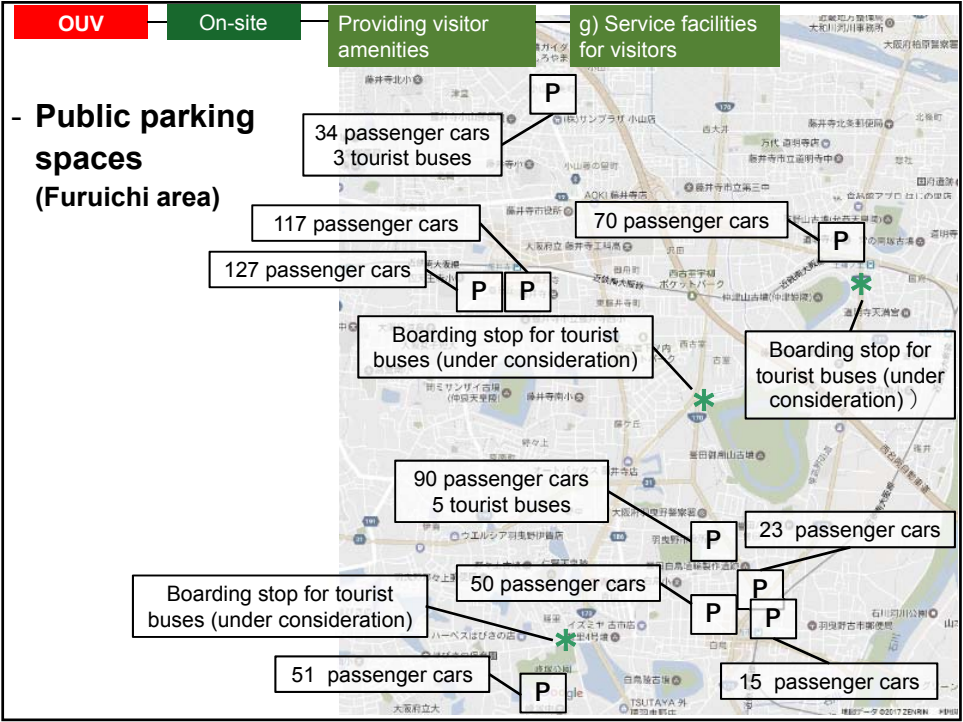
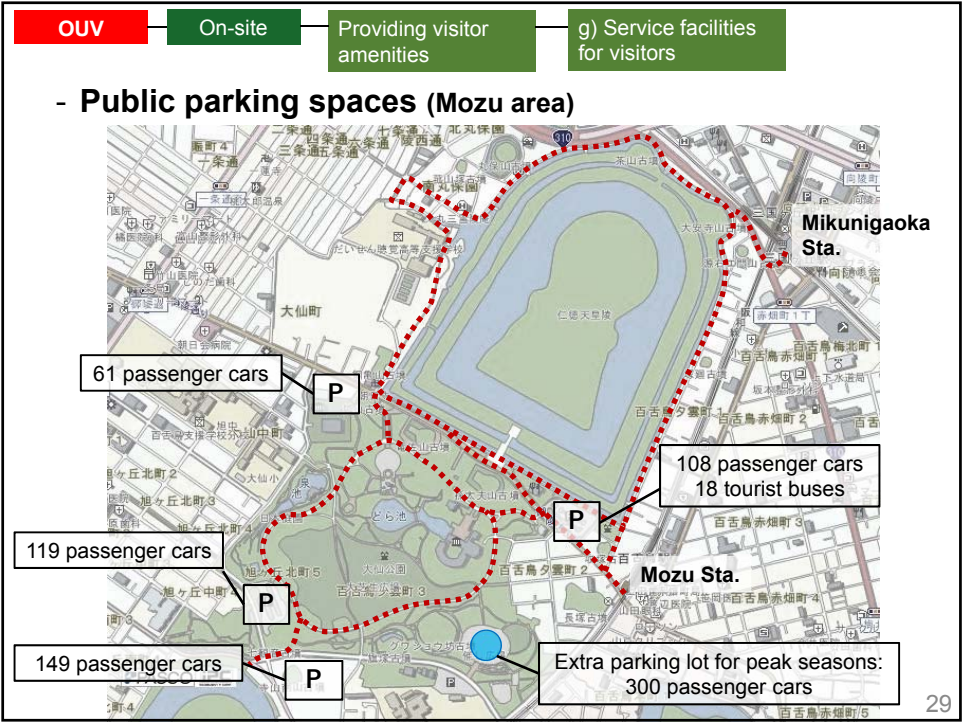
g) Service facilities for visitors

- Installation and promotion of amenities

- Public restrooms



28



OUV

On-site

Providing visitor amenities

g) Service facilities for visitors



Widening of walkways



Installation of bicycle lanes

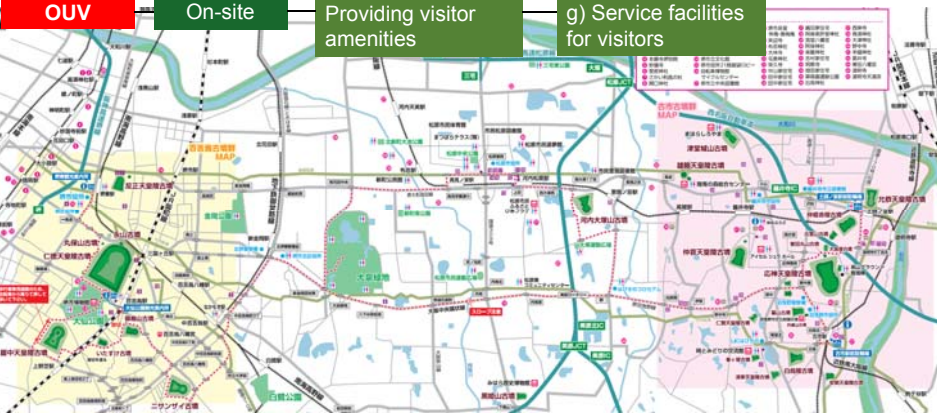
31


OUV

On-site


Providing visitor amenities

g) Service facilities for visitors





Rental bicycles



Shuttle bus which runs between the two areas

32

OUV


On-site

Providing visitor amenities


h) Contact points

h) Setting up contact points and leading visitors to there


- One-stop service
- Tourist Information centers (entry points)




Beside the worship place of Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun



Beside Sakai-higashi Station



Beside Hajinosato Station



Beside Furuichi Station

33

OUV

On-site

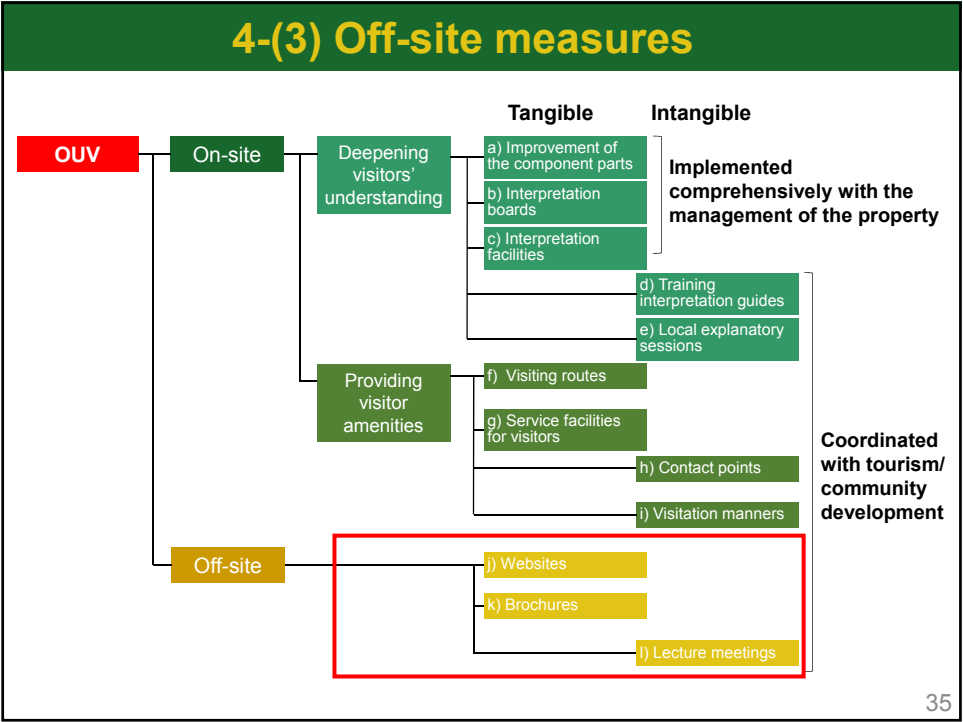
Providing visitor amenities

i) Visitation manners

i) Improving visitors' manners and promoting the community's understanding regarding visitor reception

- Dissemination of the visitor manners
 - To protect the livelihood and activities of local residents
 - Methods for raising awareness (examples):
 - Walking maps
 - Interpretation board
 - Through interpretation guides
- Route guidance and explanation on the property by local residents
- Issues shared between the local governments and their people

34



OUV

Off-site

k) Brochures

k) Producing brochures and maps



37

OUV

Off-site

l) Lecture meetings

l) Offering lecture meetings



Hands-on event for children



Delivering lectures for school children



Symposium for citizens



Learning Course as lifelong study

38

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

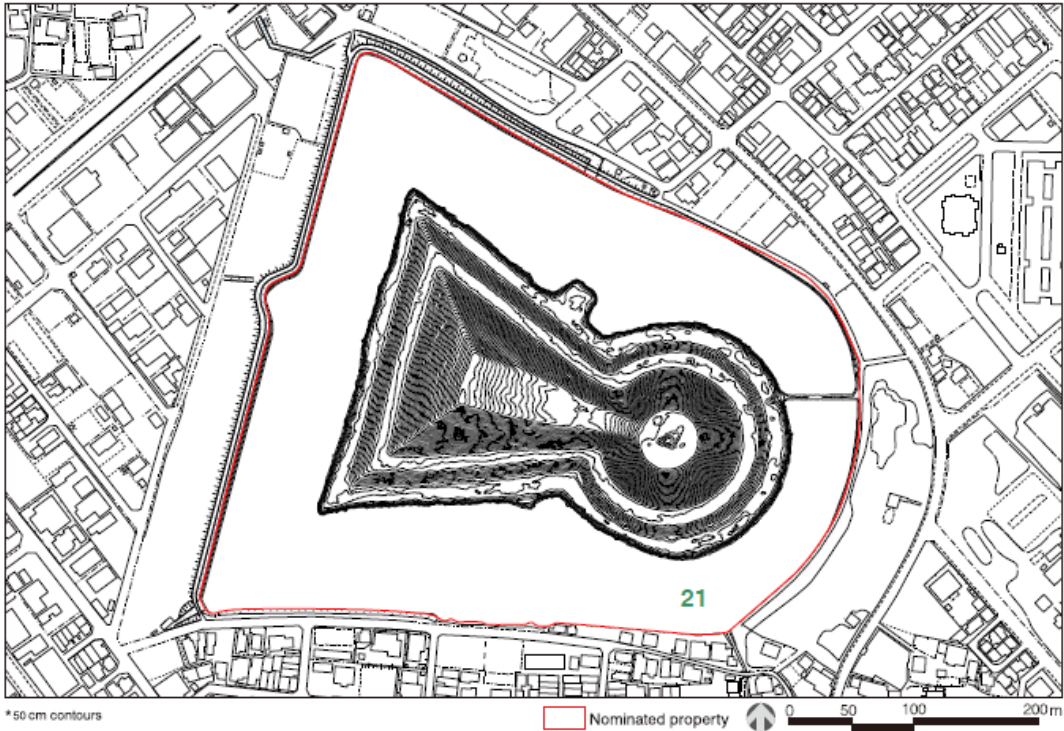
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/11

21: Nisanzai Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located on the eastern end of the east-west axis that the tombs form in the Mozu area.
This kofun testifies how people approached the mound using a wooden bridge.
The mound design is one of the prototypes of keyhole-shaped mound; a number of kofun were built modelled after this tomb, in the same proportion as this one.

Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	300 m in length, 25.9 m in height (square front part)

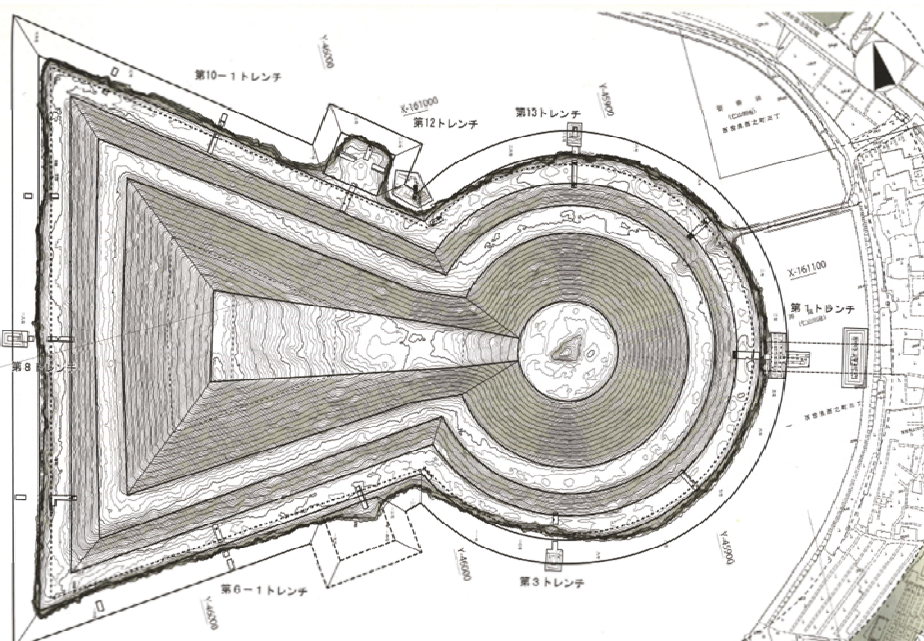


(from northwest)

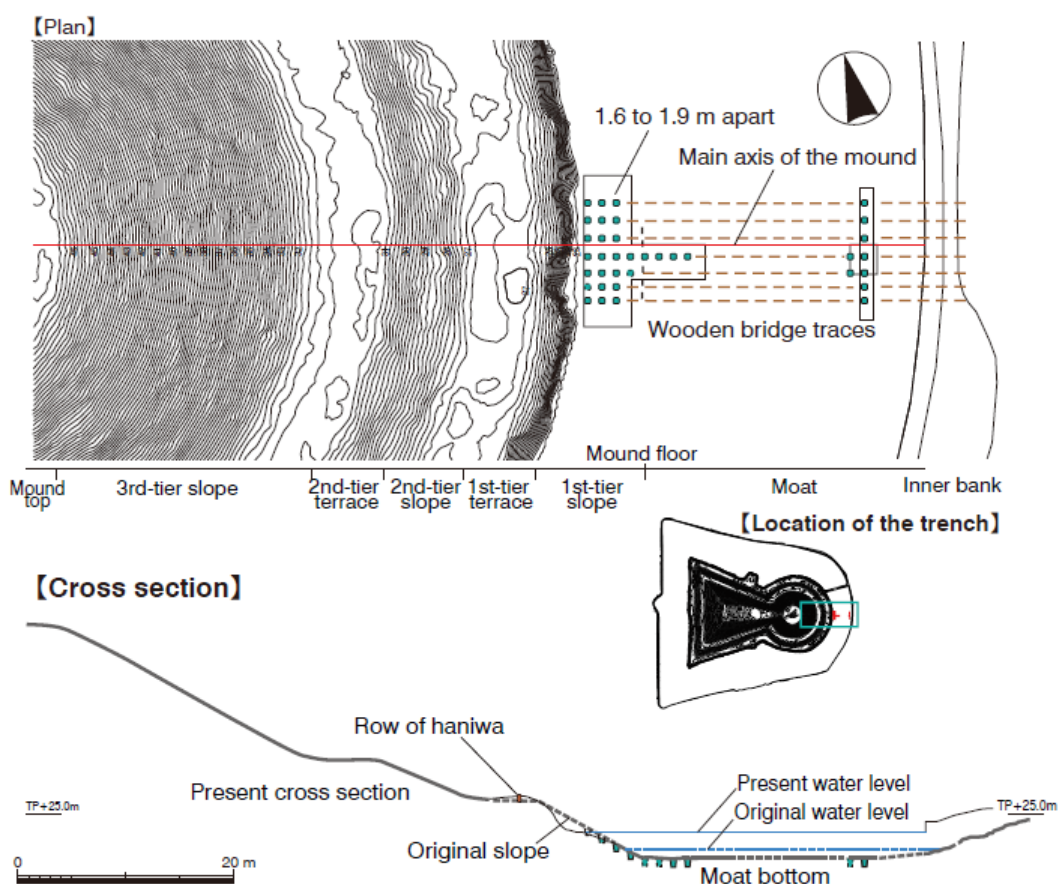
21: Nisanzai Kofun

21

20



Plan showing the original construction with positions of past excavations
(Not included in the Dossier)



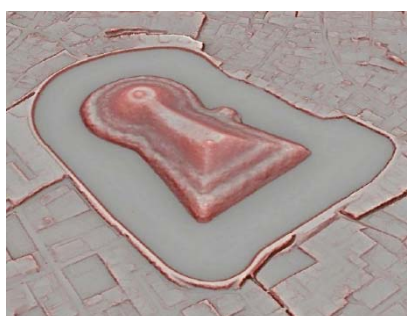
Schema of the rows of postholes detected at Nisanazai Kofun

20: Gobyoyama Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, located in the central part of the east-west axis the tombs form in the Mozu area.

It demonstrates well what the funerary ritual on the projection was like.

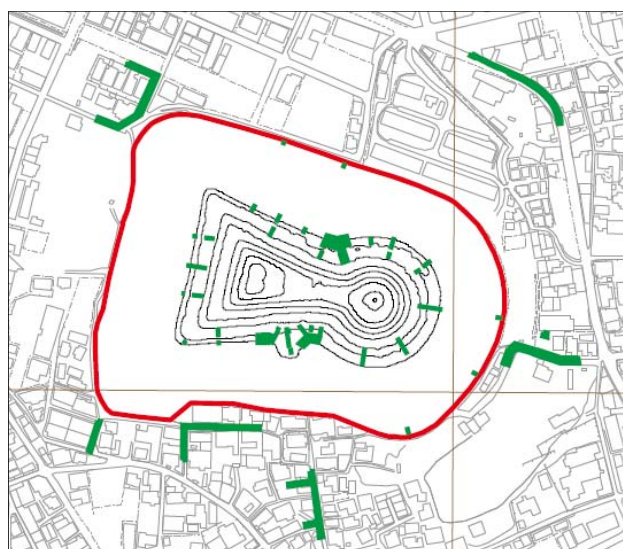
Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	203 m in length, 18.3 m in height (round rear part)



(from northwest)



House and enclosure-shaped haniwa



Map showing positions of past excavations

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

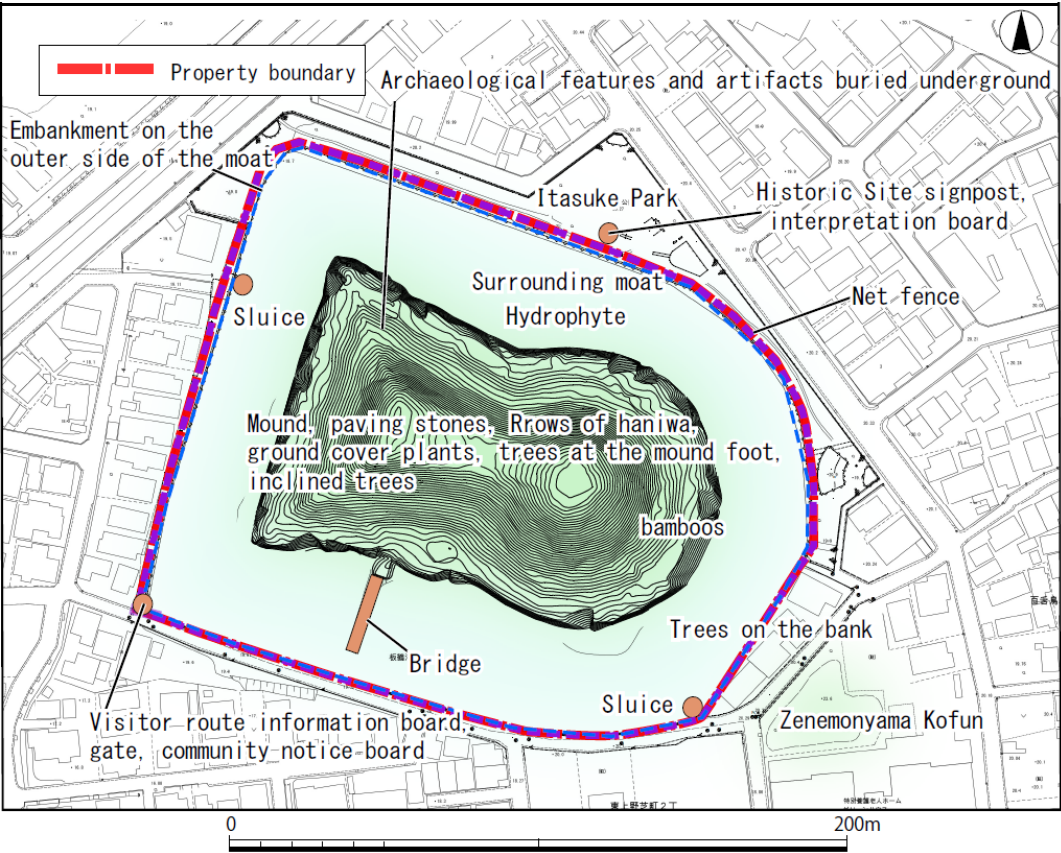
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/12

18: Itasuke Kofun

A middle-scale keyhole sized mounded tomb, comprising the east-west axis in the Mozu area.
The kofun is accompanied by subsidiary tombs.
Its mound is in one of the variety of standardized keyhole shapes.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	146 m in length, 11.4 m in height (round rear part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from south)

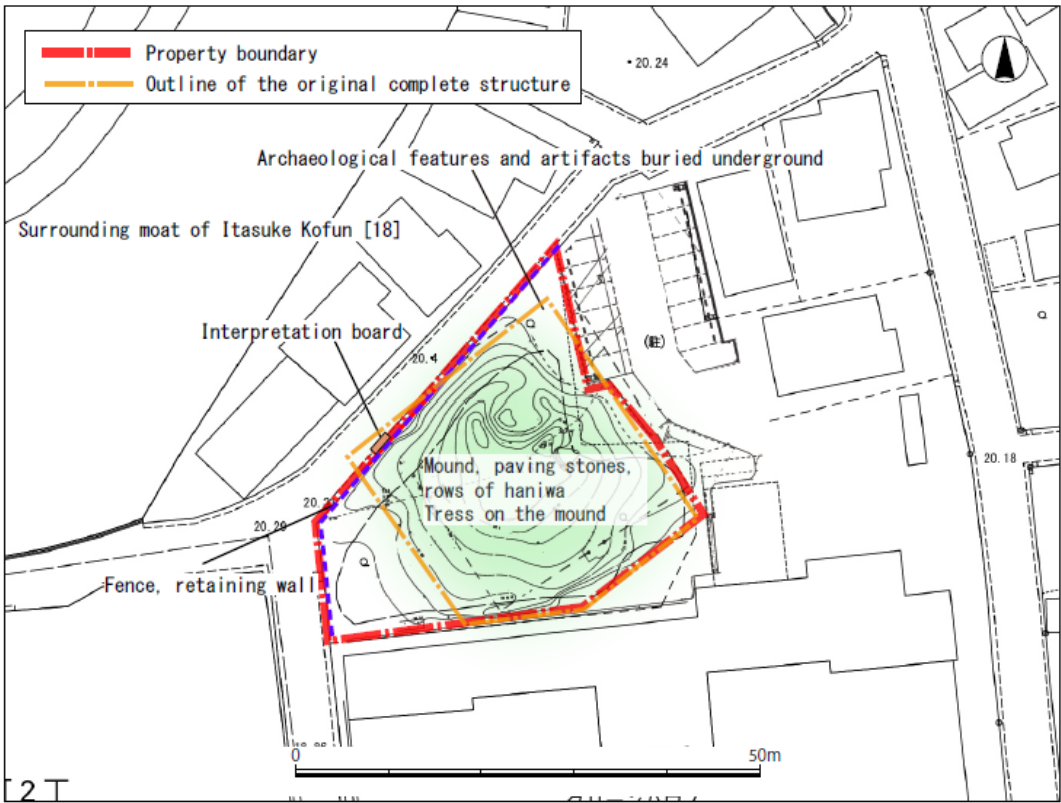


Helmet-shaped haniwa

19: Zenemonyama Kofun

A small square mounded tomb.
It is a subsidiary kofun of the Component No.18 (Itasuke Kofun)

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	28 m



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



Scene of the excavation survey

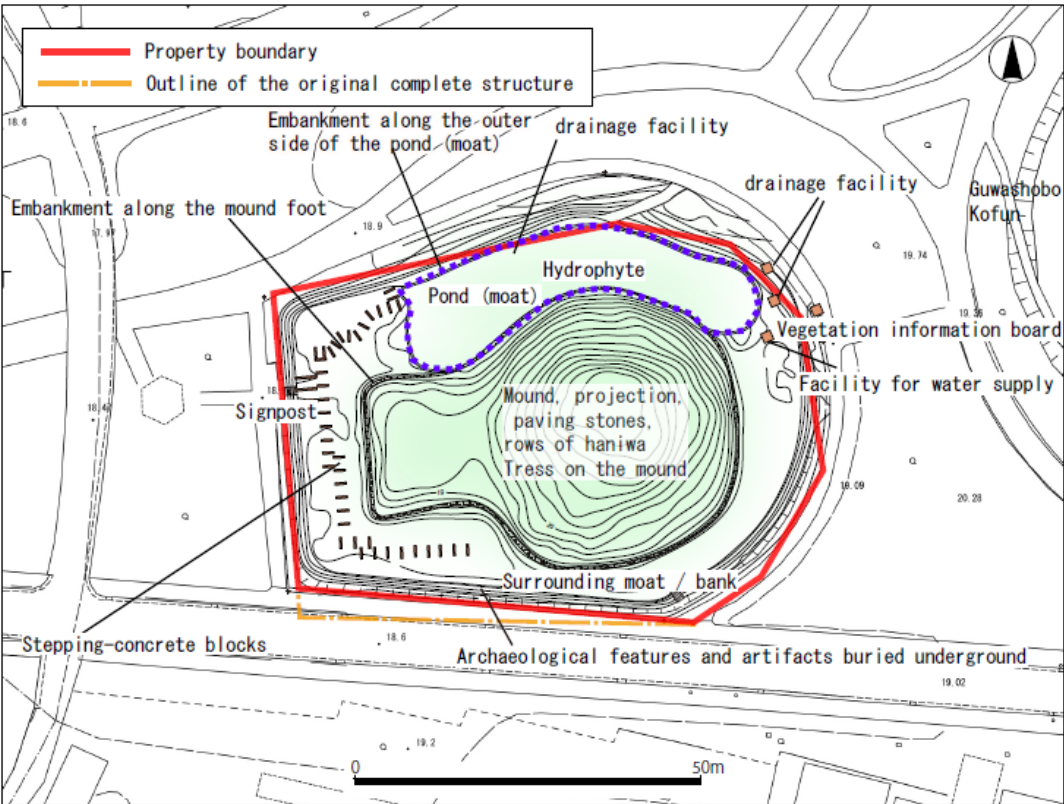


(from north)

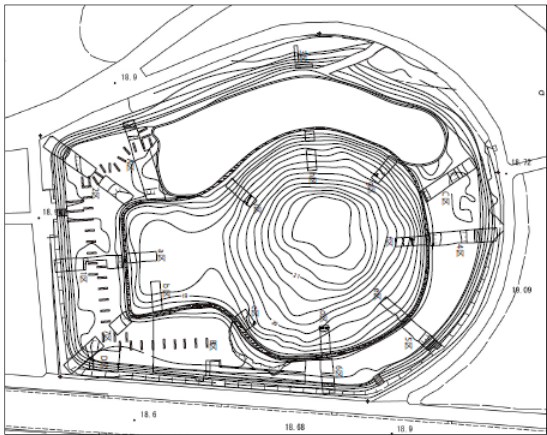
13: Hatazuka Kofun

Located on the west part of the east-west axis of the Mozu area.
Having a scallop shell-shaped mound and a tsukuridashi (projection)
on the round rear part, which is rare, it contributes to demonstrating
as to how widely the mound shapes vary.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	58 m in length



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



Map showing positions of past excavations
(Not included in the Dossier)

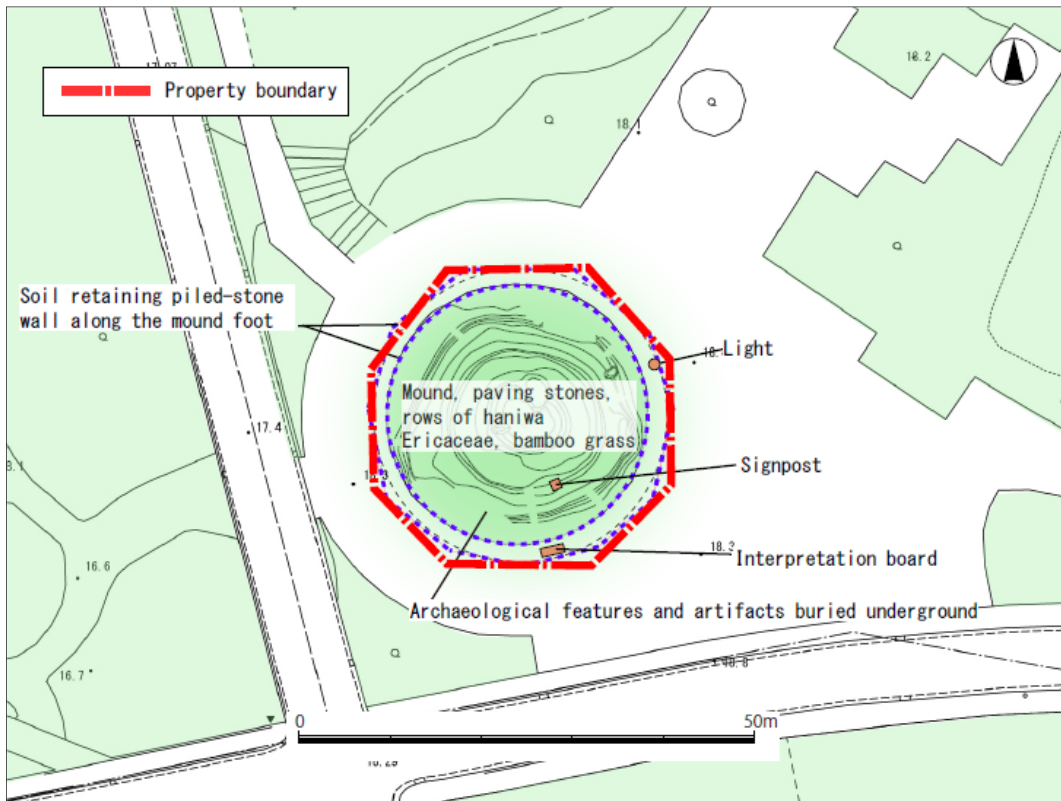


Traces of projection detected

17: Shichikannnon Kofun

A small round tomb, which is a subsidiary kofun of the Component No. 15 (Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round
Size	33 m in diameter



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)

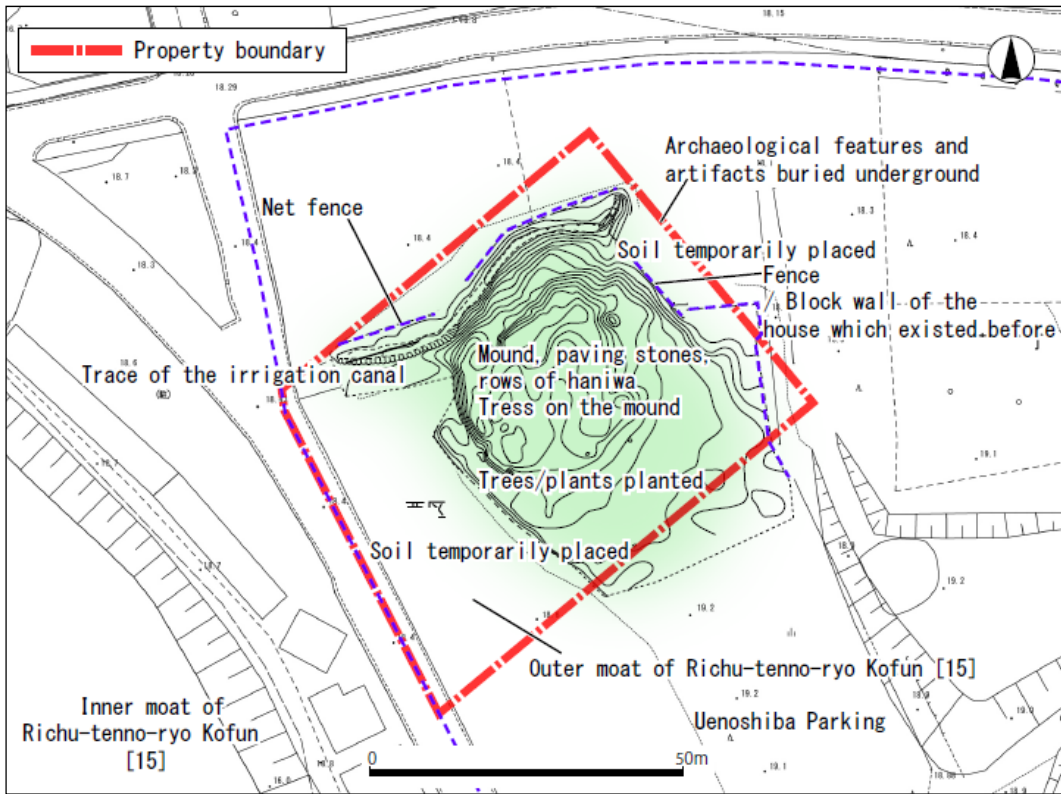


(from northeast)

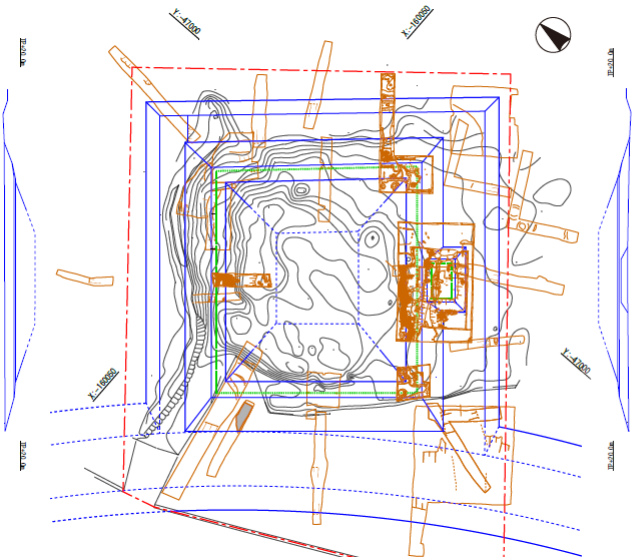
16: Terayama-minamiyama Kofun

A square mounded tomb with a projection.
It is a subsidiary tomb of the Component No. 15 (Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	45 m * 36.3 m



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



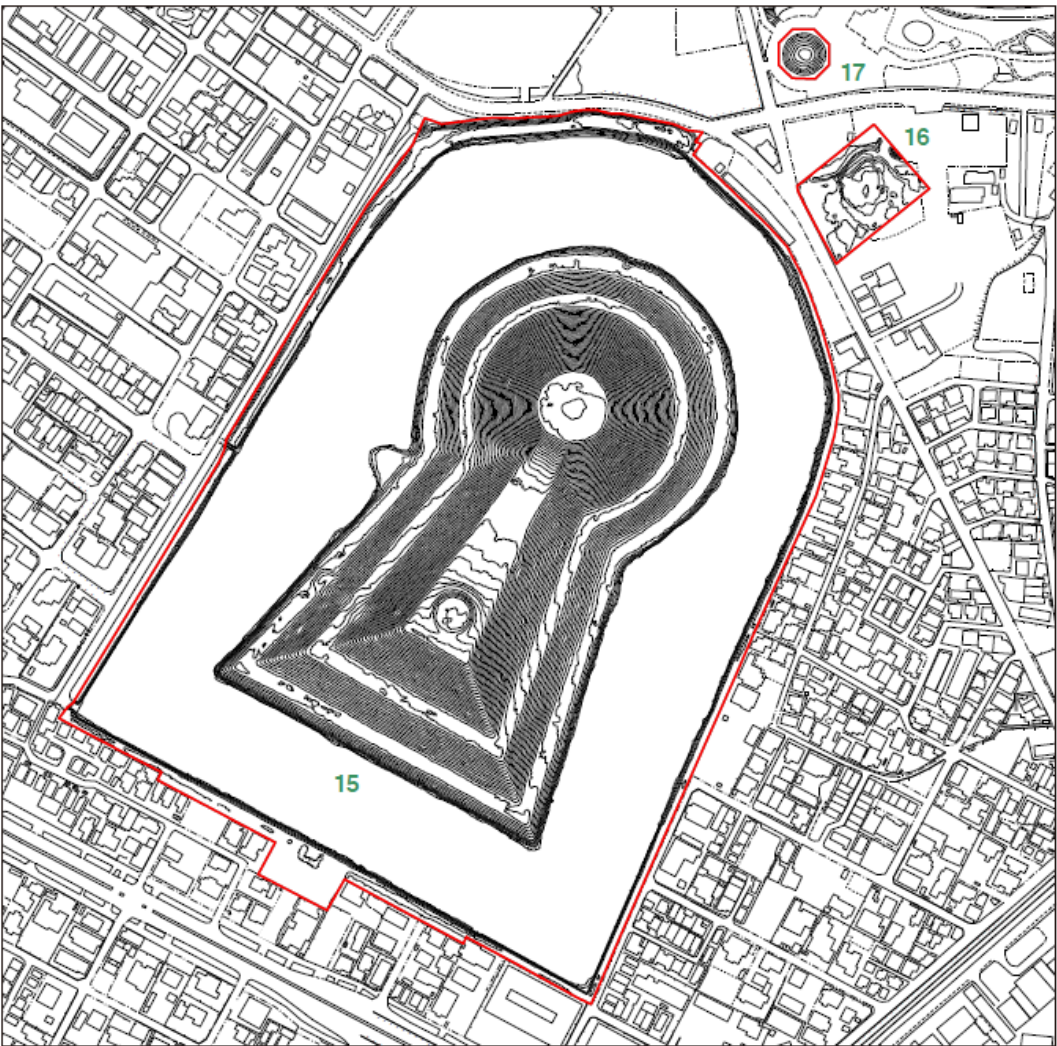
Scene of the excavation survey

Map showing positions of past excavations
(Not included in the Dossier)

15: Richu-tennno-ryo Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb with subsidiary tombs. It is the third largest kofun in Japan, and is located on the south end of north-south axis of the Mozu area.

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	365 m in length, 27.6 m in height (round rear part)

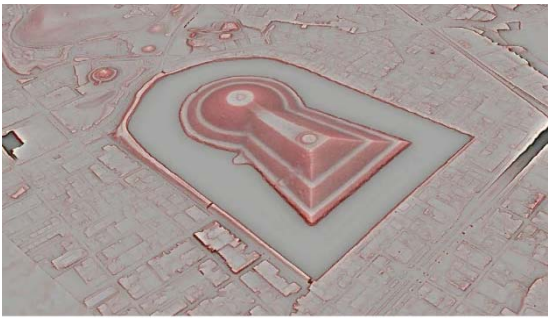


* 50 cm contours

0 100 200m



(from southwest)



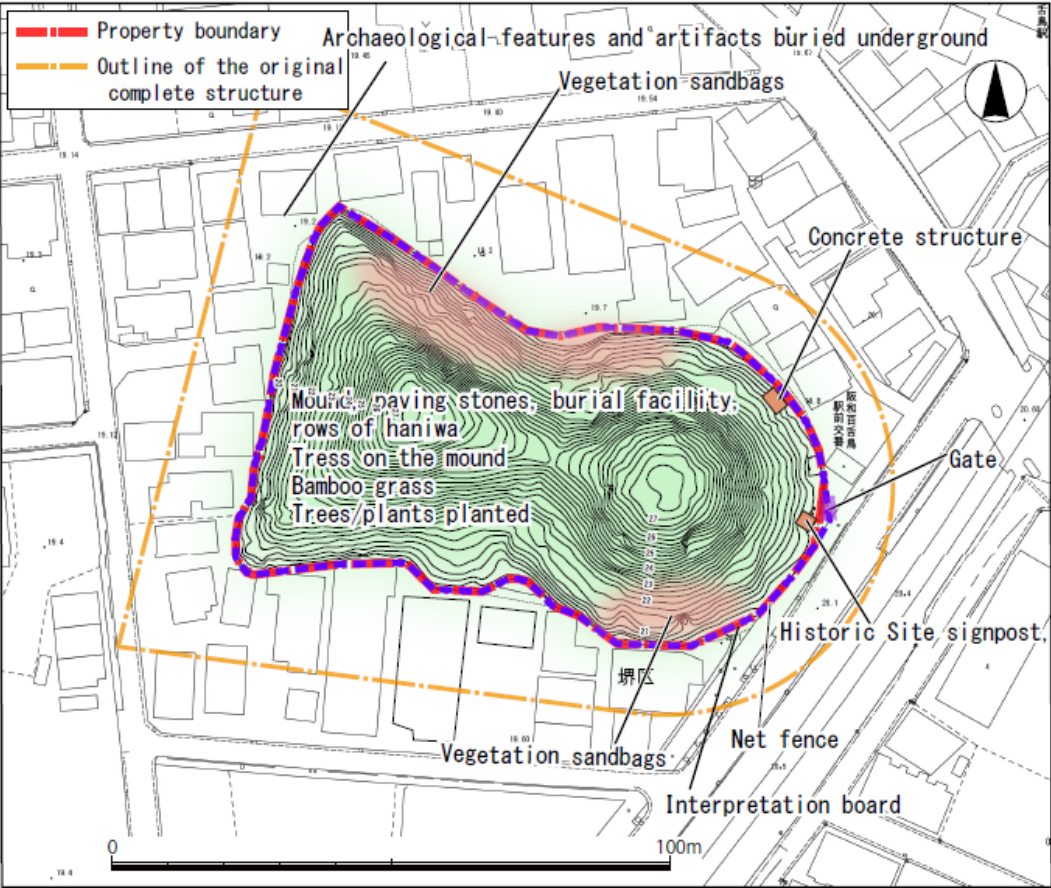
(from west)

12: Nagatsuka Kofun

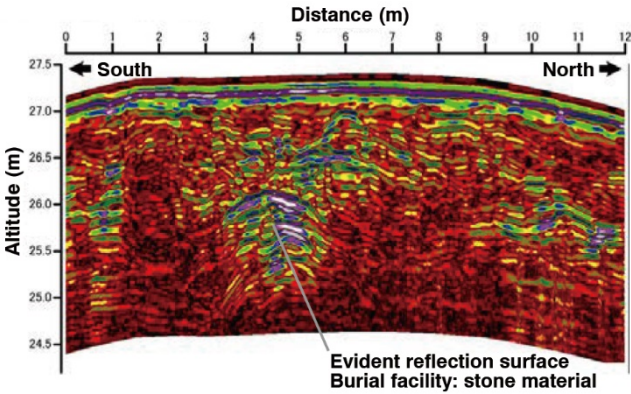
Nomination Dossier pp. 69-70

A small-scale keyhole-shaped mounded tombs from the late-Middle Kofun period.
It makes part of Mozu area’s east-west axis.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 2 tiers)
Size	106 m in length, 10.6 m in height (square front part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)

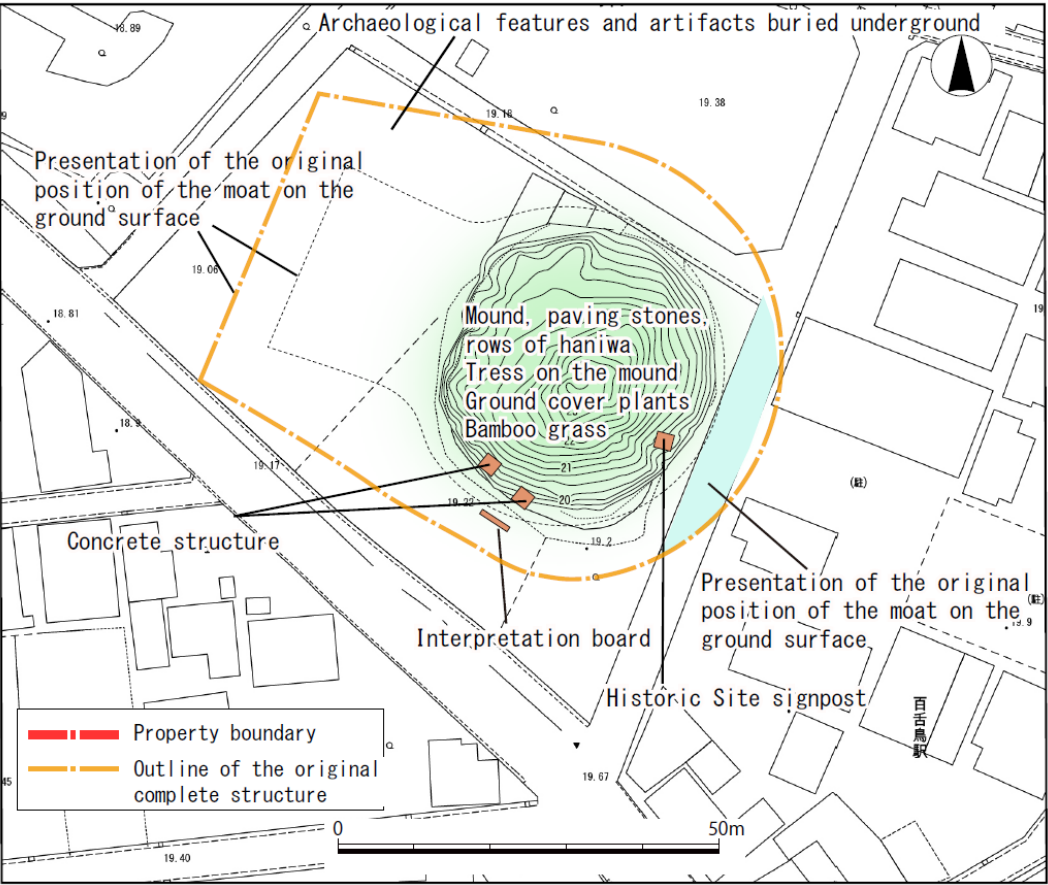


Result of the radar survey image

6: Osamezuka Kofun

A scallop-shell shaped mounded tomb, subsidiary to the Component No. 2-1. (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	58 m in length



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from southwest)

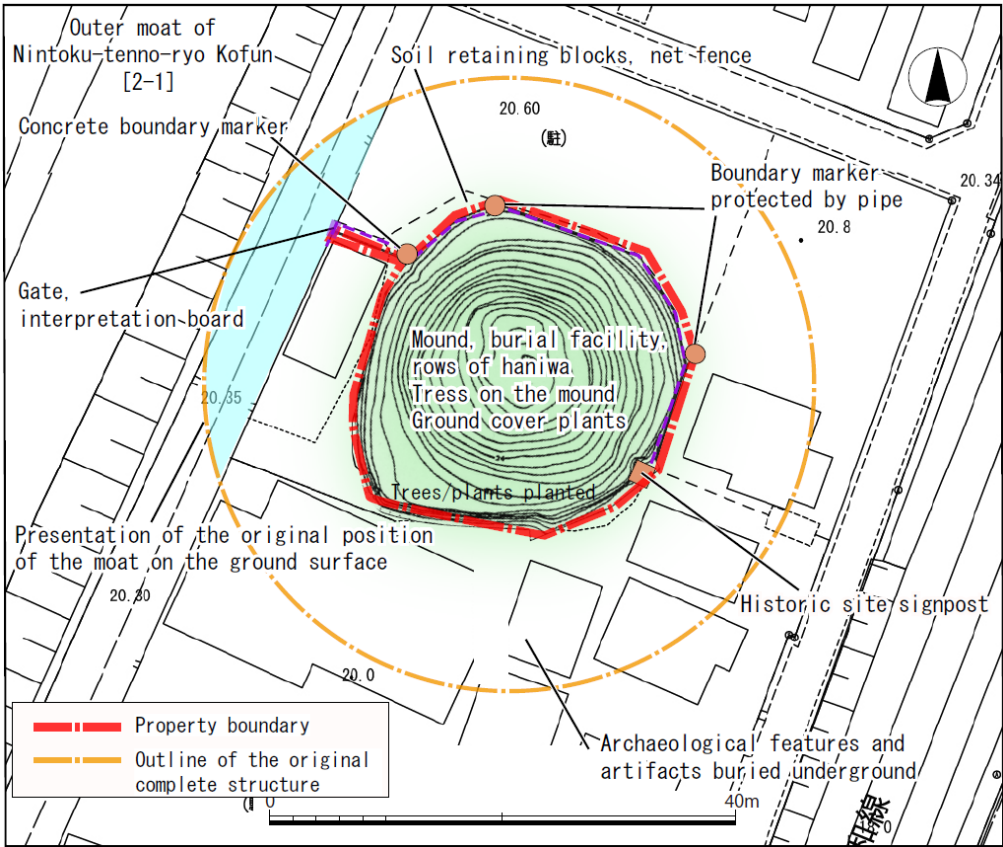


Row of cylindrical haniwa

5: Tukamawari Kofun

A small round kofun, subsidiary to the Component 2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).
A large number of beads as grave goods were found from this kofun.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (2 tiers)
Size	35 m in diameter



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



Beads

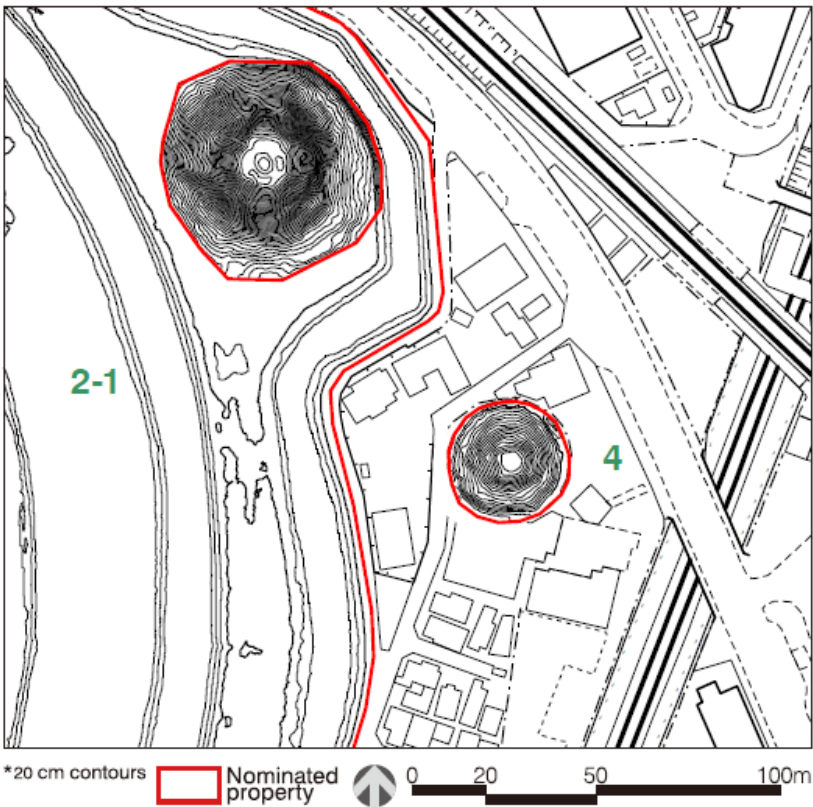


(from east)

4: Genemonyama Kofun

A small round kofun, which is subsidiary to the Component No. 2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (2 tiers)
Size	34 m in diameter



(from northeast)

1: Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun

A middle-scale keyhole-shaped kofun, located at the northern end of the Mozu area's north-south axis.
Its mound shape comes in the same proportion as the Component No. 21 (Nisanzai Kofun).

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	148 m in length, 14.8 m in height (square front part)



(from east)

18

19

13

17

16

15

12

6

5

4

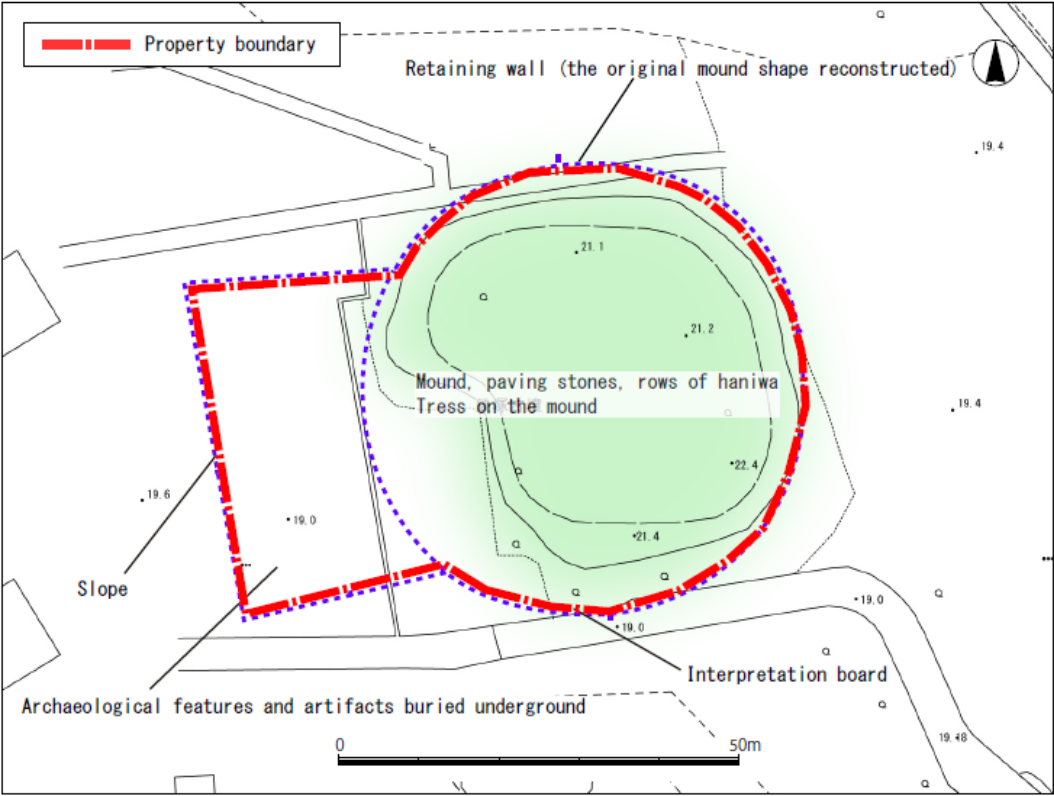
1

14

14: Zenizuka Kofun

A scallop-shell shaped mounded tomb from the late-Middle Kofun period.
It comprises the east-west axis of the Mozu area and stands distant from any large-scale keyhole-shaped kofun.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	72 m in length



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from south)



Cylindrical haniwa

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

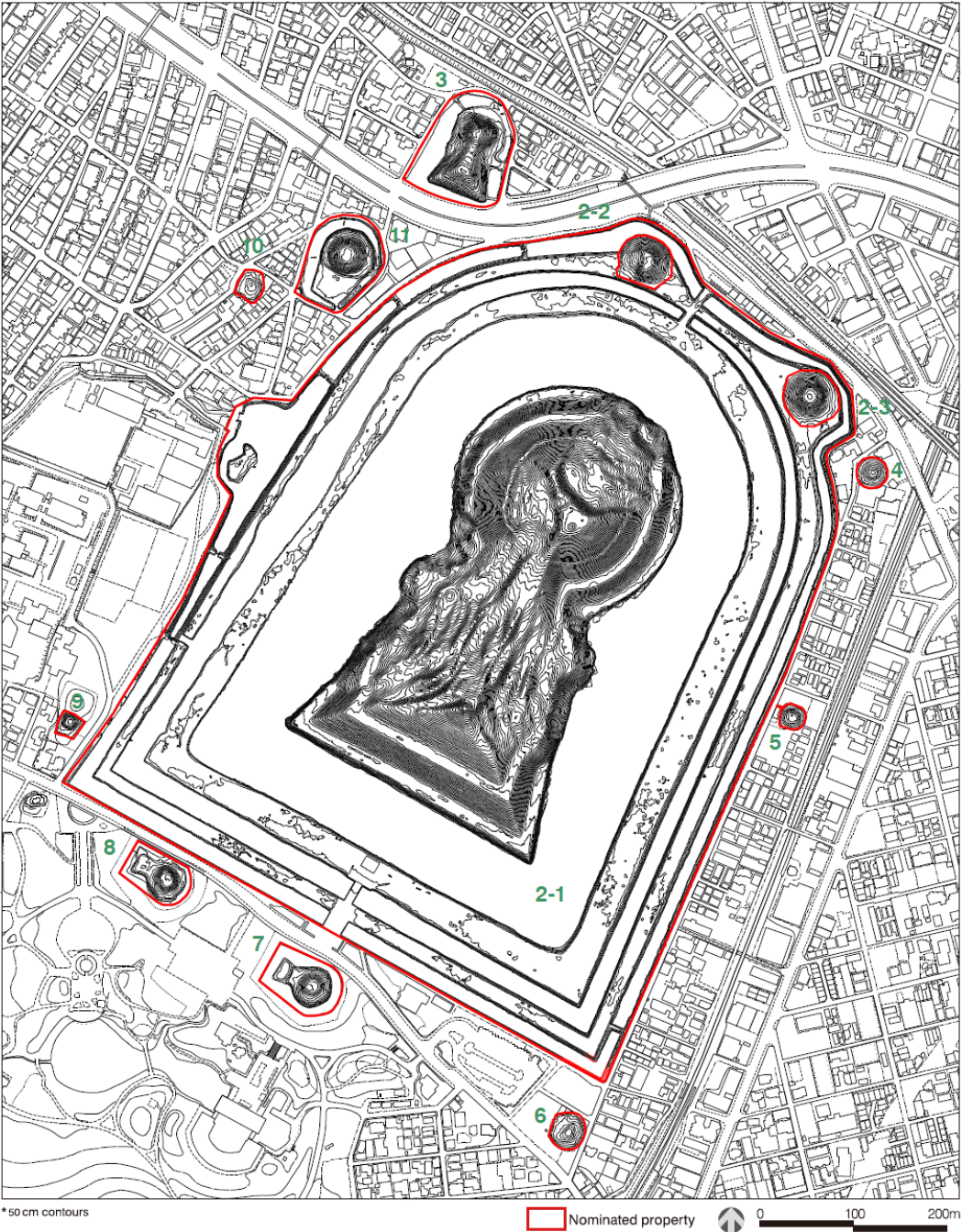
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/13

2-1: Nintoku-tennyo-ryo Kofun

Japan’s largest giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, with numerous and varied subsidiary tombs around it.
The kofun comprises the core of the Mozu area’s north-south axis.

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	486 m in length, 34.8 m in height (round rear part)



2-1

2-2

2-3

9

8

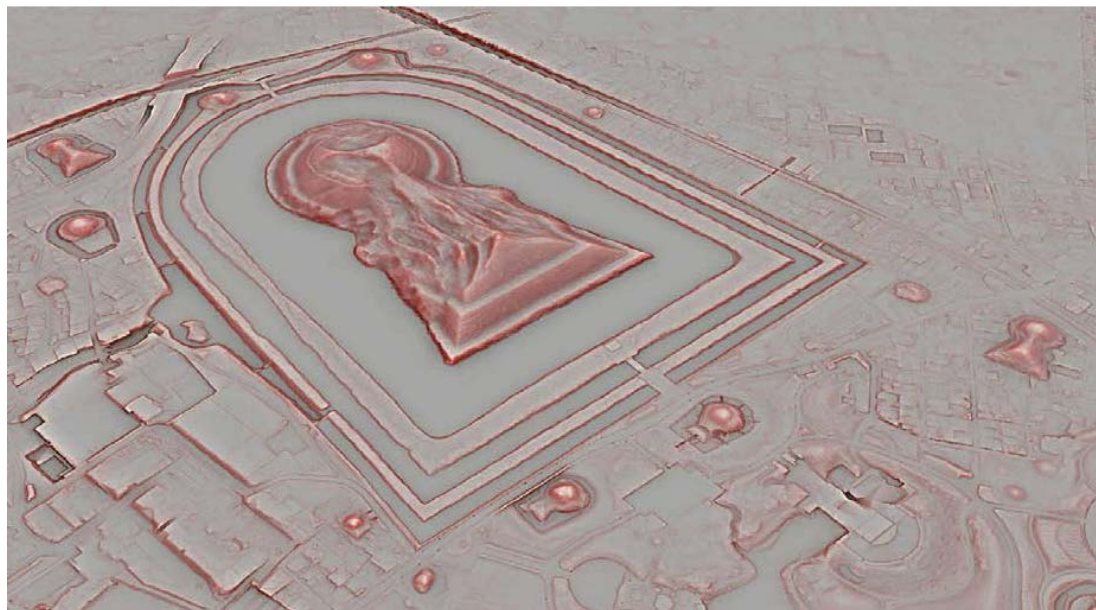
7

10

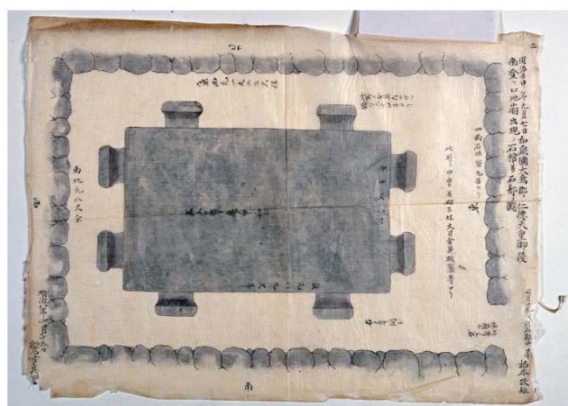
11

3

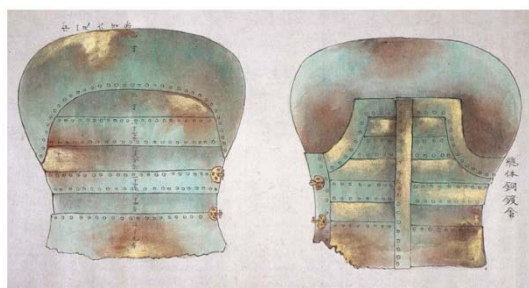
2-1: Nintoku-tennyo-ryo Kofun



(from southwest)



Drawing of the pit-style stone chamber
in the square front section



Drawing of the cuirass



a



b



c

Artifacts

a : shrine maidenshaped Haniwa

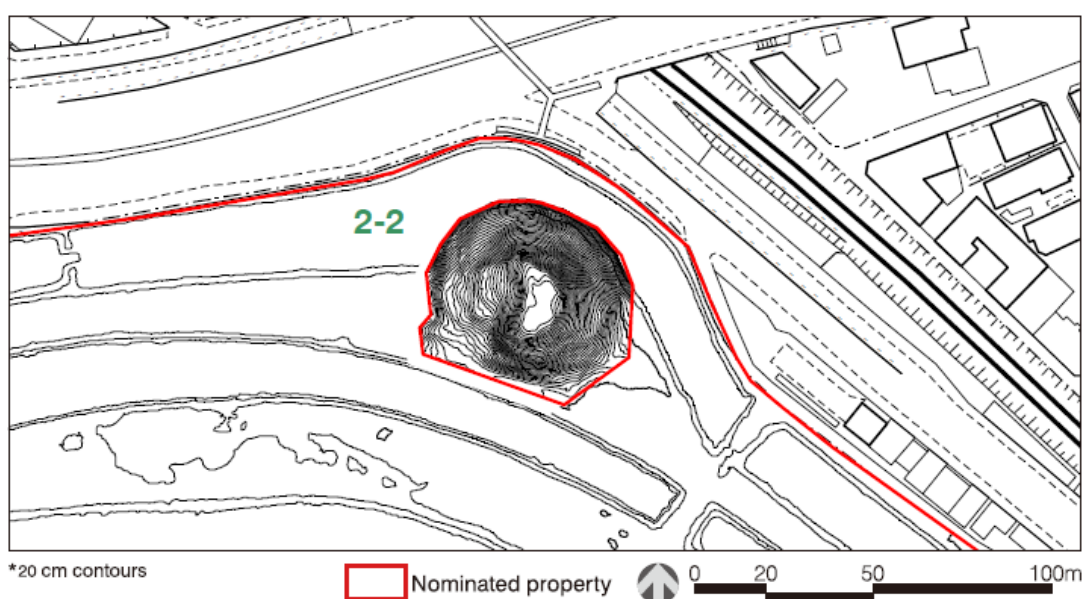
b : horse-shaped haniwa

c : stoneware jar

2-2: Chayama Kofun

A large-scale round kofun, subsidiary to the Component No. 2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (2 tiers)
Size	56 m in diameter



(from southeast)

2-1

2-2

2-3

9

8

7

10

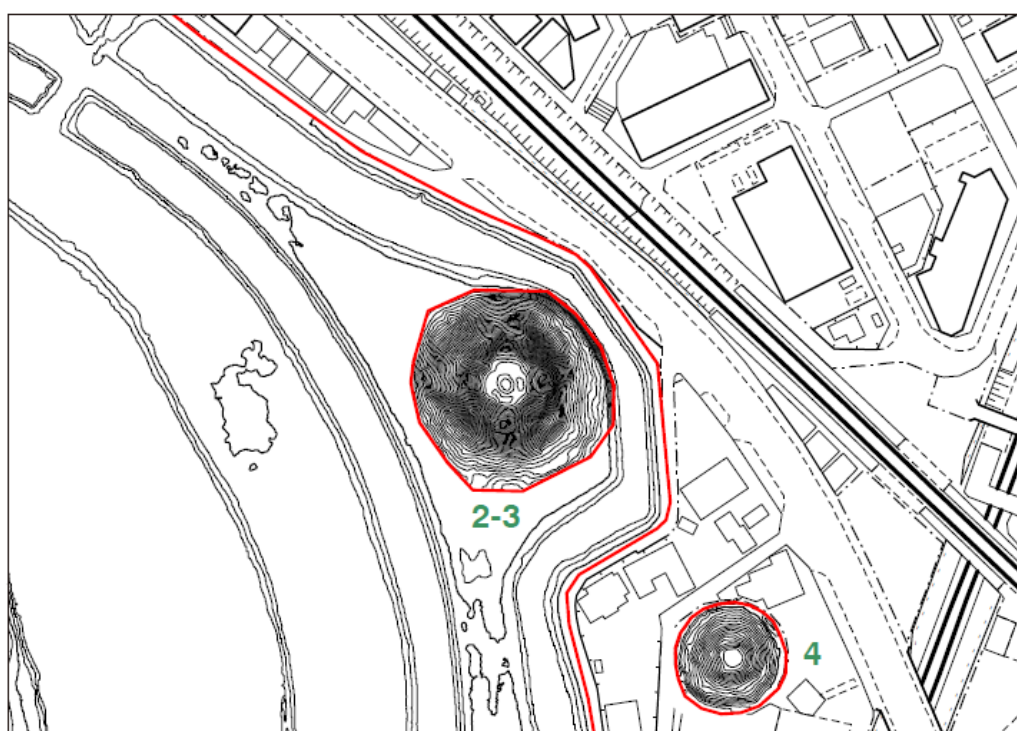
11

3

2-3: Daianjiyama Kofun

A large-scale round kofun, subsidiary to the Component No. 2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (2 tiers)
Size	62 m in diameter



*20 cm contours

Nominated property

0 20 50 100m

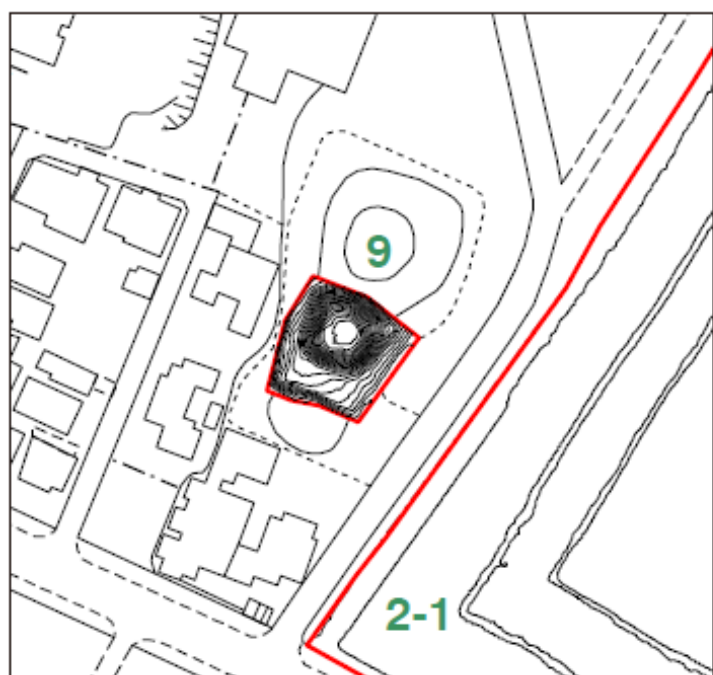


(from northeast)

9: Dogameyama Kofun

A small-scale square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	More than 26m



*20 cm contours

Nominated property



0 20 50 100m



(from south)



Cylindrical haniwa

2-1

2-2

2-3

9

8

7

10

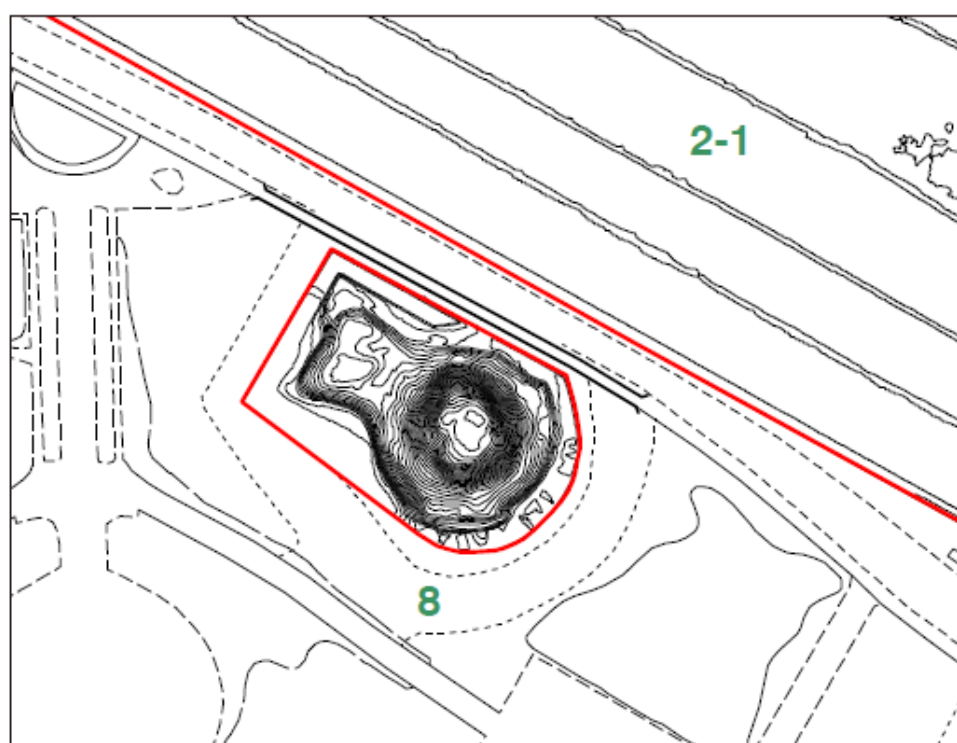
11

3

8: Tatsusayama Kofun

A scallop shell-shaped kofun with a bridging bank and a projection. It is a subsidiary kofun of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i> / Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	61 m in length



*20 cm contours



Nominated property



0

20

50

100m

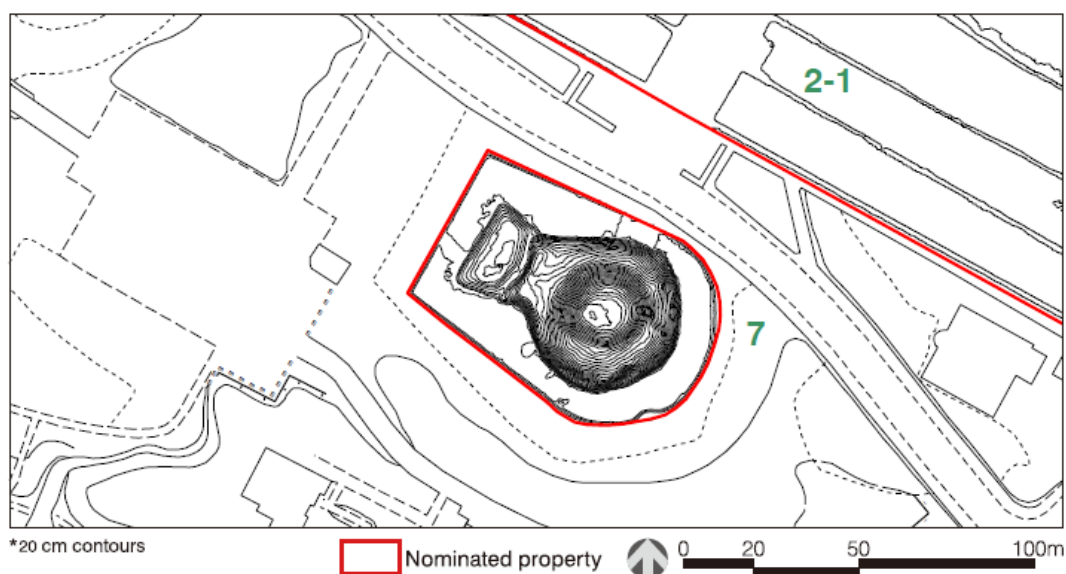


(from southeast)

7: Magodayuyama Kofun

A scallop shell-shaped kofun. It is a subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i> / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	65 m in length



(from southwest)

10: Komoyamazuka Kofun

Nomination Dossier pp. 67-68

A scallop shell-shaped kofun.

It is a subsidiary tomb of the Component No. 2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	33 m in length



*20 cm contours

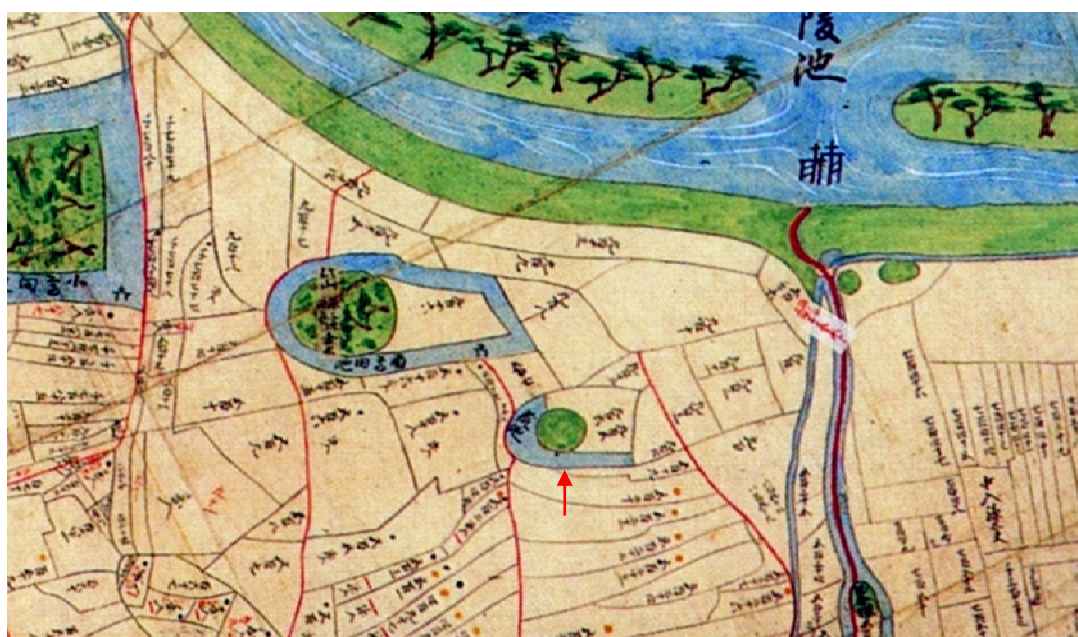
Nominated property



0 20 50 100m



(from northwest)



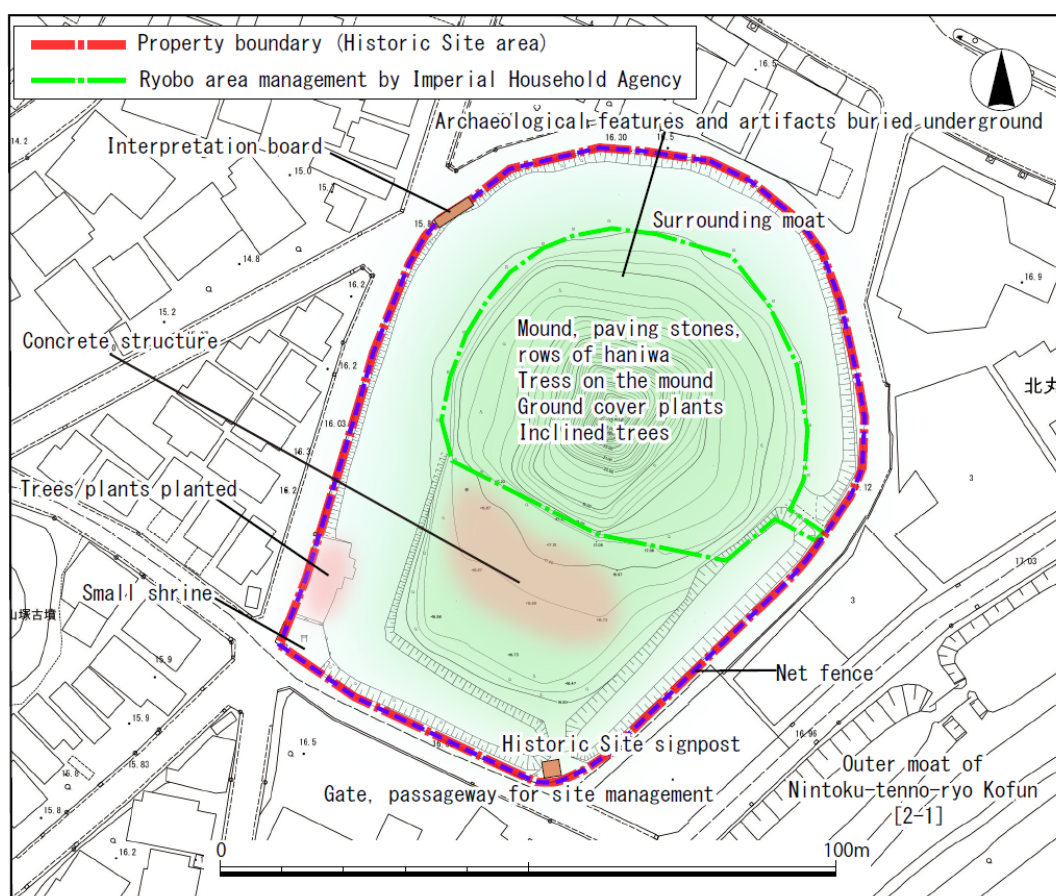
Pictorial map made (copied) in the 19th century

(Not included in the Dossier)

11: Maruhoyama Kofun

The largest scallop shell-shaped kofun in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.
It is a subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun)

Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped (2 tiers)
Size	87 m in length



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun

(Not included in the Dossier)



(from northwest)

2-1

2-2

2-3

9

8

7

10

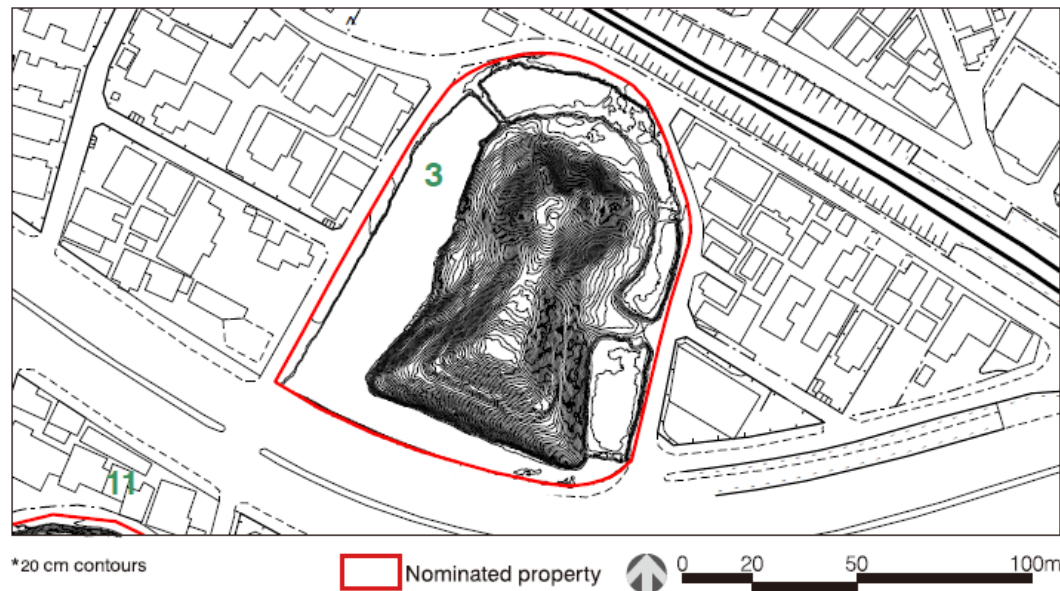
11

3

3: Nagayama Kofun

A small-scale keyhole-shaped kofun with its main mound axis running north to south.
A theory says that it is a subsidiary tomb of the Component No.2-1 (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	100 m in length, 10.3 m in height



(from east)

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

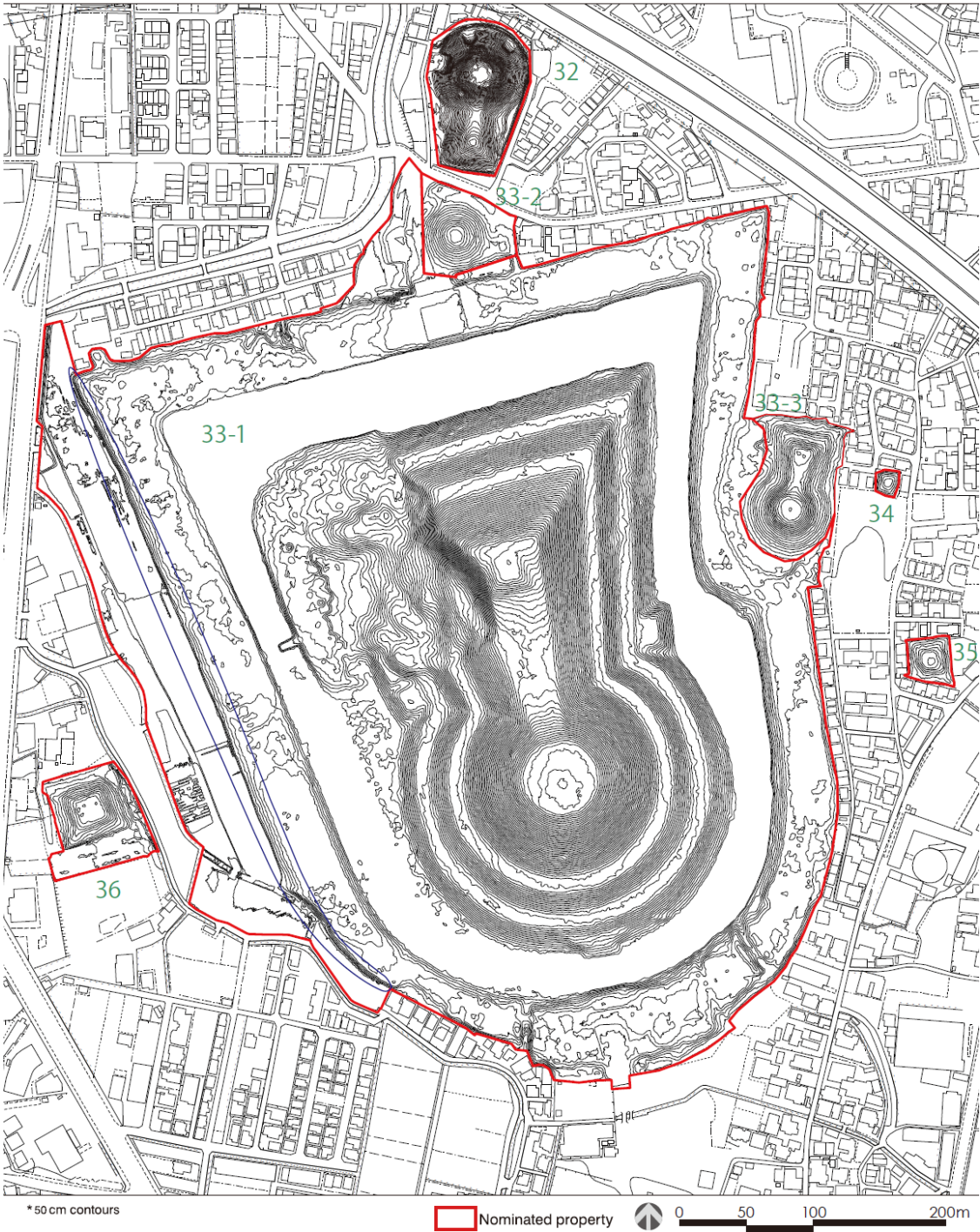
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/14

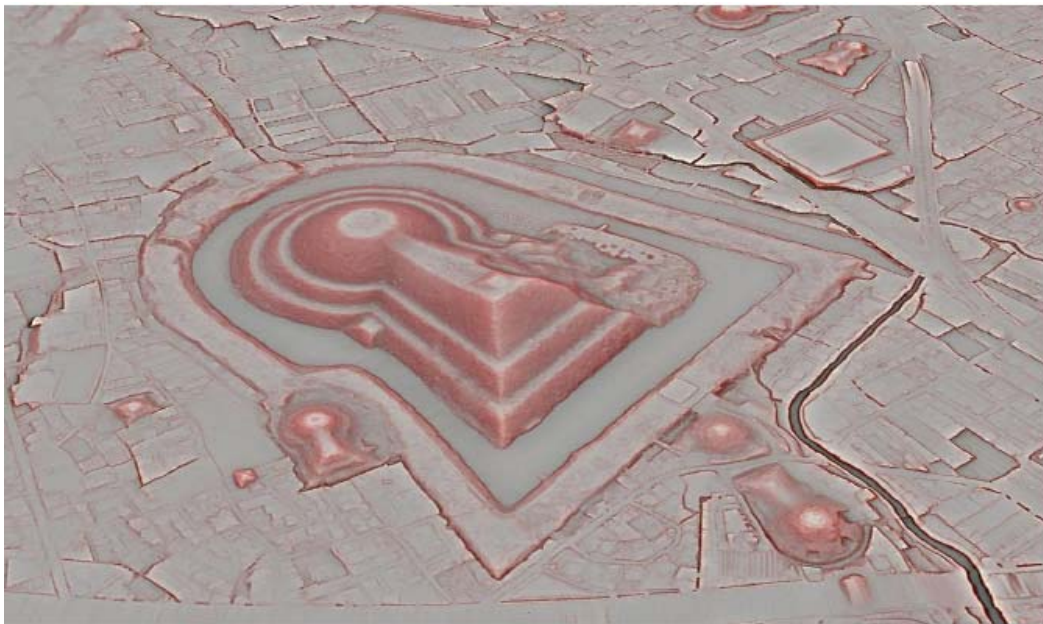
33-1: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun

Japan’s second largest keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, accompanied by many subsidiary tombs around.
It sits dominantly at the center of the Furuichi area.

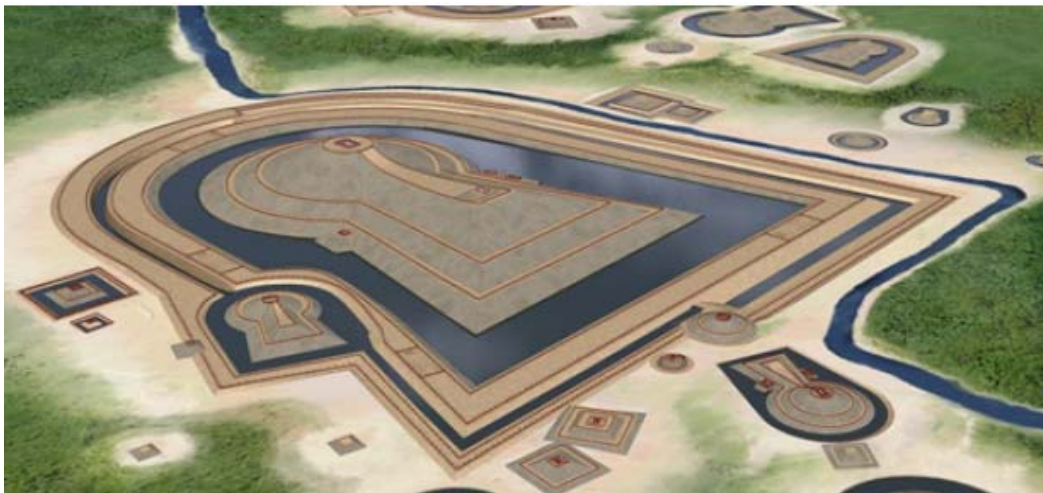
Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	425 m in length, 36 m in height (round rear part)



33-1: Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun



(from northeast)



at the time of its construction (CG image of virtual reconstruction)



Cylindrical haniwa



Waterfowl-shaped haniwa

33-1

33-2

33-3

34

35

32

Sekimenyama
Kofun

31

26

27

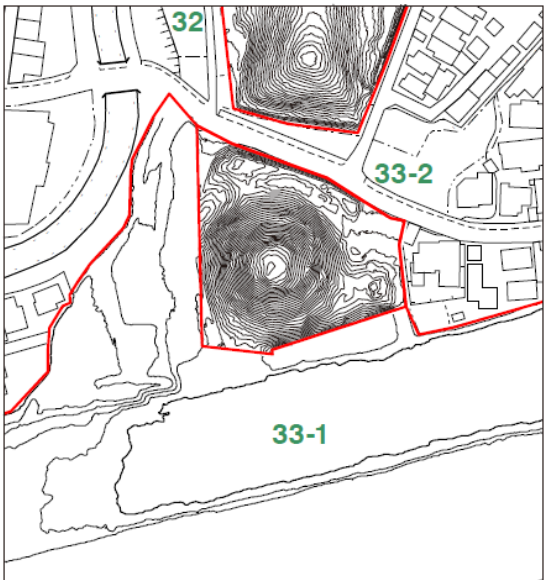
Koratoyama
Kofun

25

33-2: Konda-maruyama Kofun

A subsidiary tomb of the Component Number 33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).
It is a large-scale round mounded tomb from which gorgeous horse trappings were unearthed.

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (2 tiers)
Size	50 m in diameter



*20 cm contours



(from northeast)

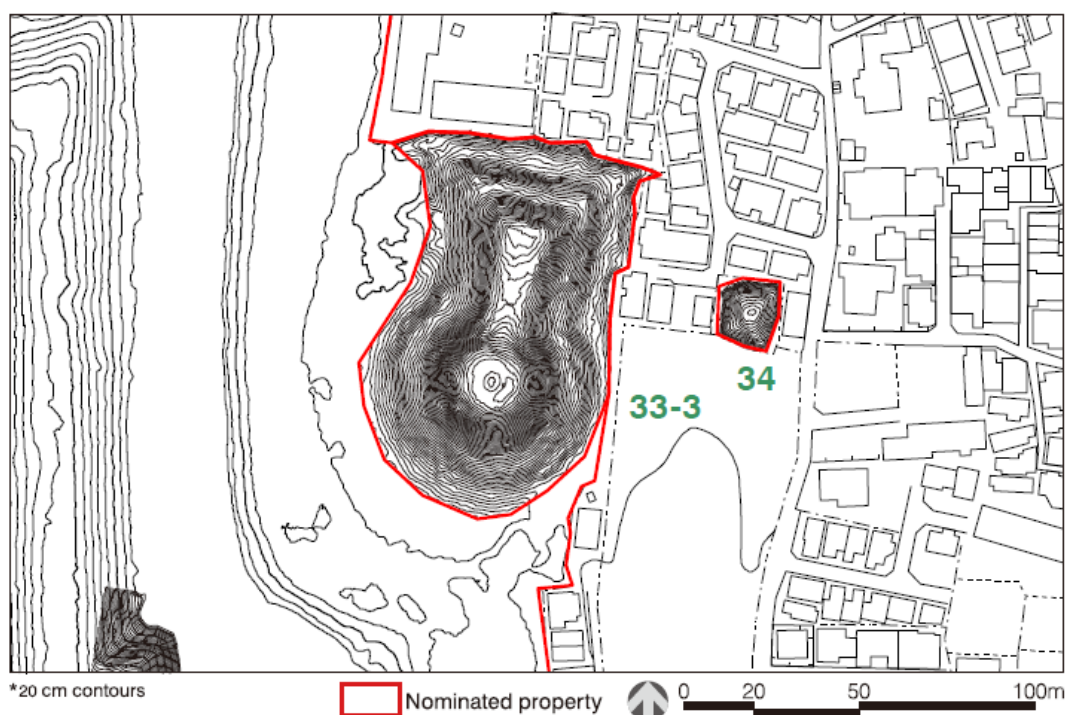


Horse trapping

33-3: Futatsuzuka Kofun

A small-scale keyhole-shaped mounded tomb, subsidiary to the Component No. 33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (2 tiers)
Size	110 m in length, 9.9 m in height (round rear part)



(Not included in the Dossier)

lower corresponds to north

33-1
33-2
33-3

34

35

32

Sekimenyama
Kofun

31

26

27

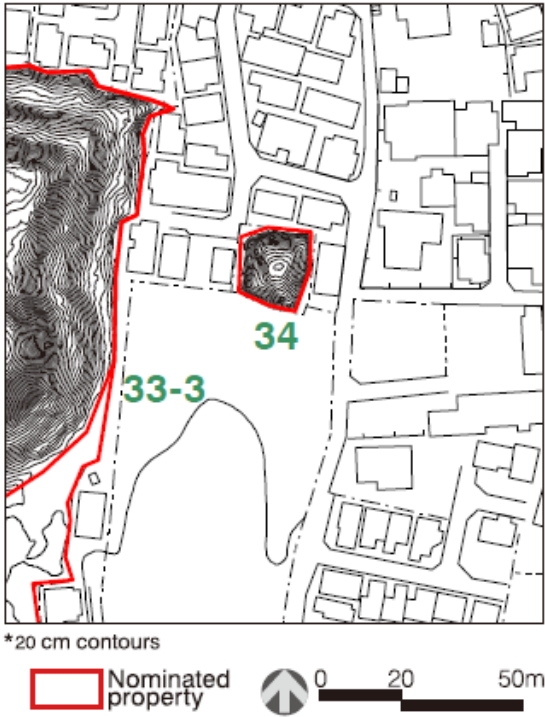
Koratoyama
Kofun

25

34: Higashiumazuka Kofun

A small square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	30 m

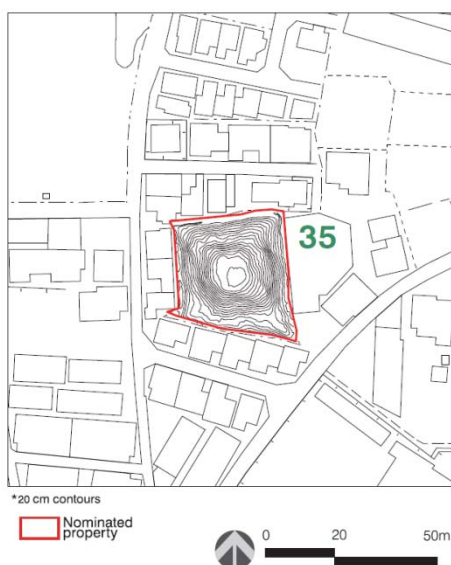


(from south)

35: Kurizuka Kofun

A small square kofun, subsidiary to the Component 33-1 (Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	43 m



(from northwest)

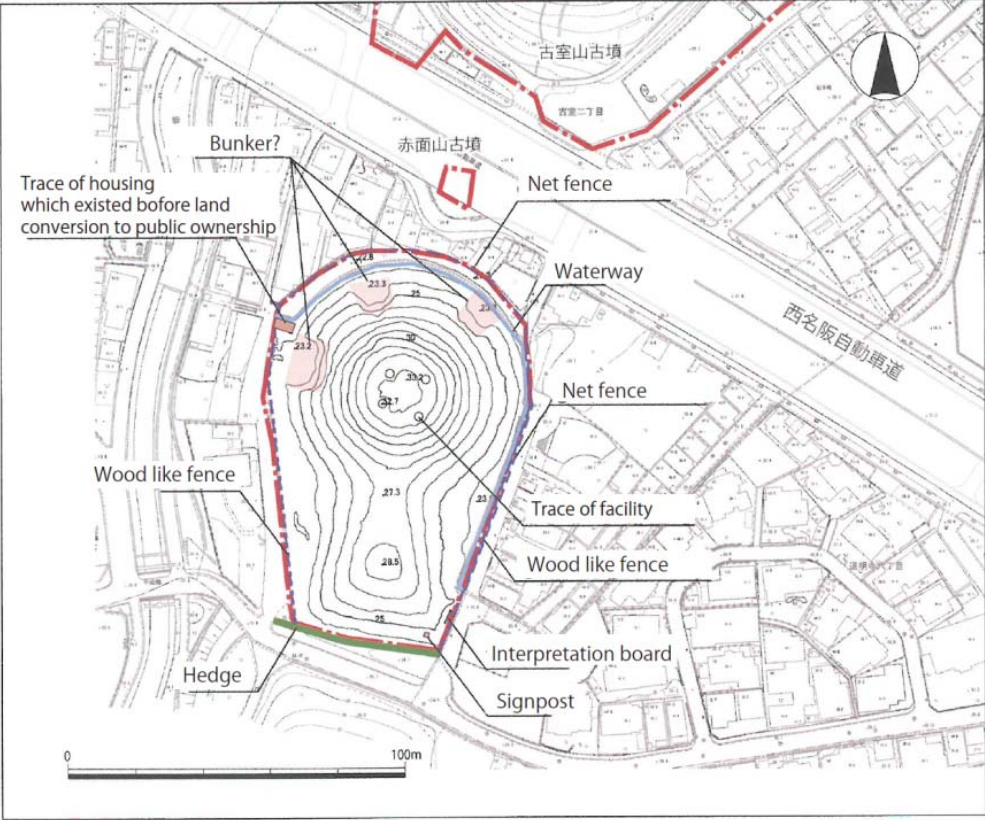


a : Row of cylindrical haniwa
b : Cylindrical haniwa fragment
c : House-shaped haniwa
d : Dog-shaped haniwa

32: Otorizuka Kofun

A small-scale keyhole-shaped kofun from the mid-Middle Kofun period. It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, round rear part: 3 tiers, square front part: 2tiers)
Size	110 m in length, 12.3 m in height (round rear part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from southeast)



Helmet-shaped haniwa

Sekimenyama Kofun (Not selected the component parts)

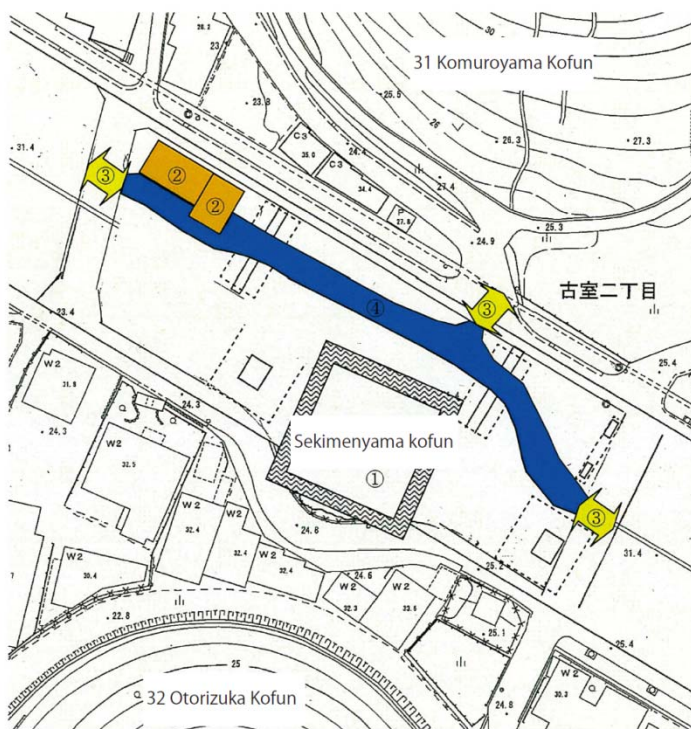
(Planned site for Guidance facility underneath the elevated Nishi-Meihan Expressway)

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	22m



(from southeast)

(Not included in the Dossier)



(Image of the facility)

With a flat roof, the facility contains toilet and interpretation functions.

- 1) Restoration of Historic Site Sekimenyama Kofun
(A contents-verifying excavation is required)
- 2) Amenities (Toilet and World Heritage-related interpretation): approx. 43 m²
- 3) Installing gateways and fence: three spots
- 4) Paving the path

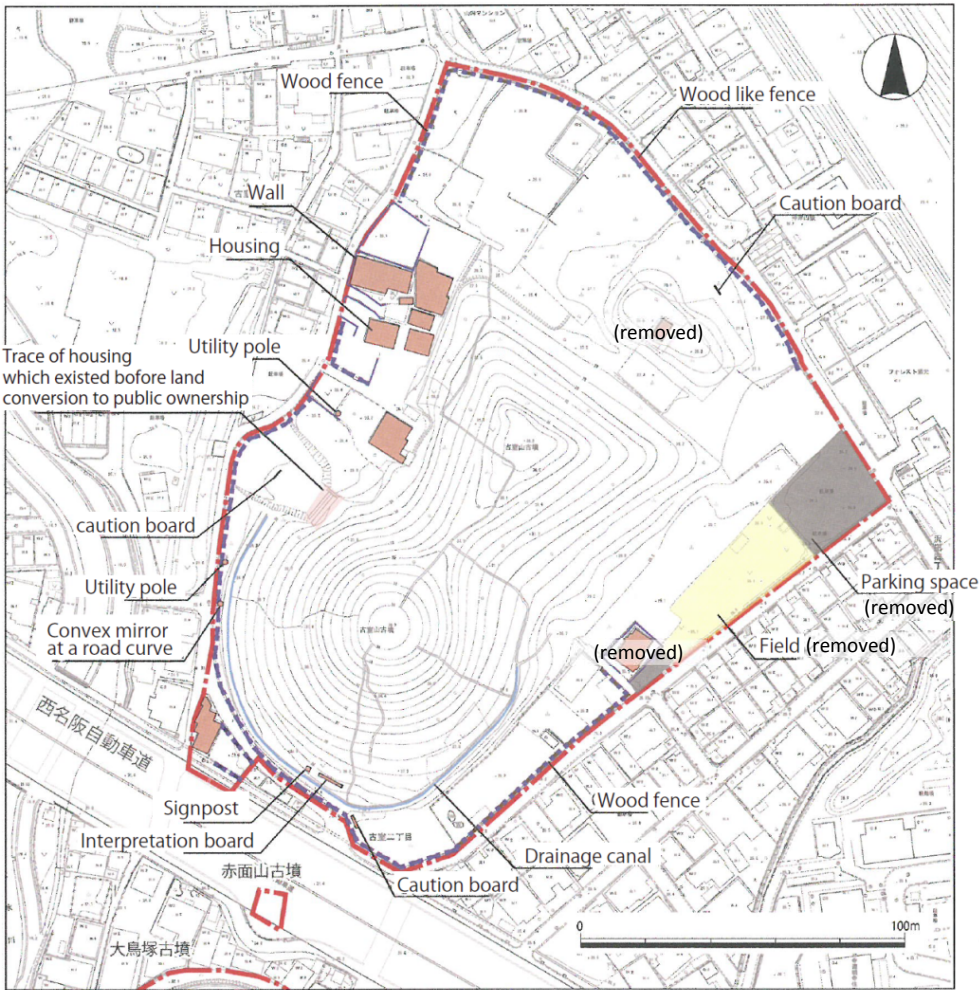
Plans for improving space under the elevated expressway

(Not included in the Dossier)

31: Komuroyama Kofun

A middle-sized keyhole-shaped kofun from the early-Middle Kofun period. It is located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. It is one of the first kofun built on a plateau in the area.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Early-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	150 m in length, 15.3 m in height (round rear part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from east)



Sunshade-shaped haniwa

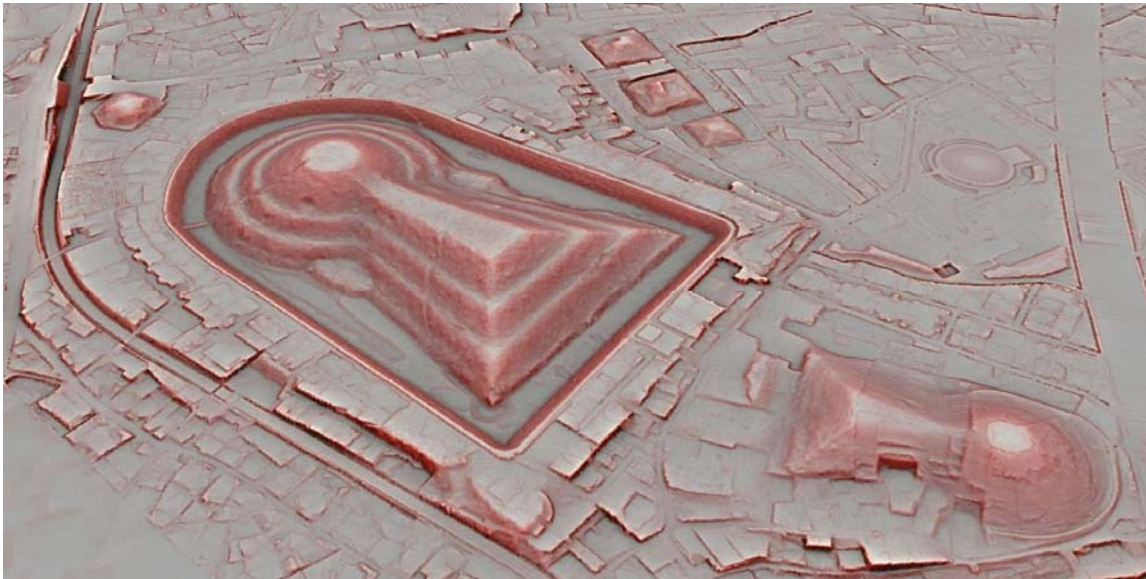
25	Kofun Kofun
26	Kofun Kofun
27	Kofun Kofun
28	Kofun Kofun
29	Kofun Kofun
30	Kofun Kofun
31	Kofun Kofun
32	Kofun Kofun
33-1	Kofun Kofun
33-2	Kofun Kofun
33-3	Kofun Kofun
34	Kofun Kofun
35	Kofun Kofun

25	Kofun Kofun
26	Kofun Kofun
27	Kofun Kofun
28	Kofun Kofun
29	Kofun Kofun
30	Kofun Kofun
31	Kofun Kofun
32	Kofun Kofun
33-1	Kofun Kofun
33-2	Kofun Kofun
33-3	Kofun Kofun
34	Kofun Kofun
35	Kofun Kofun



 Nominated property  0 20 50 100m

26: Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun



(from northeast)



(from north)

33-1

33-2

33-3

34

35

32

Sekimenyama
Kofun

31

26

27

Koratoyama
Kofun

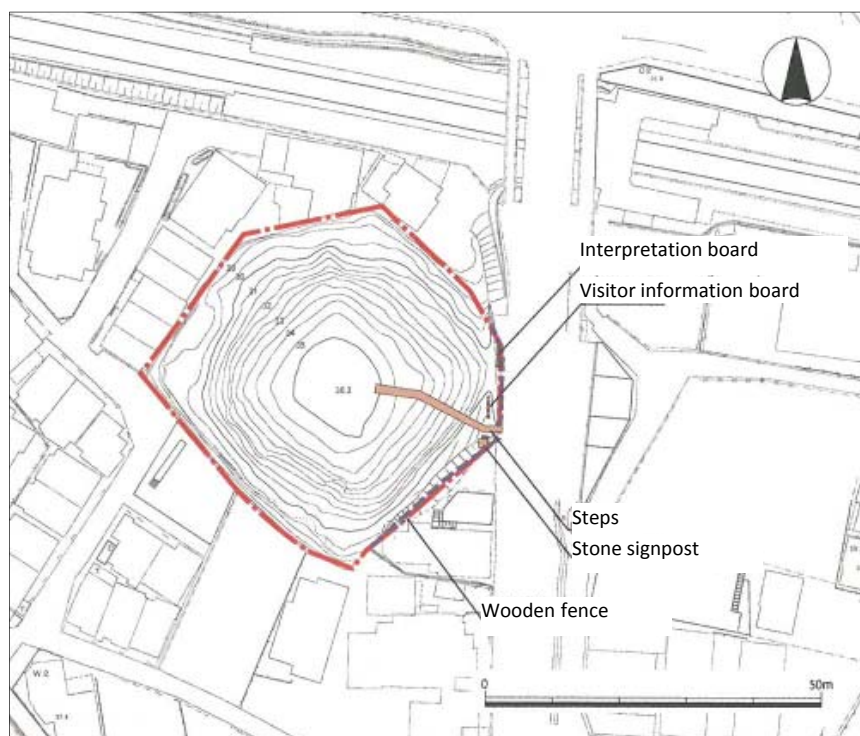
25

27: Nabezuka Kofun

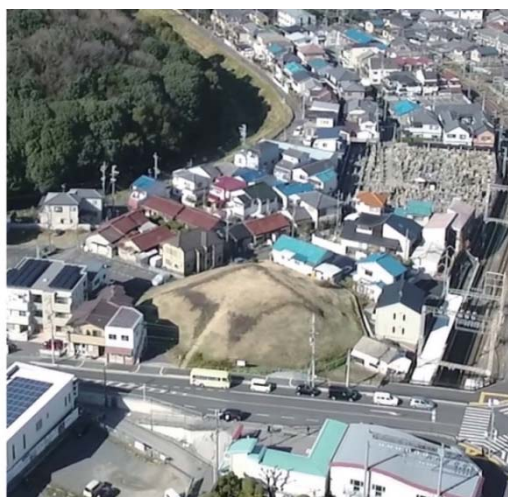
A small square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.26 (Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun).

It clearly shows the positional relations between those kofun on the Furuichi area's main axis.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Early-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	63 m



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from east)

33-1

33-2

33-3

34

35

32

Sekimenyama
Kofun

31

26

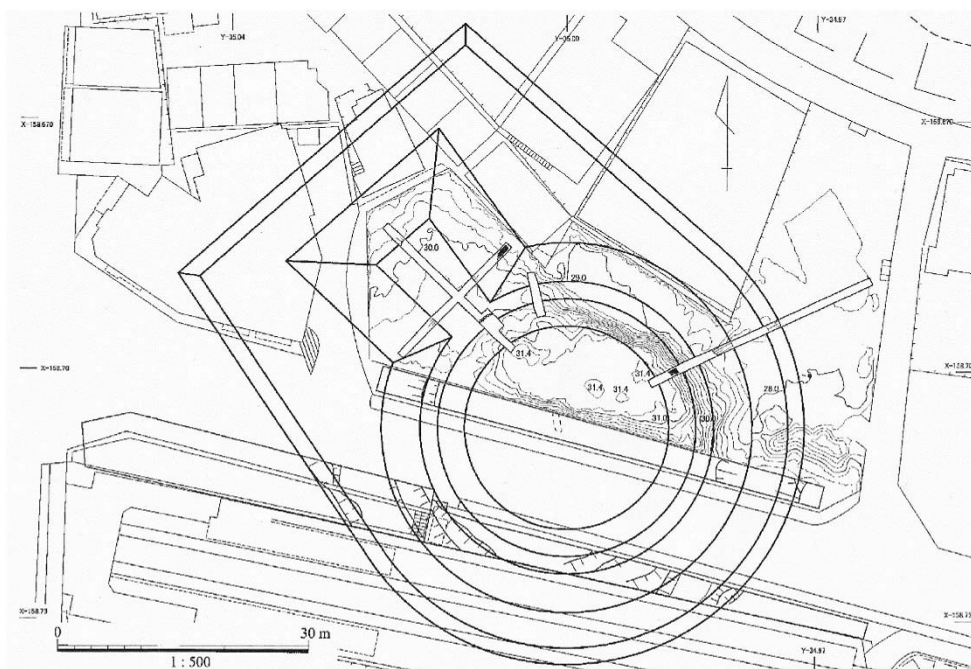
27

Koratoyama
Kofun

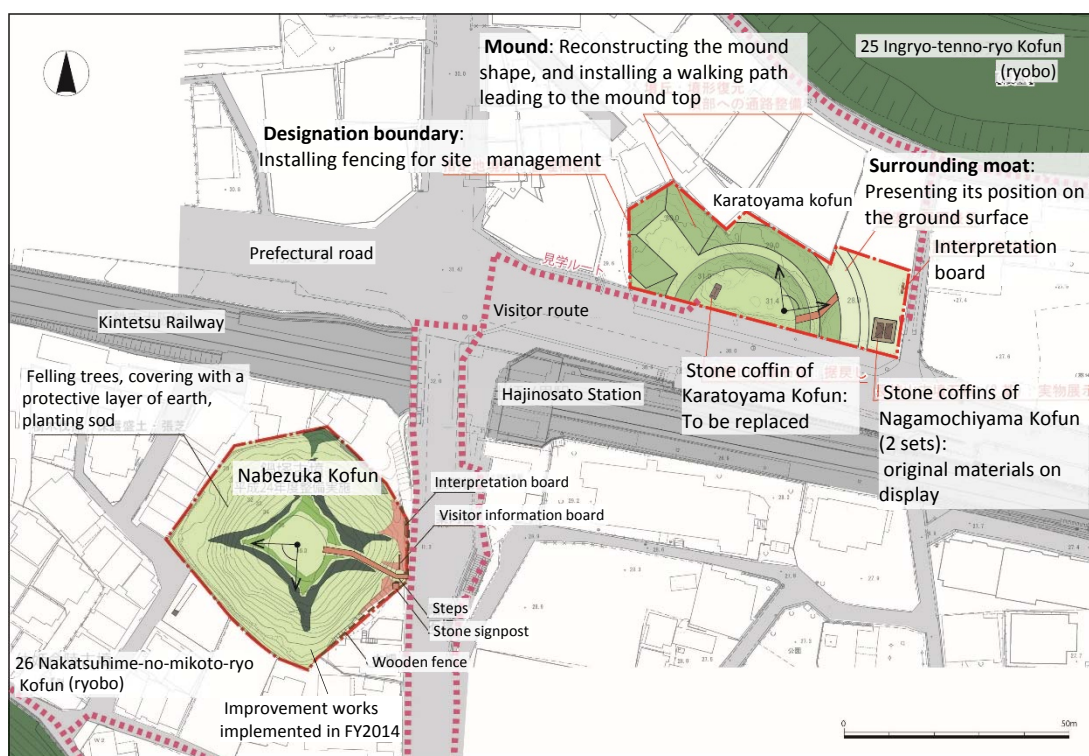
25

Karatoyama Kofun (Not selected the component parts)

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Scallop-shaped
Size	59 m in length



Plan showing the original construction
(Not included in the Dossier)

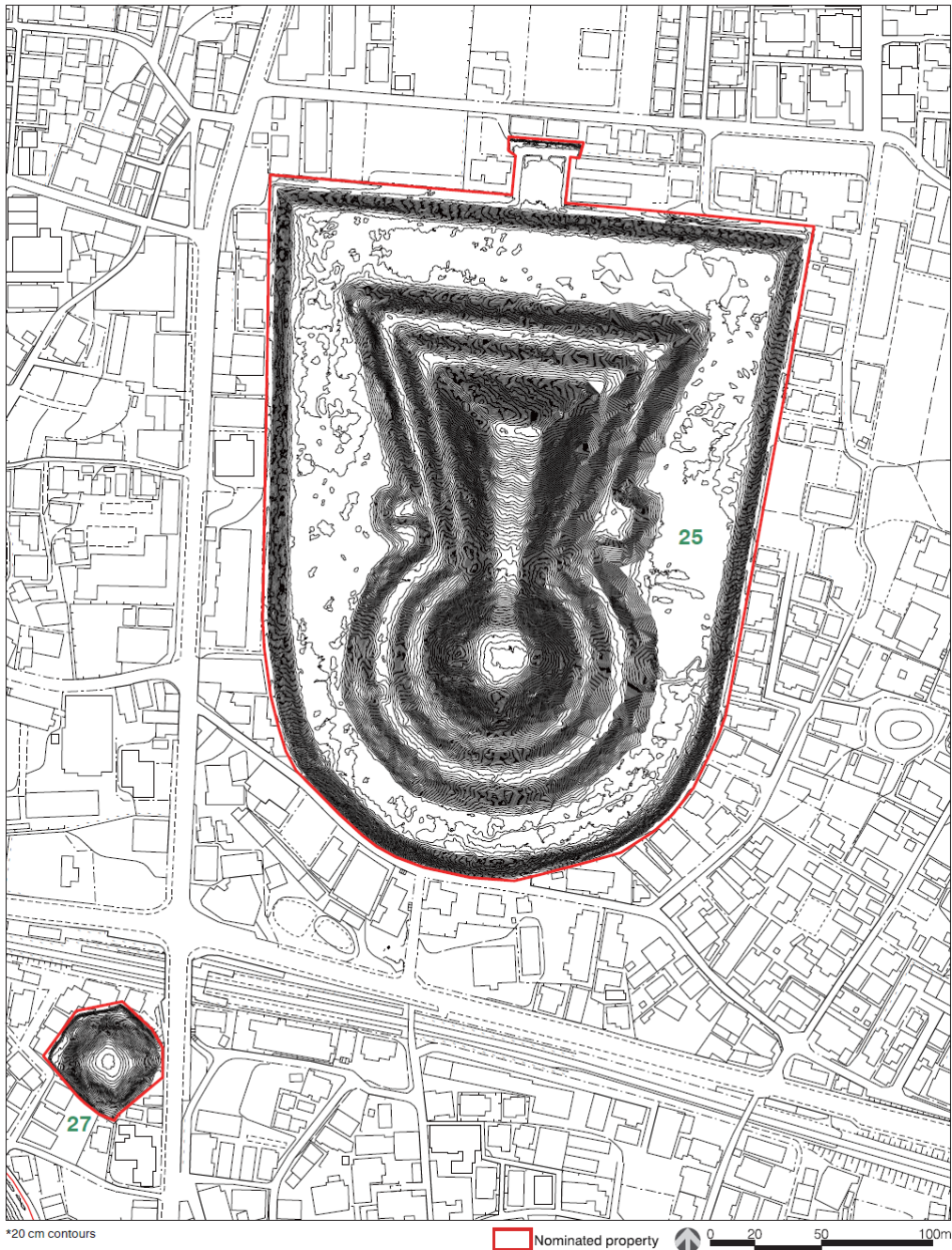


Map showing future improvement works
(Not included in the Dossier)

25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped kofun from the late-Middle Kofun period, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area. Its mound has the same proportion as the Component No. 38 (Hakayama Kofun).

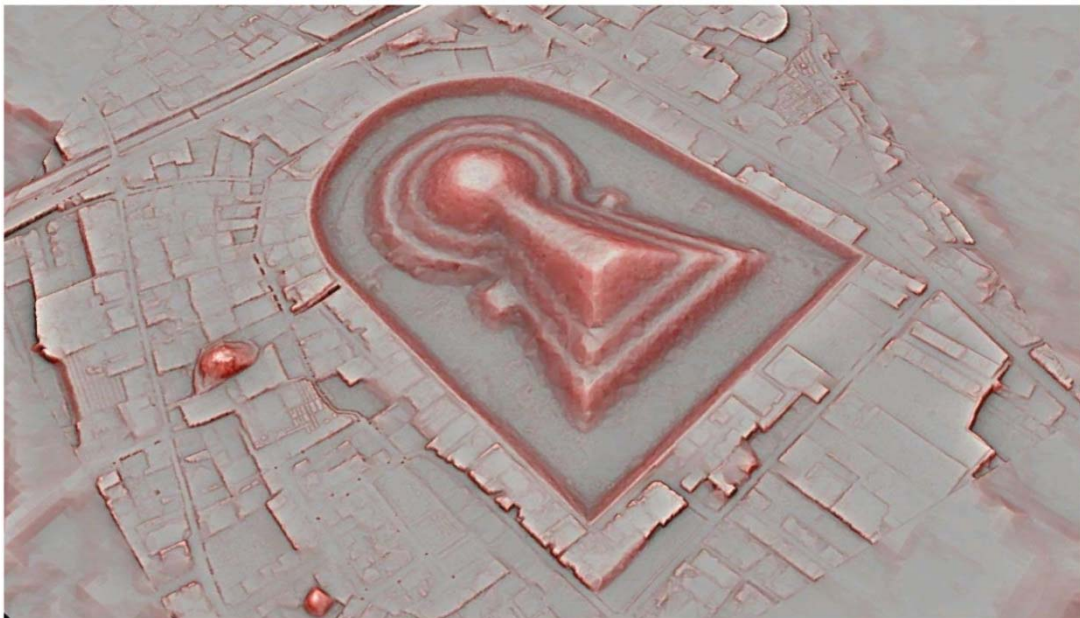
Protection	Ryobo
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	230 m in length, 23.3 m in height (square front part)



25: Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun



(from northeast)



(from northeast)

33-1

33-2

33-3

34

35

32

Sekimenyama
Kofun

31

26

27

Koratoyama
Kofun

25

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

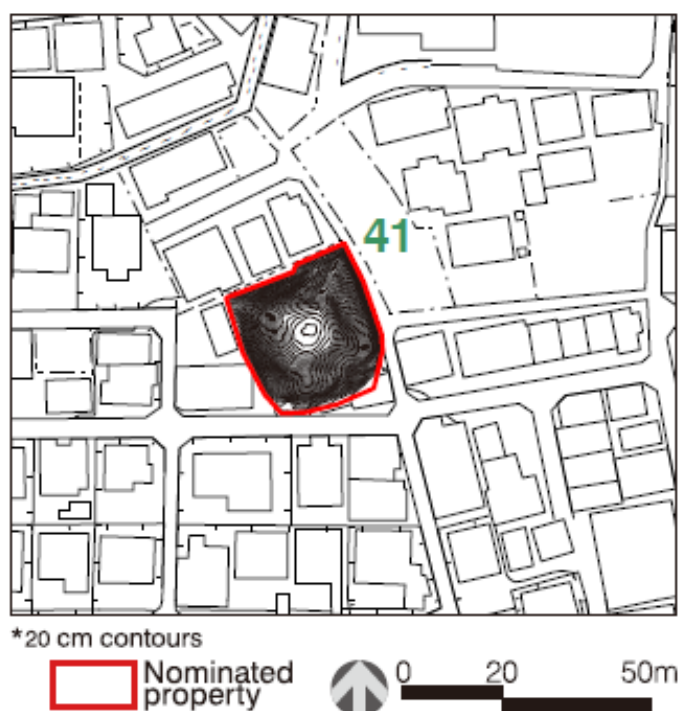
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/15

41: Nishiumazuka Kofun

A small square kofun, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	45 m



(from northwest)



Flaring mouth-shaped
haniwa

41

38

40

39

42

36

37

43

44

45

28

29

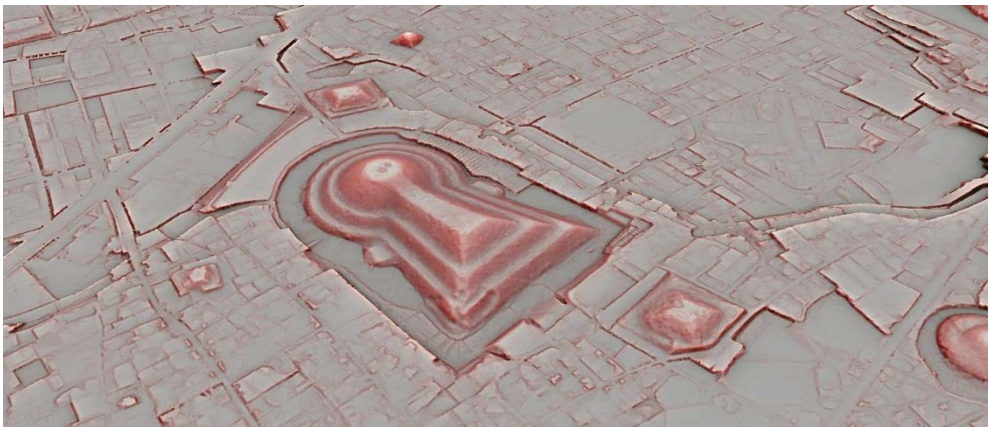
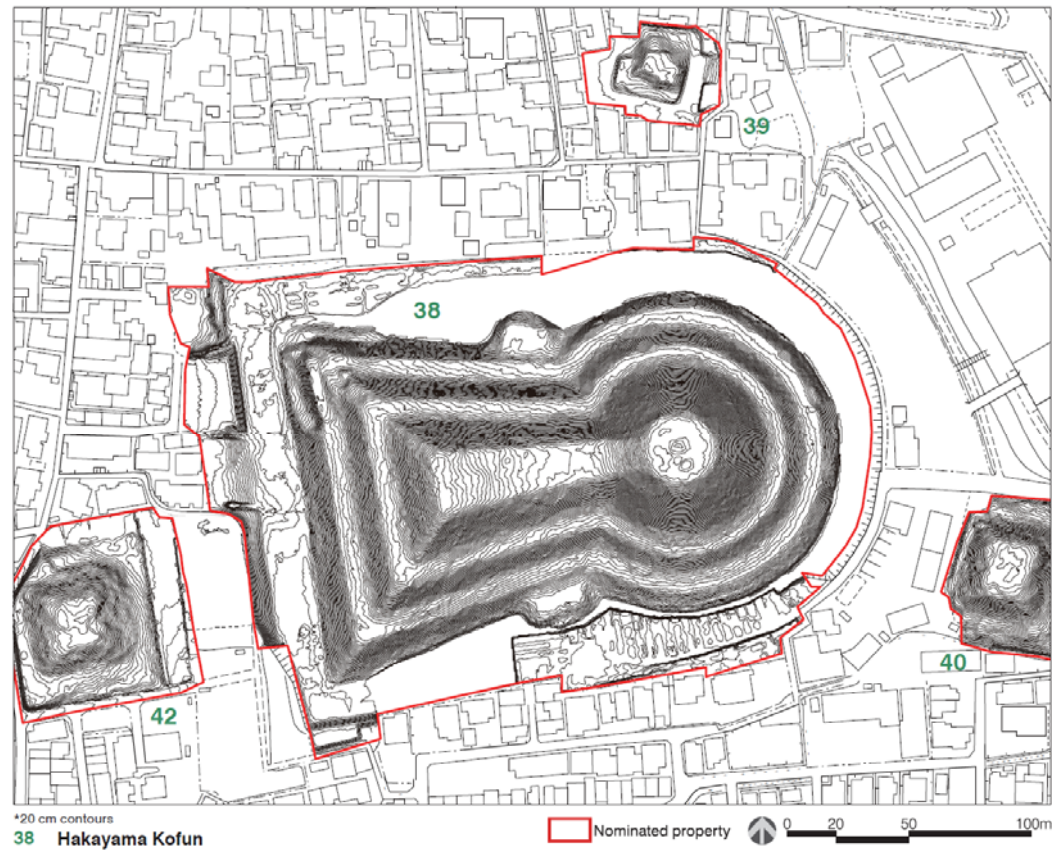
30

38: Hakayama Kofun

A keyhole-shaped kofun, located in the southern part of the main axis of the Furuichi area.

It has the same proportion as the Component No.25 (Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Ryobo / Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	225 m in length, 20.7 m in height (round rear part)



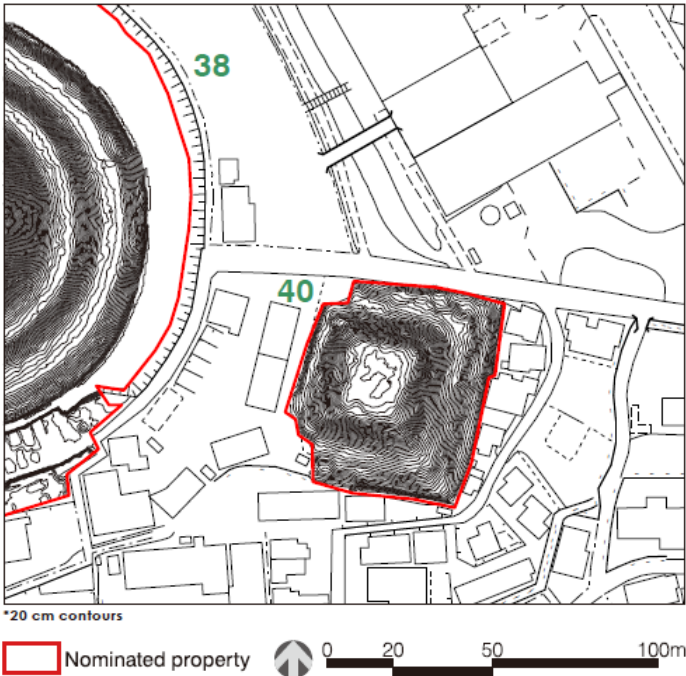
(from northwest)

40: Mukohakayama Kofun

A large square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.38 (Hakayama Kofun).

It has traces of a bridging bank which seems to have connected it with its main tomb.

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	68 m



(from south)



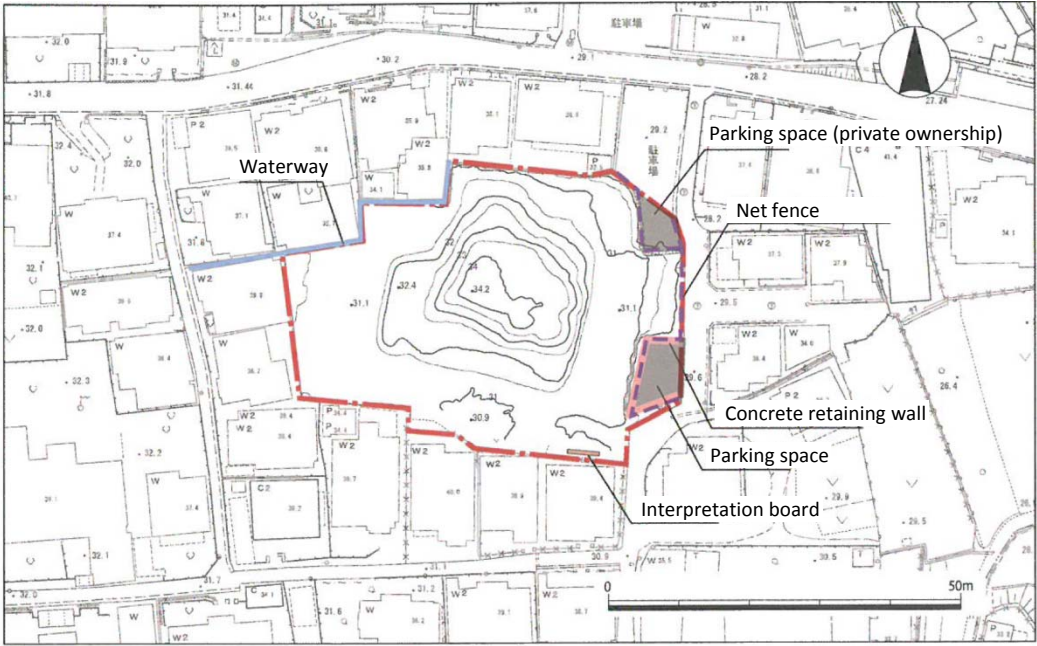
Earthen bridges connecting
Hakayama Kofun's outer bank

(Not included in the Dossier)

39: Nonaka Kofun

A square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.38 (Hakayama Kofun).
A large amount of iron weapons and armor were buried as grave goods.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	37 m



(from northwest)



Excavated armor



Left :Stoneware made in Korean peninsula
Right :Beads

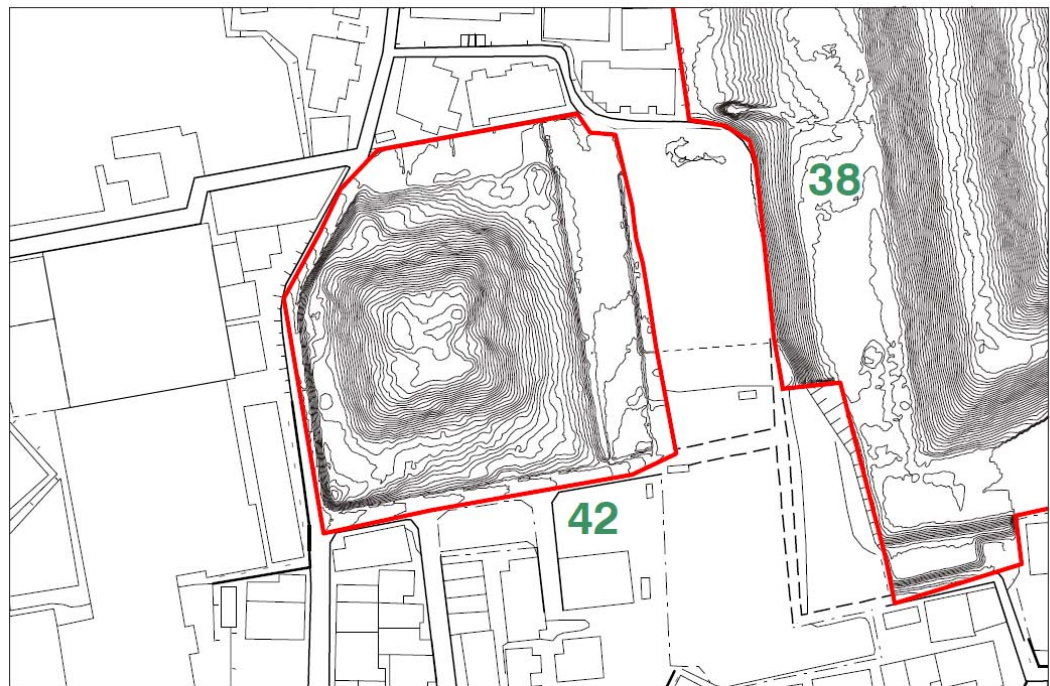


Restored armor

42: Joganjiyama Kofun

A large-scale square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.38 (Hakayama Kofun).
Its mound shape and the tiered structure are very clearly recognizable.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	67 m



*20 cm contours
[Red box] Nominated property

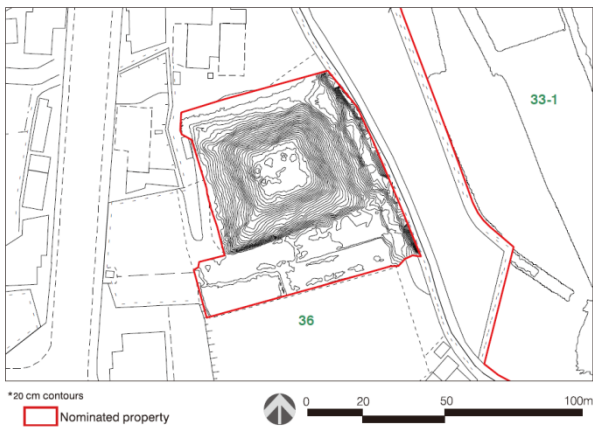


(from southeast)

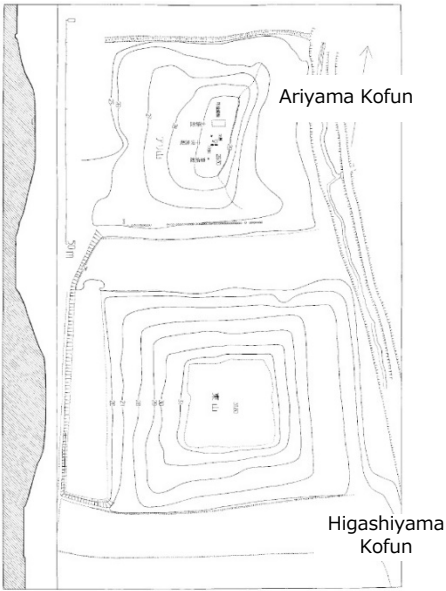
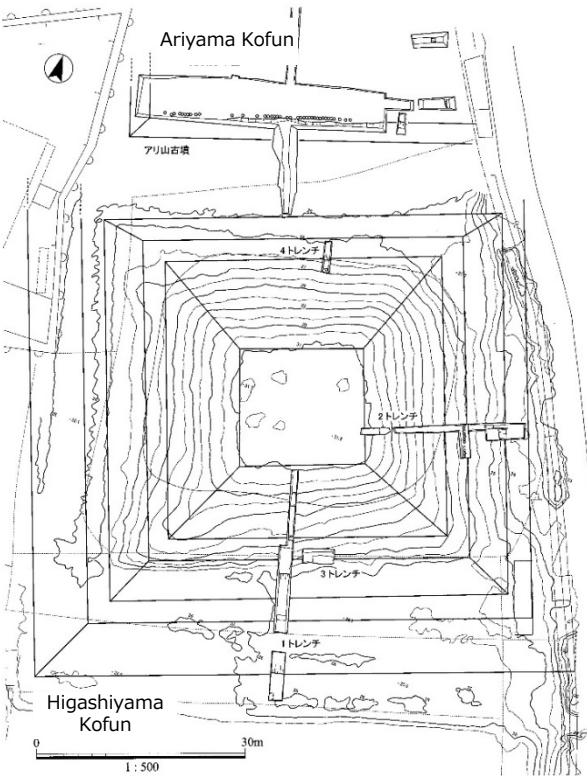
36: Higashiyama Kofun

A large-scale square kofun, subsidiary to the Component No.33-1 (Ojinteno-ryo Kofun).

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square (2 tiers)
Size	54 m * 57m



(from west)

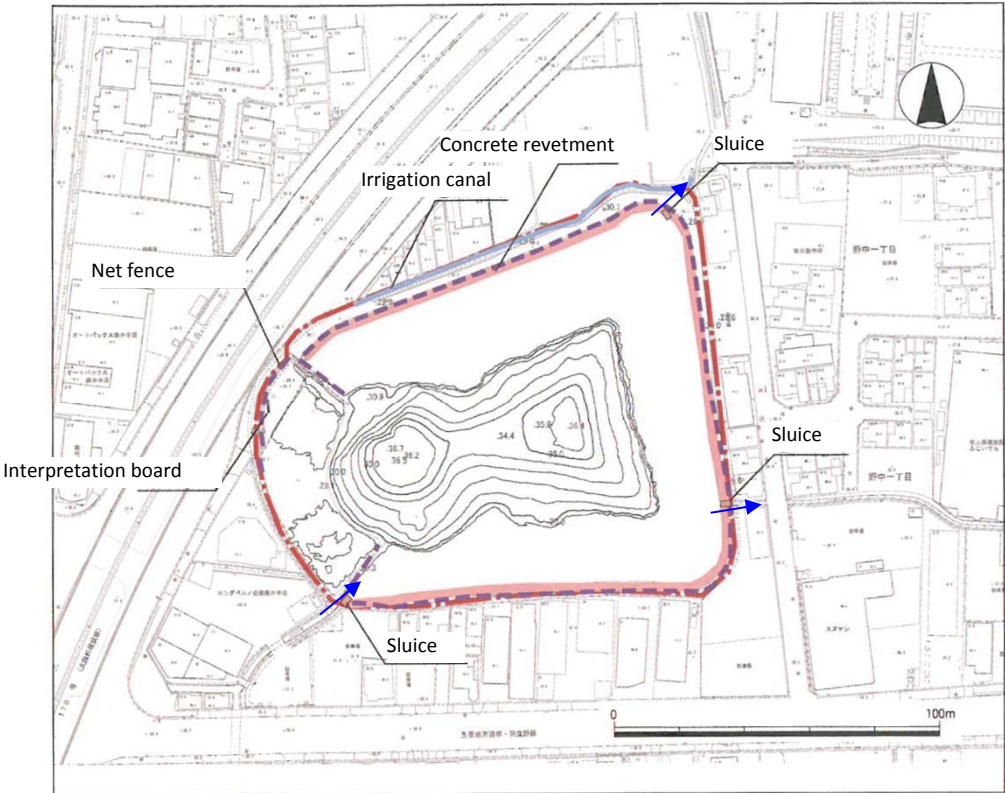


Iron items excavated from northern burial facility of Ariyama Kofun

37: Hazamiyama Kofun

A small keyhole-shaped kofun on the main axis of the Furuichi area.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers)
Size	103 m in length, 9.5 m in height (round rear part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from south)

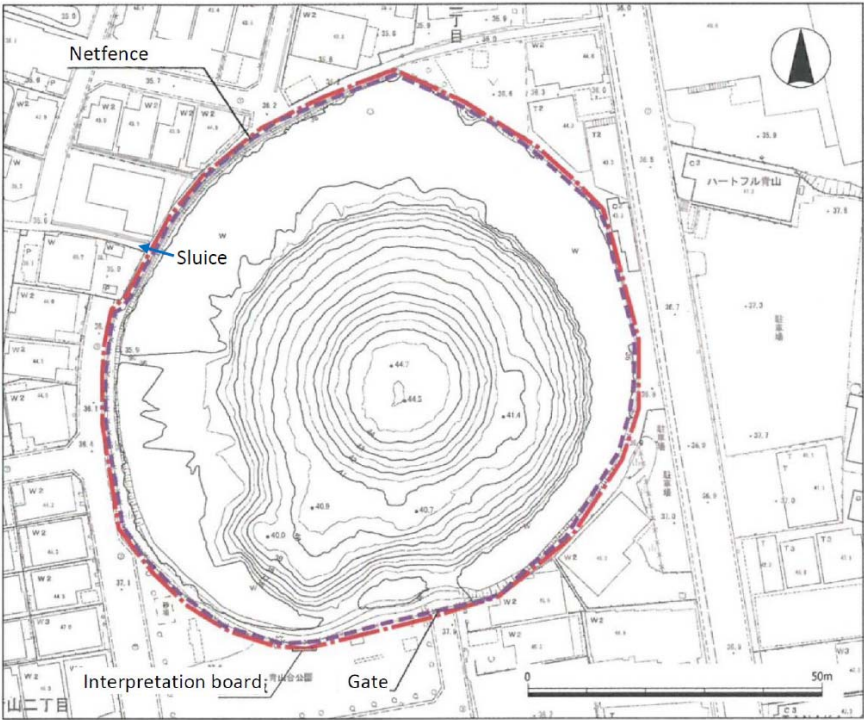


Cylindrical haniwa

43: Aoyama Kofun

A round kofun with a projection, located on the main axis of the Furuichi area.

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Round (one projection, 2tiers)
Size	72 m in length



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from Northwest)

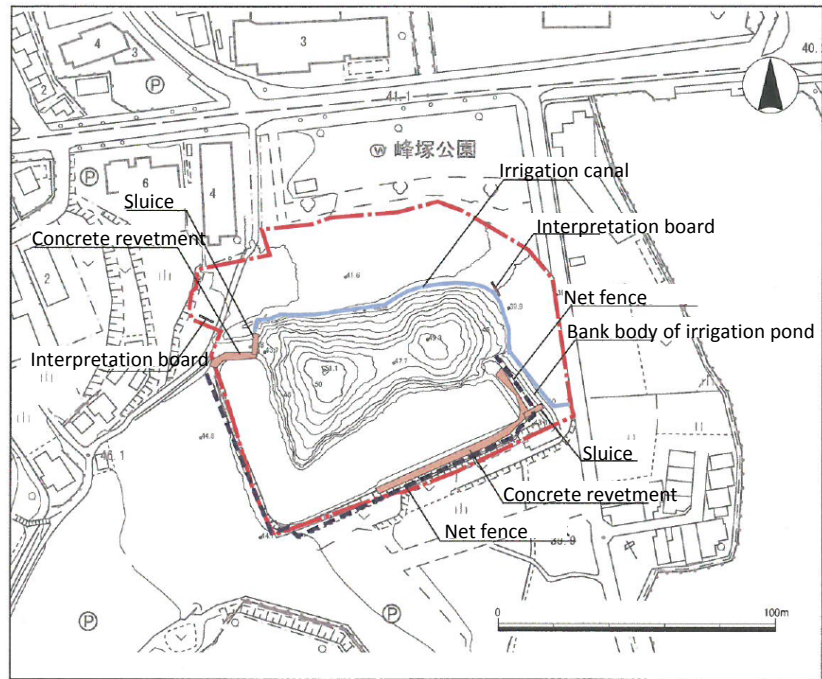
44: Minegazuka Kofun

A small keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area.

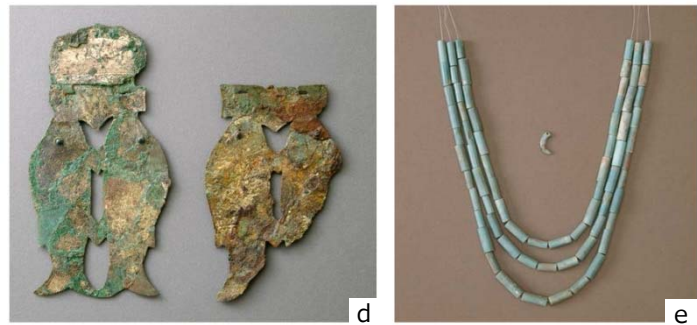
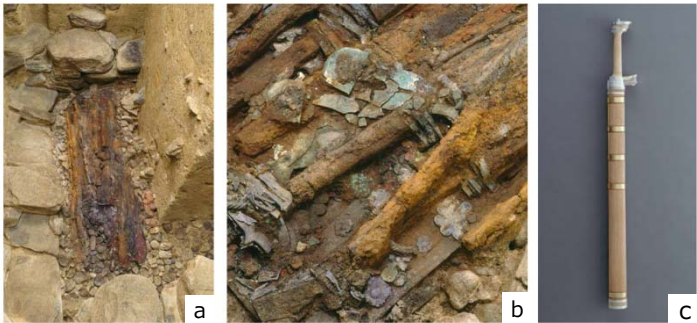
Precious objects were found from this kofun as grave goods.

The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 2 tiers)
Size	96 m in length, 10 m in height (square front part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)

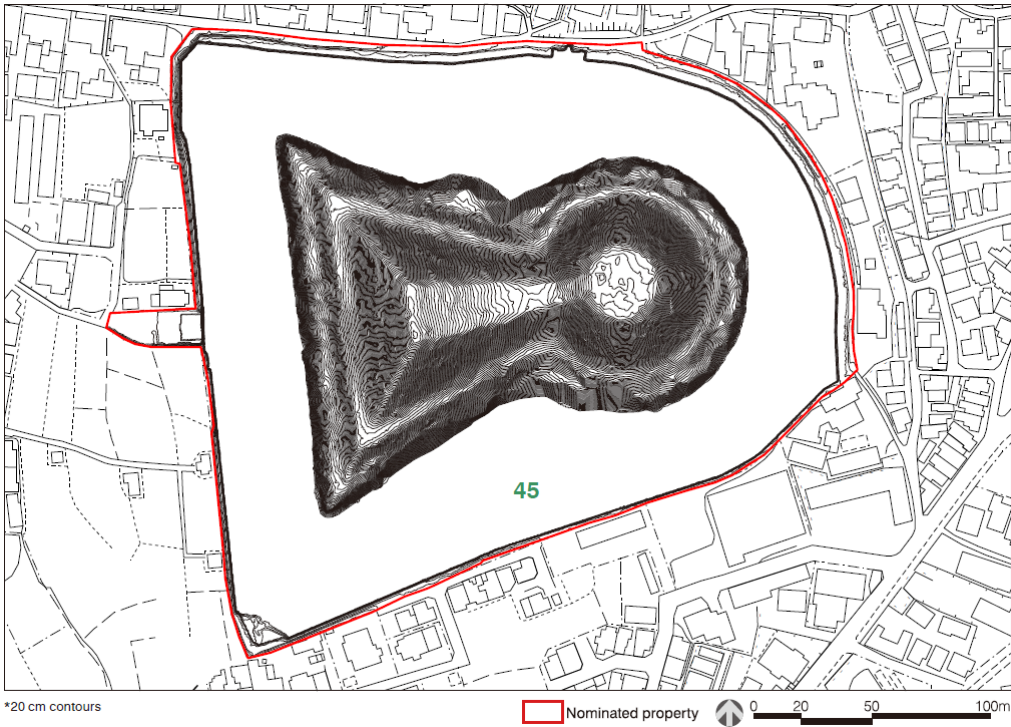


a : Grave goods
b : Grave goods
(enlarged one of photo a)
c : Replica of the sword
d : Sword ornament
e : Beads

45: Hakucho-ryo Kofun

A large keyhole-shaped kofun, located on the western end of the main axis of the Furuichi area.
The mound is built in the same proportion as the Component No.21 (Nisanzai Kofun).

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	200 m in length, 23.3 m in height (square front part)



(from east)



(from northwest)



Cylindrical haniwa

28: Suketayama Kofun

29: Nakayamazuka Kofun

30: Yashimazuka Kofun

A square mounded tomb on the central axis of the Furuichi area.
It is one of three kofun aligned together, which is a singular arrangement.

28 Suketayama Kofun

Protection	Historic Site
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	36 m

29 Nakayamazuka Kofun

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	50 m

30 Yashimazuka Kofun

Protection	Ryobo
Period	Mid-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Square
Size	50 m



The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission

【11-17 September 2018】

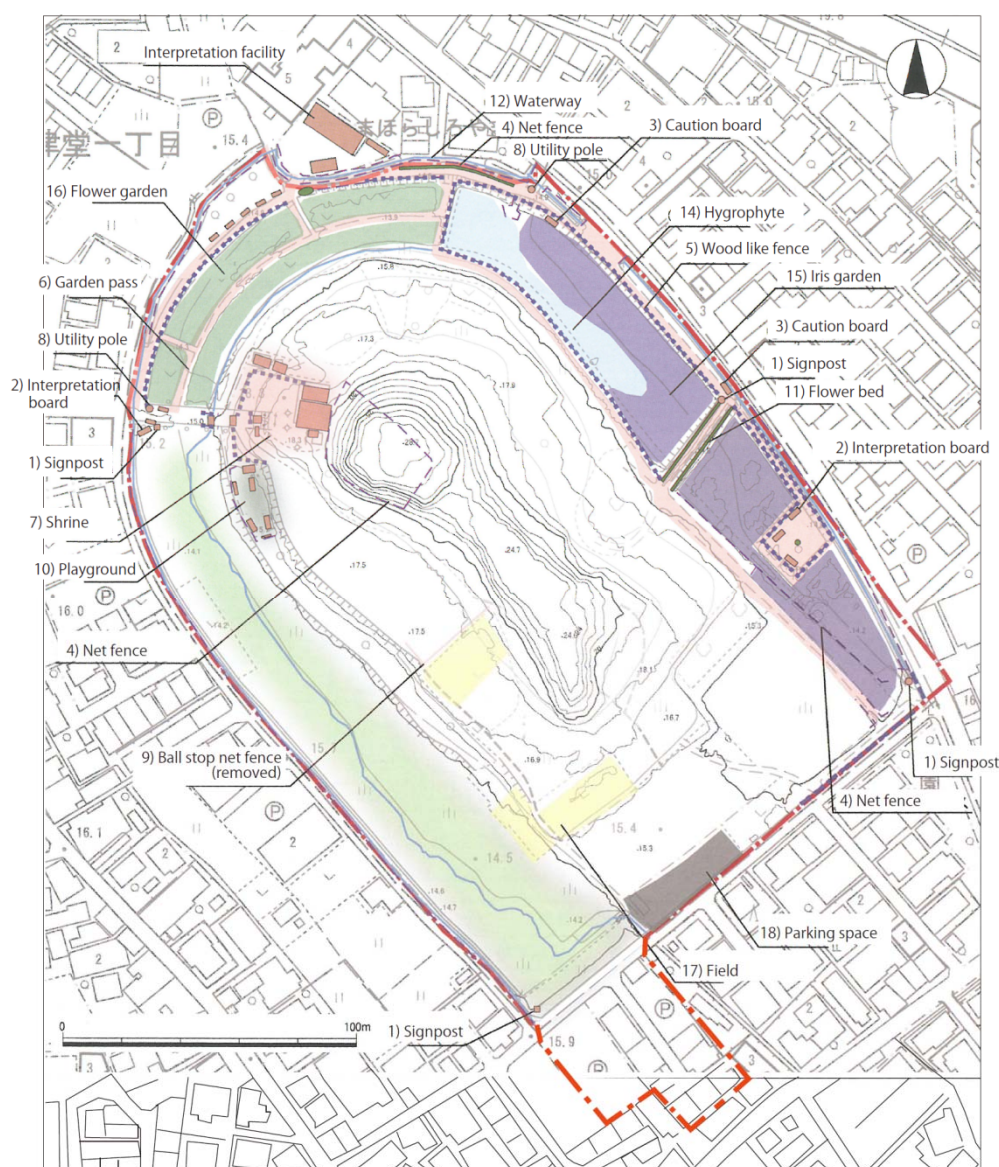
Basic information on the individual
component parts

9/16

22: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped mounded tomb that is located on the northwestern end of the Furuichi area. Some aspects of a burial facility and remains of islet facilities have been revealed.

Protection	Ryobo Historic Site
Period	Early-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (both side projections, 3 tiers, islet facilities)
Size	210 m in length, 16.9 m in height (round rear part)



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun

(Not included in the Dossier)



(from north)

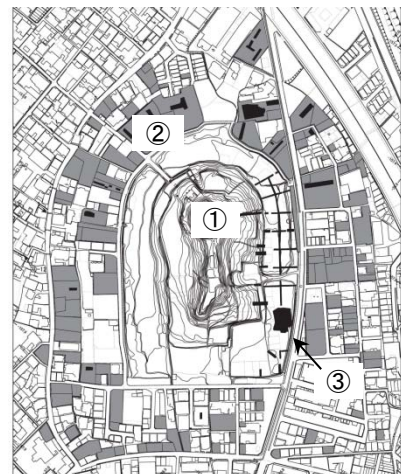
22: Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun



Excavation and unearthed artifacts

- ① in 1912
 - a1 : Investigation of the stone coffin
 - a2 : Bronze mirror
- ② in 1979
 - b1 : Outer slope of the inner bank being excavated
 - b2 : Partition-shaped haniwa
- ③ in 1983
 - c1 : Excavation of the islet facility remain
 - c2 : Water fowl-shaped haniwa

(b1: Not included in the Dossier)



24: Hachizuka Kofun

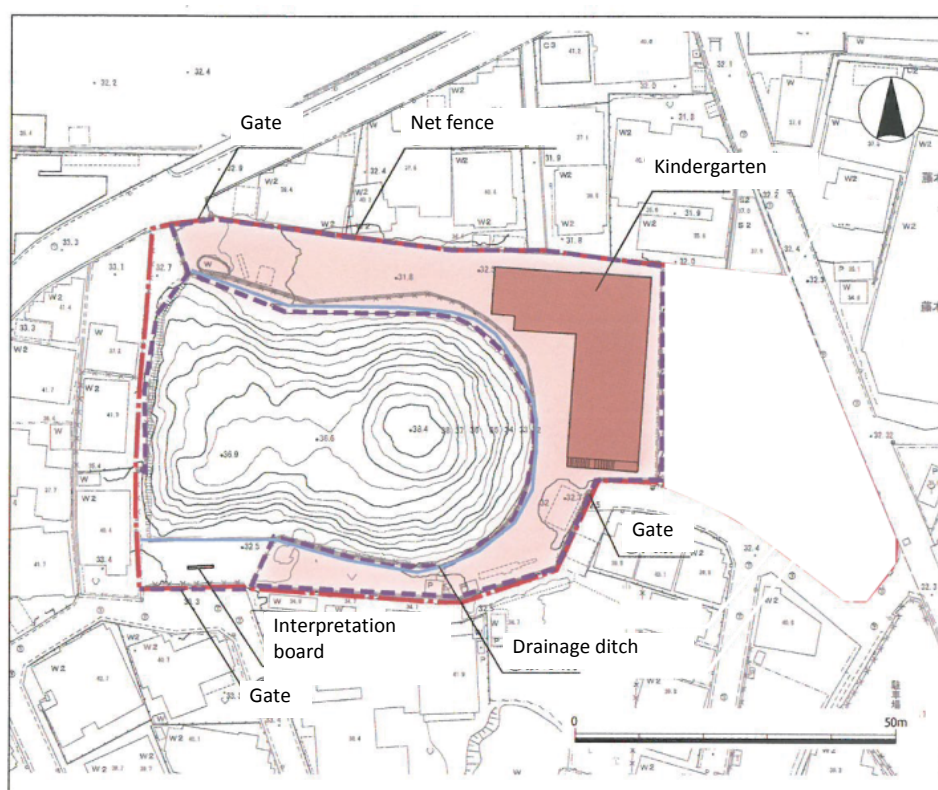
The smallest keyhole-shaped kofun (in the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group).
It is a subsidiary kofun of the Component No.23.

Protection	Hisotric Site
Period	Late-Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole
Size	60 m in length, 6.5 m in height (round rear part)

22

24

23



Map showing various elements attached to the present kofun
(Not included in the Dossier)



(from north)

23: Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun

A giant keyhole-shaped kofun accompanied by subsidiary tombs. It is located on the western end of the Furuichi area.

Protection	<i>Ryobo</i>
Period	Middle Kofun Period
Mound Shape	Keyhole (one side projection, 3 tiers)
Size	245 m in length, 19.5 m in height (round rear part)



*20cm contours

Red outline: Nominated property

0 20 50 100m

23: Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun



(from northwest)



(from southwest)

ICOMOS

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

Our Ref. GB/AS/1593-Add.Inf.1

Charenton-le-Pont, 1 October 2018

H. Exc. Mr Takio Yamada
Permanent Delegation of Japan to UNESCO
100, avenue de Suffren
75015 Paris

World Heritage List 2019

Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan (Japan)

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of 'Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan' to the World Heritage List, and an ICOMOS evaluation mission has visited the property to consider matters related to protection, management, conservation and interpretation. ICOMOS is very grateful for the time, expertise and support given to the evaluation mission by the State Party, local experts and other involved in the nomination process.

We thank you for the list of Errata of the Nomination dossier, as well as the main document, appendices provided on 27 August 2018 and the additional information containing the updates concerning the management of the property and new development project provided on 13 September 2018.

In order to help with our overall nomination process, we would be grateful to receive further information to clarify several points and to augment the material that has already been submitted in the nomination dossier.

We would be grateful if the State Party could consider the following points and kindly provide additional information on these matters:

Disaster Risk Management

ICOMOS appreciates the prompt advice provided about the impacts of the recent serious typhoon, and would appreciate any further available detail on the damages that have occurred to nominated components. If any remediation works are planned, ICOMOS would be grateful to receive a summary of them, when available.

Legal Protection

ICOMOS appreciates the recent additional information updating the status of the legal protection of component 20. In general, we understand that the *ryobo* are protected by the Imperial House Law and National Property Act; and that the components which are not *ryobo* are protected by the national level Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Many of the components are also designated as historic sites within city and/or municipal government systems. ICOMOS would appreciate some further overview clarification about the interaction between these laws.

Community Awareness and Involvement

ICOMOS is interested to better understand the present and future community involvement in the management system. Are the associated communities aware and supportive of the nomination? Have the users of the facilities for worship within some of the nominated components had an involvement in the preparation of the nomination,

Copy to Osaka Promotion Division, Department of Civic and Cultural Affairs - Osaka Prefectural Government
Office for World Cultural Heritage - Monuments and Sites Division, Agency for Cultural Affairs
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Additional Information on
“Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan”

The additional information that the State Party is submitting here is a response to the letter from ICOMOS on the 1st October.

The additional information given here is composed of five items which were addressed in correspondence to the ICOMOS letter:

- 1) Disaster Risk Management
- 2) Legal Protection
- 3) Community Awareness and Involvement
- 4) ‘Basic improvement Plans’ for each component
- 5) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

October, 2018
JAPAN

1. Disaster Risk Management

ICOMOS appreciates the prompt advice about the impacts of the recent serious typhoon, and would appreciate any further available detail on the damages that have occurred to nominated components. If any remediation works are planned, ICOMOS would be grateful to receive a summary of them, when available.

1-1) The currently available details on the damage and plans for remediation works are shown in Table 1-1, attached as a separate document. Although the typhoon caused damage on the trees on many of the component parts, it did not affect the Outstanding Universal Value or the attributes of the property that the nomination dossier demonstrates. The managing bodies are going to take measures to improve the situation on the field and implement the remediation works according to the standard procedure described in the flow chart, Figure 1-1.

- The summary of damage on the nominated component inflicted by the typhoon on 4 September 2018 is shown in Table 1-1. The standard procedure in case of typhoon damage is described in Figure 1-1.
- There are potentially three kinds of typhoon damages: a) Soil runoff from the mound and/or other features (“a” refers to that in Figure 1-1. The same applies hereafter), b) Damage on trees, and c) Damage on site management facilities. This time, only “Damage on trees [b]” have been confirmed, and the damage of “Soil runoff from the mounds [a]” and “Damage on the management facilities [c]” have not been confirmed.
- The most common damage is “Inclined trees, broken trunk, broken branches [b3]” (Photos 1-3). Many trees fell down, but in most cases it was “Fallen trees affecting only surface soil covering the archaeological features [b2]” (Photo 1-2), and no harm on the archaeological features was reported. In the meantime, the cases of “Fallen trees affecting the deeper part of the surface soil [b1]” (Photo 1-1) require archaeological investigation to determine the precise damage that occurred to the mounds as archaeological features; however, the confirmed damage so far is limited and it is not something to influence the heritage value as earthen constructions with unique appearances.
- In general, when responding to typhoon damage, firstly, one assesses the situation, as

shown in Figure 1-1. The priority is given to the cases where the damage affects the areas beyond the kofun boundaries and occurs in the worship places. Then, the owner who is responsible for managing his site reports the details of the damage to the national authorities (either the Agency for Cultural Affairs or the central office of the Imperial Household Agency, or both) and removes broken branches and the like. When there is any damage to the surface soil on the mound caused by fallen trees, remediation work would be required. The remediation method is discussed and chosen, after conducting an archaeological investigation and/or on the basis of expert advice depending on the damage situation. As such works require budget allocation, actual implementation takes place in the following fiscal year or later in some cases.

- With regard to the typhoon damage which occurred this past September, the authorities have already completed remediation work for kofun with minor damage, after having done situation assessment and taken emergency measures, which is Step 2. As for kofun that suffered relatively badly, namely those with fallen trees, situation assessment and emergency measures of Step 2 have already been implemented. The site owners of those Historic Site-designated tombs have submitted damage reports, which is Step 3, to the national authority (either the Agency for Cultural Affairs or the central office of the Imperial Household Agency, or both), preparing to remove the fallen trees and broken branches left on the sites by March 2019, for most of the component kofun.

Meanwhile, in cases of larger tombs (both *Ryobo* and Historic Sites), as they require more time to gather precise data about the situation and to adjust the budget before taking actions, it is planned to finish assessing the details of the damage situation within this fiscal year, which ends in March 2019. On that basis, for those parts at which “fallen trees affected the deeper part of the surface soil covering the mound and other features [b2]”, the managing bodies are intending to conduct an archaeological investigation and create its record, and also taking into account expert advice in the next fiscal year or later, which is Step 5. Then, as Step 6, they select an appropriate remediation method such as placing supplementary soil and re-planting the half-unrooted trees back up to securely implement each remediation project.



Photo 1-1

Fallen trees
(affecting the deeper part of
the surface soil covering the
archaeological features) [b1]
[Component No.37:
Hazamiyama Kofun]



Photo 1-2

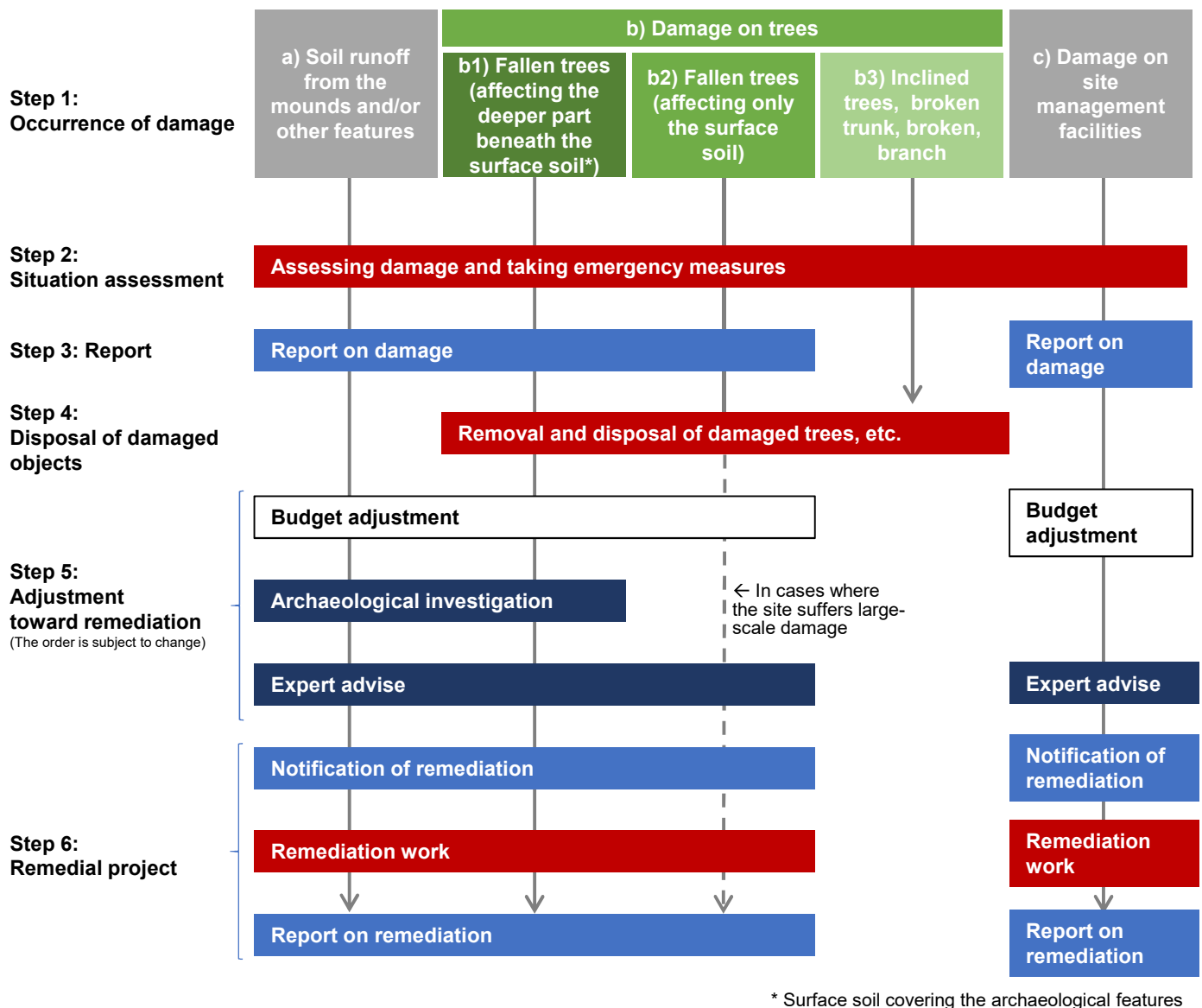
Fallen trees (affecting on the
surface soil covering the
archaeological features) [b2]
[Component No. 16:
Terayama-minamiyama
Kofun]



Photo 1-3

Inclined trees, broken trunk,
broken branches [b3]
[Component No. 11:
Maruhoyama Kofun]

Figure 1-1 Standard procedures of recovery from typhoon damage for the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group



Note: None of the damages inflicted by the typhoon of 4 September 2018 are categorized in a) or c).

Table 1-1 Damage to the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group caused by the typhoon of 5 September 2018

ID No.	Component name	Section affected	Damage	Measures already taken	Measures to be taken hereafter
1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year (April 2019 -)
		Bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
2	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Inner bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Middle bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Outer bank	b) 10 fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
	2-2 Chayama Kofun		No damage		
	2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun		No damage		
3	Nagayama Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b2) 1 fallen tree	2) Situation Assessment	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
4	Genemonyama Kofun		b3) Small-scale branch-broken damage	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	
5	Tsukamawari Kofun		b3) Small-scale branch-broken damage	2) Situation Assessment	
6	Osamezuka Kofun		b3) Some branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
7	Magodayuyama Kofun	Mound	b) 1 fallen tree	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
8	Tatsusayama Kofun	Mound	b) 1 fallen tree	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
9	Dogameyama Kofun		No damage		
10	Komoyamazuka Kofun		No damage		
11	Maruhoyama Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
			b3) 1 trunk-broken tree; some branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
12	Nagatsuka Kofun	Mound	b2) 6 fallen trees; many branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting (The tree fallen on the neighbouring private land has already been removed.)	4) Removal/disposal (excluding the tree mentioned in the left cell, planned in March 2019)
13	Hatazuka Kofun	Mound	b3) more than 5 trunk-broken trees; many branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
14	Zenizuka Kofun		b2) 3 fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	Mound	b) Many broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b3) 4 fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
16	Terayama-minamiyama Kofun		b2) Many fallen trees; many branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in March 2019)
17	Shichikannon Kofun		No damage		

18	Itasuke Kofun	Mound	b3) Some inclined, trunk-broken and branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b2) 1 fallen tree; b3) Many branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
19	Zenemonyama Kofun		No damage		
20	Gobyoyama Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
21	Nisanzai Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
22	Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun	Mound	b2) 5 fallen trees; b3) Some trunk/branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	In/after next fiscal year
			b2) 2 fallen trees	3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in January 2019)
		Moat/Bank	b3) Many trunk/branch-broken trees	3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in December 2018)
23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun		b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
24	Hachizuka Kofun		b2) 1 fallen tree	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun		b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun		b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
27	Nabezuka Kofun		No damage		
28	Suketayama Kofun		No damage		
29	Nakayamazuka Kofun		b3) 3 trunk-broken trees; some branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
30	Yashimazuka Kofun		b3) 5 trunk-broken trees; some branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
31	Komuroyama Kofun	Mound	b1) 9 fallen trees; b3) Some trunk/branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4, 5, 6) Conducting archaeological investigation and recording, and then filling in and covering with earth and removing fallen trees (Around January to March 2019)
32	Otorizuka Kofun	Mound	b2) 1 fallen tree b3) Some trunk/branch-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in December 2019)
33	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
		Bank	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
			b) 3 fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
	33-2 Konda-mariyama Kofun		No damage		
	33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun		No damage		
34	Higashimazuka Kofun		No damage		
35	Kurizuka Kofun		Parts of the wall fallen from the adjoining storehouse	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	

36	Higashiyama Kofun		b2) 2 fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (planned in February 2019)
37	Hazamiyama Kofun	Mound	b1) 9 fallen trees; b3) Some trunk/branch- broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4, 5, 6) Conducting archaeological investigation and recording, and then filling in and covering with earth and removing fallen trees (Around January to March 2019)
38	Hakayama Kofun	Mound	b) Many fallen trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
39	Nonaka Kofun		No damage		
40	Mukohakayama Kofun		b)1 fallen tree	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	In/after next fiscal year
41	Nishiumazuka Kofun		No damage		
42	Joganjiyama Kofun		b2) 2 fallen trees b3) Some trunk/branch- broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (Around February 2019)
43	Aoyama Kofun		b2) 1 fallen tree b3) Some trunk/branch- broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting	4) Removal/disposal (Around February 2019)
44	Minegazuka Kofun	Mound	b3) 7 trunk-broken trees	2) Situation Assessment; 3) Reporting; 4) Removal/disposal	
45	Hakuchoryo Kofun		No damage		

2. Legal Protection

ICOMOS appreciates the recent additional information updating the status of the legal protection of component 20. In general, we understand that the ryobo are protected by the Imperial House Law and National Property Act; and that the components which are not ryobo are protected by the national level Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Many of the components are also designated as historic sites within city and/or municipal government systems. ICOMOS would appreciate some further overview clarification about the interaction between these laws.

2-1) An overview of legal protection of the component parts and their managing bodies is provided in Table 2-1. There are five patterns of legal protection. In any of the patterns, the legal system(s) and owner(s) cooperate and share roles with each other to appropriately protect the sites.

- The relationship between *Ryobo*, nationally-designated Historic Sites and municipally-designated Historic Sites is summarized in Table 2-1. It is also illustrated in maps as you find in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2 in the nomination dossier (pp.260 – 261).
- As shown in Table 2-1, status of legal protection of the component parts are sorted out into the following five patterns. The components are appropriately maintained under the duty of the site owners and with their cooperation*.
 - a) **Entirely *Ryobo*:** This applies to 20 kofun. The Imperial Household Agency manages them appropriately in accordance with the Imperial House Law and the National Property Act.
 - b) **Entirely national Historic Site:** This applies to 20 kofun. The local governments and private owners maintain and manage them appropriately in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.
 - c) **The mound is designated as *Ryobo*, while the surrounding moat (or part of the surrounding moat/bank) is a national Historic Site:** This applies to two kofun. The Imperial Household Agency manages the mound under the Imperial House Law and National Property Act, and the municipal government does so for the moat (or part of the moat/bank) according to the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, as designated areas under the two different systems clearly delineated by ownership boundary. Occasionally, the agency and the city

government collaborate and conduct a joint excavation and survey. The management system functions in a closely cooperative manner between the bodies concerned.

d) **The mound is designated as *Ryobo*, while the surrounding moat is municipal**

Historic Site**: This applies to four kofun. The Imperial Household Agency manages the mounds, and the city government does so for the moats according to its Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties which is described later paragraph respectively, as each authority's designated areas separated by clear boundaries. Similar to Pattern c) above, the agency and the city government occasionally collaborate and organize a joint excavation and survey. The management system functions in a closely cooperative manner between the bodies concerned.

e) **National Historic Site- and *Ryobo*-designated areas overlapping**: This applies

to three kofun. In each of the three cases, a part of the national Historic Site-designated area is also designated as *Ryobo*. The Imperial Household Agency who owns such *Ryobo* areas manages it according to the National Property Act, while also following the procedures required by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The rest of the site, which is a national Historic Site, is managed by the local government(s) and/or the private owners in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

*The site owners by legal protection type are as follows:

- *Ryobo*: always the National Government (Imperial Household Agency)
- Nationally-designated Historic Site: either local governments or private owners or both
- Municipally-designated Historic Site: Sakai City Government in all the cases here

** In case of Magodayuyama Kofun [Component No. 7], the square front part of the mound is also municipal Historic Site, in addition to the surrounding moat.

- Privately owned lands as parts of kofun sites are properly managed by their owners in collaboration with the relevant local governments under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The local authority makes contact with the private owners as needed and reminds them of the responsibility they have on the Historic Site and gives advice on management methods. The private owners, on their part, consult with the local authority on ways to maintain and manage and have talks to find solutions to problems.

- The municipal Historic Sites are designated on the basis of the City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties (Refer to pp. 67-74, Appendix A6 of the nomination dossier) which was established in accordance with Article 182, Section 2 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Municipally-designated Historic Sites also require permission to make an alteration of the existing state, as mentioned in p. 263 of the nomination dossier. The ordinance provides a protection scheme, stipulating such rules as an order to stop inappropriate acts and penal provisions in case of non-compliance to the regulation same as the Law does for the nationally-designated Historic Sites.

Table 2-1 Legal protection

ID No.	Component name	Designation			Nat'l Gov. Imperial Household Agency	Management				Private			
		Type*	Ryobo (Imperial House Law / National Property Act)	Historic Site (Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties)		Osaka Prefecture	Sakai City	Habikino City	Fujidera City	Legal person	Individual	Common ownership	
				National									Municipal
	1 Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	2-1 Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	2-2 Chayama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	2-3 Daianjiyama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	3 Nagayama Kofun	d)	X		X	X		X					
	4 Genemonyama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	5 Tsukamawari Kofun	b)		X				X					
	6 Osamezuka Kofun	b)		X				X					
	7 Magodayuyama Kofun	d)	X		X	X		X					
	8 Tatsusayama Kofun	d)	X		X	X		X					
	9 Dogameyama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	10 Komoyamazuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	11 Maruhoyama Kofun	e)	X	X		X		X					
	12 Nagatsuka Kofun	b)		X				X					
	13 Hatazuka Kofun	b)		X				X					
	14 Zenizuka Kofun	b)		X			X						
	15 Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	16 Terayama-minamiyama Kofun	b)		X				X					
	17 Shichikannon Kofun	b)		X				X					
	18 Itasuke Kofun	b)		X				X					
	19 Zenemonyama Kofun	b)		X						X			
	20 Gobyoyama Kofun	c)	X	X		X		(X)**					X
	21 Nisanzai Kofun	d)	X		X	X		X					
	22 Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun	e)	X	X		X				X	X	X	
	23 Chuai-tenno-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	24 Hachizuka Kofun	b)		X						X			X
	25 Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	26 Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	a)	X			X							
	27 Nabezuka Kofun	b)		X						X			
	28 Suketayama Kofun	b)		X						X			
	29 Nakayamazuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	30 Yashimazuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	31 Komuroyama Kofun	b)		X						X		X	
	32 Otorizuka Kofun	b)		X						X			
	33-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	c)	X	X		X			X			X	
	33-2 Konda-maruyama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	33-3 Futatsuzuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	34 Higashiumazuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	35 Kurizuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	36 Higashiyama Kofun	b)		X								X	
	37 Hazamiyama Kofun	b)		X			X			X			X
	38 Hakayama Kofun	e)	X	X		X			X	X		X	
	39 Nonaka Kofun	b)		X						X		X	
	40 Mukohakayama Kofun	a)	X			X							
	41 Nishiumazuka Kofun	a)	X			X							
	42 Joganjiyama Kofun	b)		X							X		
	43 Aoyama Kofun	b)		X								X	X
	44 Minegazuka Kofun	b)		X					X				
	45 Hakuchorvo Kofun	a)	X			X							

* a) Entirely *Ryobo*;

b) entirely national Historic Site;

c) The mound is designated as *Ryobo*, while the surrounding moat (or a part of the surrounding moat/bank) is nationally-designated Historic Site;

d) The mound is designated as *Ryobo*, while the surrounding moat is municipally-designated Historic Site;

e) National Historic Site- and *Ryobo*-designated areas overlapping

** The moat which is currently under private common ownership will be converted to public ownership in 2019.

3. Community Awareness and Involvement

ICOMOS is interested to better understand the present and future community involvement in the management system. Are the associated communities aware and supportive of the nomination? Have the users of the facilities for worship within some of the nominated components had an involvement in the preparation of nomination, or in the future operation of the management system?

3-1) The communities associated to the World Heritage inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group are aware of the nomination and support it.

3-2) The groups conducting activities at or around the worship places, which some of the component kofun have cooperated in the nomination dossier preparation by providing information. They will continue to contribute to the part of operation of the management system in the areas of site cleaning, visitor reception and so on.

- The communities (groups and associations) associated to the efforts toward the World Heritage status of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, as well as their composition and activities, are listed in Table 7-4, in p. 105 of the Comprehensive Management Plan. (More detailed information of the communities is shown in Table 3-1 below.)

3-1)

- Many members of the groups and other citizens have attended lecture meetings and training sessions organized by the local governments. As a result, they now have a deeper understanding of the substance of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group's bids for World Heritage status and support the initiative.
- There has been no negative opinion raised from these communities on the nomination.

3-2)

- Among the groups that operate at or around the worship places, some do cleaning up operations and others act as tourist guides.
- *Nintoku-ryo wo mamori tai* (Nintoku-ryo Protection Group), *Miryoku afureru Mozuno wo tsukuru kai* (Group for improving and promoting the central Mozu area), Field Museum Talk *Shiyu-kai* and the Fujiidera Tourism Volunteer Association conduct site cleanup operations. In coordination with the Imperial Household Agency, they sometimes sweep inside the areas which are off-limits to the public. These

communities will continue their site clean-up activities, in association and cooperation with the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council, the local governments, as well as the Imperial Household Agency which manages the worship places.

- The Sakai Tourism Volunteer Association, Field Museum Talk *Shiyu-kai* and the Fujiidera Tourism Volunteer Association offer tourism guides. The Council intends to maintain cooperative relations with these groups. Further, taking their opinions into account, the Council plans to make active use of the groups' experience and intentions to determine its future measure, such as setting up recommended visitor routes.
- These groups cooperated in preparing the Comprehensive Management Plan by providing information on their activities such as visitor guides and site clean-up. They are committed to cooperate and collaborate with the Council in the future too (pp. 104-105, Comprehensive Management Plan).

Table 3-1 Communities associated to the efforts toward World Heritage inscription of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

Organization name	Members	Number of members	Main activities	Year of establishment
Sakai Tourism Volunteer Association (NPO corporation)	Citizens	Approx. 230 persons	In addition to providing guidance on the history and culture of Sakai City, including on the Mozu <i>Kofungun</i> , it cleans tourist spots and provides guiding training.	1995
Field Museum Talk <i>Shiyu-kai</i> (NPO corporation)	Citizens	Approx. 20 persons	In Habikino City and Fujiidera City, it holds meetings for people to learn about the region's history and culture, and conducts activities to communicate the value of the kofun to visitors.	2006
Fujiidera Tourism Volunteer Association	Citizens	73 persons	It conducts activities to introduce and provide guidance to visitors on Historic Sites, temples and cultural properties in the suburbs of Fujiidera City.	2005
<i>Nintoku-ryo wo mamori tai</i> [Nintoku-ryo Protection Group]	Members of the neighborhood associations, the Rotary Club, students of the schools in Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun's surroundings, etc.	Approx. 5,000 persons	It performs cleaning activities at Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [2-1] and its surroundings.	2004
<i>Miryoku afureru Mozuno wo tsukuru kai</i> [Group for improving and promoting the central Mozu area]	Members of the neighborhood associations	Approx. 60 persons	It conducts walking events around the Mozu <i>Kofungun</i> and cleaning activities at its tombs located in the Mozu area.	2004
Citizens Association of Sakai City for supporting World Heritage inscription of Mozu- Furuichi Kofun Group	Citizens and private companies	Approx. 34,000 persons	It conducts publicity and educational activities (e.g. lecture meetings) as well as various activities to conserve and protect the kofun (e.g. cleaning the kofun and their surroundings).	2014
<i>Mozu-Furu Oen tai</i> [Mozu-Furuichi Support Group]	Citizens and private companies in Habikino and Fujiidera Cities	Approx. 2,500 persons	It conducts activities that aim to pass down the value of the Kofun Group.	2014
Association of Osaka Prefecture Citizens for supporting World Heritage inscription of Mozu- Furuichi Kofun Group	Kansai business and cultural communities, and prefecture citizens	100 parties and 253 persons	It promotes the property's nomination for the World Heritage inscription.	2014

4. 'Basic Improvement Plans' for each component

The additional information received in September 2018 is appreciated. It says that the 'Basic Improvement Plans' are expected to be integrated into the Comprehensive Management Plan and the Vision for Regional Activation. ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide an update on the time frame for these processes.

4-1) The 'Basic Improvement Plans' (The 'Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan' and the 'Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan') were established in March 2018 as scheduled. The 'Basic Improvement Plans' implement under the 'Comprehensive Management Plan', which has been established for integrated management of the World Heritage Property, and with the 'Vision for Regional Activation', which has been established to convey the overall vision of local authority to citizens.

- Following to the schedule shown in pp. 278, 284 and 296 of the nomination dossier, the 'Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan' and the 'Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan' were established in March 2018.
- Since April 2018, the local governments concerned have been implementing these plans, the 'Comprehensive Management Plan', the 'Vision for Regional Activation' and the 'Historic Site Preservation and Management Plans' in an integrated manner. The contents of each plan are outlined below, and the relationship between the plans is shown in Figure 4-1.
- The 'Comprehensive Management Plan', which encompasses the "Preservation and Management Plans" formulated respectively for Mozu and Furuichi areas, and the *Ryobo* management practice, prescribes the principles and measures for the management of the nominated property as a whole. The plan organizes concrete efforts related to visitor management, and states measures for buffer zone conservation, tourism and community development as well as the overall framework.
- The 'Preservation and Management Plans' clarify the essential values of the property's component tombs designated as Historic Sites and stipulate the basic policies and measures for their management and the handling standard for alteration of the sites' existing state.

- The 'Basic Improvement Plans' stipulate the basic policies for improvement programs of the Historic Sites within the framework of the management of the nominated property and state details of their preservation and utilization.* Improvement programs are to be carried out in an organized way in three phases: under this strategy, specific improvement plans will be further or newly developed.**

- The 'Vision for Regional Activation' communicates to citizens, in an easily understandable way, the overall vision under which the various measures are taken. In particular, it states concrete measures related to tourism and community development.

- * The "Basic Improvement Plans" are to be revised according to the progress of the programs: for Mozu, the second-phase plan will be drawn in 2023; and for Furuichi, the second plan in 2028.

- ** The additional information submitted in September 2018 'Attachment 2-i. Summary of the Historic Site "Mozu Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan' and 'Attachment 2-ii. Summary of the Historic Site "Furuichi Kofungun" Basic Improvement Plan' provides planned programs for their first phase (FY2018-FY2022), some of which include reconstructive conservation approaches. However, the municipalities concerned will continue careful consideration on whether to employ reconstructive approaches, what construction methods to use and other details, based on discussions they had with the ICOMOS expert during his technical evaluation mission in September 2018.

- As described above, the related plans have different roles from each other and at the same time they are arranged systematically. Therefore, the conservation of the property is ensured by implementing those plans comprehensively and complementarily.

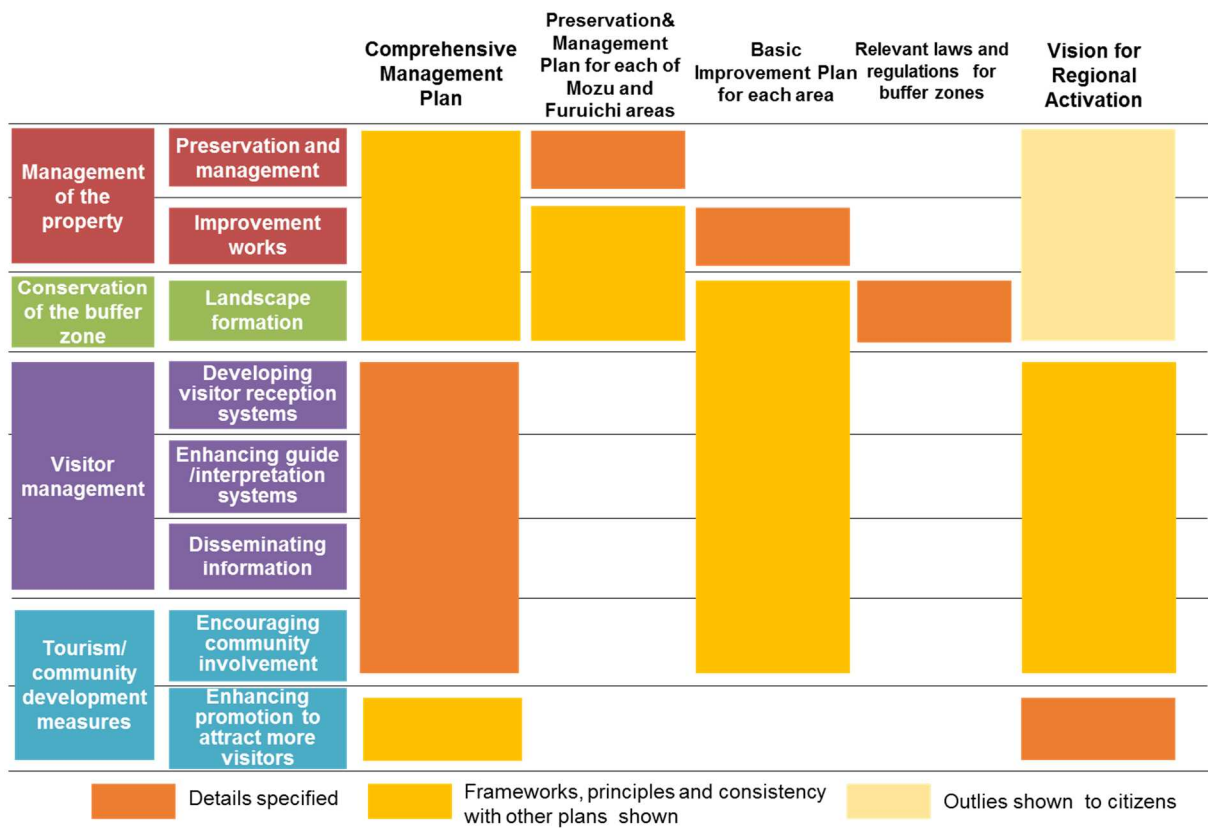


Figure 4-1 Relationship between the related plans

5. Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

ICOMOS would be grateful to better understand whether the described HIA processes are linked to the legal frameworks.

5-1) Details of the HIA system are now under consideration in the direction which is described below, making reference to a pilot assessment on a specific development project. The final system will be an effective one, based on the ICOMOS Guidance (2011)*, appropriately associated with legal frameworks and is scheduled to be put into practice within 2019.

- Nominated property (components designated as Historic Site):

The Historic Site Improvement Committee of each of Mozu and Furuichi areas and/or the World Heritage Scientific Committee are to make assessments as part of the project design procedure. Each project then undergoes the procedure to obtain a permit for alteration of the existing state under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

- Buffer zone

General architectural structures are examined through the landscape consultation process under the Landscape Act (currently in operation). For large-scale projects, their plan is to be assessed taking into account the opinions of the Scientific Committee, and adjustments are to be made with project operators on the basis of the assessment result.

* Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS (2011)

a) HIAs in the scope of the nominated property:

- At the component kofun designated as *Ryobo*, general entry into the mounds and moats is in principle prohibited except for Imperial Household Agency staff conducting regular patrols to monitor the state of conservation; therefore, there is no room for any development projects that would affect the kofun. Correspondingly, for the kofun designated as Historic Sites, alteration of their existing state is strictly limited by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties: thus, acts that go against the principle of Historic Sites are never allowed in the first place. Moreover, those that may have a relatively large impact on the sites, out of projects permitted within the Historic Site system, are to go through HIA in order to assess their predictable impact in the World Heritage context and reflect the results in their plan design.

- The type of project assumed to be subject to this HIA process is improvement works which are conducted by the municipal governments concerned. HIA is treated as part of the improvement plan drawing process, the responsible body of which is the cultural properties protection division of each municipality. Assessments plan to be conducted in consultation with the Historic Site Improvement Committees and/or the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee. The members of this committee is experts specializing in such fields as cultural heritage, archaeology, historic site improvement, city planning and urban landscape planning, including the members of the ICOMOS Japan. The Scientific Committee was established in April 2018 under the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council, comprising the four local governments concerned and the Imperial Household Agency. Project plans, in which the above assessment results will be reflected, are to go through the procedure for obtaining a permit for alteration of the existing state in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Therefore, this final framework is expected to be fully effective.

b) HIAs in the scope of the buffer zone:

- As described in p. 268 of the nomination dossier, HIAs in the buffer zones plan to implement appropriately through a two-phased approach: one for general architectural construction project and one for large-scale projects.
- In the case of the construction project of the general architectural structures, their examination through landscape consultation will be carried out under the Landscape Act. In the examination process of landscape consultation, project operators are obliged to submit necessary drawings and documents describing the buildings' appearance and other features as well as to present project concepts. On-site investigation is also conducted as necessary. Each project plan is examined whether it is appropriate in relation to aspects such as harmonization with the components of the nominated property, taking into consideration opinions of landscape advisers (experts specializing in city planning, landscape, architecture, design, etc.). All building works –construction, extension, relocation, etc. – within the Landscape Districts require the concerned municipality's certification after the above-described landscape consultation process: the

municipal governments have the authority to halt non-compliant building works or order corrective action on them. Therefore, this framework is fully effective.

- The large-scale projects plan to be assessed whether their plan would give the negative impact to the OUV and its attributes, in addition to the landscape consultation process which applies to the construction project of the general architectural structures. It is expected that a joint decision is made by the local governments on the assessment, taking into account opinions of the Scientific Committee. Currently, a final and fully effective HIA framework is being prepared, while reviewing the pilot project (Mozu area's interpretation center).

Additional Information on
“Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded tombs of Ancient Japan”

This additional information that the State Party is submitting here is a response to the Interim Report from ICOMOS, 21 December 2018

February 2019
JAPAN

1) The importance of the Kofun period

The justification provided for criterion (iii) rests on the ability of the kofun to represent the Kofun period of Japanese history (3rd-6th centuries). The ICOMOS Panel understands that this period is one in which complex exchanges and diplomacy occurred between the Japanese archipelago and other areas of East Asia, and that it was a transitional period prior to the establishment of monarchical power. As discussed at the meeting on 23 November 2018, the ICOMOS Panel would request further advice on the significance of the Kofun period within the wider geo-cultural region of East Asia. A Concise statement and summary on this point would be appreciated.

Japan's Kofun period corresponds roughly to China's Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties periods and the Three Kingdoms period of Korea. These were periods of turmoil and upheaval, and collectively they represent a critical phase in East Asian history. Against a backdrop of China becoming riven by political chaos, **its neighbors in the peripheral regions, including Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla, Gaya, and Wa (later to become Japan), evolved into ancient kingly powers which would eventually become major international political actors.** While developing relations with China, they repeated conflict and coalition among themselves, culminating in the emergence of East Asia as a cohesive cultural and economic sphere with an intricate network of geopolitical relations.

The period of East Asian socio-cultural sphere formation: Rise of regional powers in the Korean peninsula and the Japanese archipelago

Chinese characters provided a common means of communication throughout East Asia (the Chinese mainland, the Korean peninsula, and the Japanese archipelago). They facilitated the transmission and reception of Chinese culture, as represented by Confucianism, legalism (which became the *ritsuryo* legal code in Japan), and Chinese Buddhism.

This cultural transmission occurred against a particular geopolitical backdrop—namely, the practice of Chinese rulers from the Han to the end of the Tang period receiving *sakuho* (symbolic obeisance) from neighboring polities.¹ This practice, known as the imperial *sakuho* system (Chinese: *cefong*), fostered an East Asian regional order centered on the Chinese emperor.² The *sakuho* system dates back to the Western Han (2nd century BC). Centuries after the Western Han, China entered an age of

¹ Under this system, Chinese emperors would confer political titles to neighboring rulers. In exchange, the neighboring polities would pay homage to the Chinese emperor.

² Critics argue that the *sakuho* system fails to fully account for East Asia's world order, given that it only constituted one form of diplomatic relation. Nonetheless, the system still provides a useful framework for grasping the general historical overview of this region.

division during the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties periods (3rd to 6th centuries AD), splintering into weakened states. Meanwhile, neighboring powers, including Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla, Gaya, and Wa (later to become Japan) grew in stature. They began engaging in relations with particular dynasties and helped foster a shared East Asian history. After centuries of division, China was reunified under the Sui and Tang dynasties (6th to 10th centuries). It was during these two dynasties that the *sakuho* system reached its zenith. In this manner, East Asia formed a world of its own that featured the commonality and cohesiveness that amounted to a political world order or economic trading bloc.

Japan's Kofun period (mid-3rd to late-6th centuries) corresponds in large part with China's Wei, Jin and Northern and Southern Dynasties periods and the Three Kingdoms period of Korea. As such, the period reflects a critical phase in the region's history, one that saw the emergence of East Asia as a cohesive socio-cultural sphere with a degree of mutual interactions increasing significantly over previous periods.

The following section summarizes the key historical developments during the time the *sakuho* system operated (2nd century BC to 10th century AD). These historical developments are divided into three periods. This summary should underscore how the Kofun period was a great epoch in East Asian history.

(1) From the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century AD (corresponds to the period immediately preceding the Kofun period): ***Fledgling intra-regional relations***

This period precedes the start of the Kofun period in the Japanese archipelago and roughly corresponds to the Western and Eastern Han periods in China and the Proto-Three Kingdoms period in Korea.

The Qin dynasty was the first dynasty to unite China. In 206 BC, Qin collapsed, and its place was taken by Western Han, which brought an expansive area of China under its control. Western Han reached its zenith during the reign of its seventh emperor, Wu. Between 108 and 107 BC, Emperor Wu established the four Han commanderies (Lelang, Lintun, Xuantu, and Zhenfan) in the northern Korean peninsula and northeast China, marking the imposition of direct Han rule in these territories. These commanderies in the Korean peninsula served as interface points between the Chinese empire and the various polities of the Japanese archipelago.

During this time, the regional powers (local tribes or ethnic communities that did not amount to states) of East Asia frequently offered *sakuho* to the Chinese emperor via the Lelang Commandery. Through the exchanges at Lelang, numerous Chinese goods, information and officials would flow into the tribal communities, and these inflows caused the tribal groups to become increasingly stratified. Through such a process, East Asian international political relations took shape and started functioning in a way that would continue on in later periods.

(2) From the 3rd to the 6th centuries AD (corresponds to the bulk of the Kofun period): ***Political turmoil in China and the rise of peripheral kingdoms***

Japan's Kofun period roughly overlaps with China's Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties period and the Three Kingdoms period of Korea. This period is considered to have been a period of turmoil between the periods of unity under Han rule and the Sui/Tang dynasties.

Having dominated East Asia politically and culturally, Eastern Han started to decline in the 2nd century. The decline of Han rule led to the Three Kingdoms of China (220–280), the tripartite division of China into Wei, Shu, and Wu. This fragmentation prompted the tribal groups in the Korean

peninsula and Japanese archipelago to evolve into kingly states.

In the northern Korean peninsula, Goguryeo rapidly increased in strength. In 313, the kingdom destroyed the Lelang Commandery and established its capital on the ruins. In the south of the peninsula, the Mahan, Jinhan, and Byeonhan confederacies evolved into the kingdoms of Baekje, Silla, and Gaya during the 4th centuries. Meanwhile, Wa (or the Yamato Kingly Power) solidified its rule over an expansive area of the Japanese archipelago. In the course of Wa's rise, it sent envoys to the Wei dynasty and Wei conferred upon the Wa ruler the title "ruler of Wa, amical to Wei" and sent precious gifts such as bronze mirrors. These imperial benedictions and gifts played an important role.

In the late 4th century, Goguryeo embarked on a southward expansion. The kingdom formed an alliance with Silla in the southeast while taking up arms against Baekje (in the southwest of the peninsula) and Gaya (in a coastal region in the south). In response, Baekje allied with Wa, and latter frequently dispatched forces to aid its ally.

By 439, China was in its Northern and Southern Dynasties period, with Northern Wei (one of the Northern dynasties) pitted against Liu Song and Southern Qi (both Southern dynasties). Goguryeo adeptly exploited this conflict by sending envoys to both Northern and Southern courts. Likewise, the rulers of Baekje, Silla, and Wa sought to secure advantageous positions in the world order. To that end, they repeatedly sent envoys to China expecting that the imperial court would legitimize their territorial claims and grant them distinguished titles. Throughout the 5th century, the five kings of Wa (San, Chin, Sai, Ko, and Bu) often sent envoys to Liu Song and other Chinese dynasties.

In the same century, Goguryeo pressed its attack against Baekje, the ally of Wa and Gaya. In 475, the kingdom captured Baekje's capital Wiryeseong (situated in the modern-day Seoul region). In the early 6th century, Baekje rebuilt its kingdom in the southwest and invaded Gaya, creating enmity with Silla to the east. Subsequently, the might of Silla waxed. In the mid-6th century, Silla conquered Gaya and significantly expanded its territory in the north and northwest.

This geopolitical climate stimulated inter-territorial migration and strengthened inter-territorial economic ties. Consequently, cultural commonalities increasingly emerged among the ruling elites across East Asia (it is strikingly represented by the grave goods which were the products of exchanges with remote territories). Conversely, it also facilitated the development of indigenous cultures in each region (it is strikingly represented in the different features and styles of burial mounds (see 3.2 of the nomination dossier)).

Thus, between the mid-3rd and the late-6th centuries AD, regional tribal groups evolved into ancient kingly states, and they started asserting themselves as the principal actors on East Asia's geopolitical stage, jostling with each other in bloody conflicts. This climate, coupled with imperial *sakuho* relations, meant that East Asia began emerging as a coherent historical entity characterized by an intricately integrated cultural and economic sphere.

(3) From the end of the 6th century to the 10th century AD (corresponds to the period following the Kofun period): ***Stable world order formed by the centralized states***

Japan's Kofun period was followed by the Asuka and Nara periods. These periods roughly overlap with China's Sui and Tang periods and Korea's Later Silla (also known as the Unified Silla) period.

In 589, the Northern Sui dynasty destroyed the Southern Chen dynasty, reuniting China into a single state and bringing an end to the long years of division between the Northern and Southern dynasties. Sui experienced strained relations with Goguryeo, and in 598, the Sui dynasty ordered its forces to invade the Goguryeo kingdom. Further waves of invasions followed. The series of invasions proved unsuccessful and ultimately contributed to the Sui dynasty's downfall.

Rule over unified China then passed to the Tang dynasty. In the early seventh century, Tang defeated the tribal forces on its northern and western frontiers (the Eastern Turkic Khaganate, Tuyuhun, and Gaochang). In the mid-seventh century, the dynasty allied with Silla and sent its forces into Goguryeo and Baekje. Consequently, Baekje and Goguryeo collapsed in 660 and 668, respectively.

Subsequently, Silla invaded Tang and the dynasty's territory shrunk as a result. In 676, Silla established a unified Korean kingdom (which corresponds to the territory of modern-day Korea). Around this time, Tang's expansionism began to stall, which was partly due to the friction with its Western neighbor Tubo (Tibet). Accordingly, Silla resumed *sakuho* relations with the dynasty. Having established a centralized state, Silla ruled over the Korean peninsula until the mid-10th century.

In 663, Wa sent its troops to Korea to help restore Baekje. These troops succumbed to the combined forces of Tang and Silla. Nonetheless, Wa continued engaging in the overseas conflict. Meanwhile, on the domestic front, Wa experienced internal conflict, with rival rulers vying for control of the kingdom. The outcome eventually led to the establishment of a centralized state based on the *ritsuryo* legal code (Wa also changed its name to Japan). Although the government of this new state did not participate in *sakuho* relations, it regularly sent envoys to Tang and worked to obtain advanced cultural elements from the continent. In this way, the state maintained its rule over the Japanese archipelago.

In the 8th century, Tang used the *sakuho* system and other means to forge diplomatic ties with its neighbors to develop a sphere of influence that emphasized inclusion and co-existence. For the next two centuries, East Asia remained relatively stable. The international relations between the centralized states fostered a common Chinese culture consisting of Confucianism, legalism (the *ritsuryo* legal code in Japan), and Buddhism; it also led to more homogenized philosophy, technology, and cultural elements.

The Kofun period of Japan (3rd to 6th centuries) marks a strong contrast from the period between the end of the 6th century and the 10th century. The period saw the commencement of cross-territorial transfers of cultural stimuli, but there was a remarkable maturation of local, indigenous cultures. The rise of these local cultures explains why it was this period that saw the greatest emergence of distinctive burial mound forms.

It was during this period of East Asian socio-cultural sphere formation that the various clans of the Japanese archipelago were brought together into a unified Yamato Kingly Power, against the backdrop of relations with China. This period also saw Yamato emerge as one of the major players in the geopolitical arena. This rise of Japan as a distinctive, coherent culture is most palpably depicted in the mounded tombs from this time—the kofun—which are striking monuments to the authority of the clans and societies whose leaders they entomb. It should be emphasized that the most prominent among these mounded tombs are those of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group.

2. About Japan's concept of “*seibi*” (“improvement”)

This was explained to the ICOMOS mission expert, and seems relevant as part of the long-term approach to the maintenance of the kofun. The ICOMOS Panel would be pleased to receive additional summary information that explains the concept of *seibi* and its application to the care for the nominated kofun (including the ways in which this is incorporated within the legal protection and management system).

The word “*seibi*” has a comprehensive meaning in Japanese. As a premise for understanding the concept of “*seibi*” for the component properties, the meaning of the word “*seibi*” in the general Japanese will be briefly explained. Then, the meaning in the wider field of cultural properties will be described concisely. Subsequently, **the comprehensive “*seibi*” approaches to the specific category of Historic Site, which includes the kofun, will be explained in accordance with the published guidance on “*seibi*” published by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.** The guidance is widely used by people involved in affairs related to cultural properties all over the country.

In the case of the mounded tombs that are components of the nominated property, the approach of the “*seibi*” is aimed at “Preservation (maintenance of the existing state)” based on daily maintenance, and minimum “Consolidation” which is required for maintaining the existing state.

Some of the component parts already have the “*seibi*” plan in place as described in the “Basic *Seibi* Plans” established in 2018; however, these plans are still in the tentative stage and will be finalized after thorough further examination. Particularly, the adoption of approaches that would contribute to interpretation – although the primary purpose is preservation – will be determined taking into consideration opinions of Japanese and international experts, including ICOMOS members.

1. Meanings of the word “*seibi*” in general Japanese

The Japanese word “*seibi*” is used not only in the field of cultural properties but also in the general language. Japanese-English dictionaries give such words as “maintenance”, “upkeep”, “improvement” and “development” as translations of the word “*seibi*”. In the fields of machinery industry and social capital, for example, the term is used in such phrases as “maintenance of roads”, “tuning-up of cars”,

and “developing a train system”. In sum, “*seibi*” has a broad connotation of tuning up or fixing up something to make it suitable for use.

2. Meanings of the word “*seibi*” in the field of cultural property

Japan’s Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties stipulates, in Article 1, the purpose of protecting cultural properties as follows: “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.” In other words, the purpose of protecting cultural properties is twofold: assured preservation of intrinsic elements constituting the value as cultural property and enhancement of the environment for people to appreciate their value. To materialize these “*seibi*” purposes, acts of “*seibi*” involve a series of interventions ranging from daily management and preservation to presentation and public display.

Under the Japanese system, cultural properties are categorized broadly into eight types, including “Tangible Cultural Properties” such as ‘structures’ and ‘fine arts and applied crafts’, “Intangible Cultural Properties” including ‘drama’, ‘music’, and ‘craft techniques’, etc. Kofun are categorized under “Monuments” which includes ‘Historic Sites’ such as kofun, shell mounds, sites of castles, ‘Places of Scenic Beauty’ such as gardens, as well as ‘Natural Monuments’ including animals, plants and geological and mineral formations (hereafter, ‘Historic Sites, etc.’). The acts and basic policies which the term “*seibi*” implies vary depending on the categories and on where value resides, as well as the situations and techniques specific to the categories.

3. About “*seibi*” in the context of Historic Sites, etc.

When used in the context of “Historic Sites, etc.” into which the components of the nominated property are categorized, the term “*seibi*” has a comprehensive notion. This category of cultural properties covers such types of sites as archaeological sites, castle sites, landscapes, animal habitats and sites of plants’ natural growth, geological or topological features, etc. Most of these sites occupy a vast area and are mostly publicly owned and open to the public as archaeological parks, etc.

Unlike cultural properties that are single objects, the area defined as a Historic Site, etc. comprises a variety of elements, such as earthen fortresses, stone walls, structures, plants and other important component elements which make up intrinsic value of the property, as well as elements which happen to remain on the site in the course of history. Preservation or improvement/development of these elements requires an integrated planning of preservation, hazard mitigation, presentation, and visitor management. In this manner, in the context of Historic Site, etc., the word “*seibi*” signifies a comprehensive preservation and utilization.

4. About the “Shiseki-to Seibi no Tebiki” (Guidance on the “Seibi” of Historic Sites, etc.)

Taking into consideration the importance of the *seibi* of Historic Sites, etc., the Agency for Cultural Affairs issued guidance material defining a comprehensive philosophy of “*seibi*” and policies for various concrete actions constituting “*seibi*” (hereafter, the Guidance)³. Although the Guidance is different from legally binding articles, rules or official notices, it is shared and used as the reference for engineering philosophy and guidance by technical officials of all levels of administration in the nation, as well as by experts working under their instructions.

In the Guidance, actions to be taken as “*seibi*” of Historic Sites are organized as below. Further details of each approach as well as the basic policy in applying them are provided in Annex 1.

A) Preservation: Measures to maintain value

A-1) Maintenance and hazard mitigation

weeding, patrol, markers/fencing, shelters, pest control, minor repairs/consolidation, firefighting equipment, etc.

A-2) Works protecting from damage and deterioration

repair, consolidation, reinforcement works, etc.

B) Utilization: Measures to transmit value

B-1) Improvement of environmental features

ground/water management works, landscaping, environmental protection works, etc.

B-2) Interpretation

- presentation of historical topographical and environmental setting and space
- presentation of remains as existing/installation of reconstructed lost features
- explanation devices

B-3) Management and administration facilities

visitor management facilities, administration facilities, visitor center/site museums, etc.

5. About “Seibi” of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group

The “*seibi*” principles applied to the component kofun of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group are consistent with the above-mentioned Guidance. However, only three approaches from among those

³ Guidance on the *Seibi* of Historic Sites, etc., 2004, Agency for Cultural Affairs,

The Guidance is composed of five volumes with the following topics: General review, Planning, Techniques, References and Case Studies. It has 1337 pages in total and provides comprehensive information about “*seibi*” planning and execution.

mentioned above will be applied, in order to secure the authenticity of the sites as a World Heritage property.

A) Preservation: Measures to maintain values

A-1) Maintenance and hazard mitigation

A-2) Works protecting from damage and deterioration

B) Utilization: Measures to transmit value

B-3) Management and administration facilities

5.1 A-1 “Maintenance and hazard mitigation” is the most basic approach taken for all the kofun as component parts. The following are the main concrete actions.

- Observation of the mound and the surrounding bank: collapse/runoff of the covering earth, erosion of waterfront at the mound foot, damages caused by animals, impact of human incursion, state of vegetation, growth of non-native plants.
- Observation of the surrounding moat: water quality, spread of aquatic plants, whether or not any alien species inhabit, illegal dumping, damages to fencing, damages to the embankment, sediments in and around the waterways
- In case anything abnormal is found through the above observations, recovery measures will be taken promptly.
- The Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties stipulates that a damage report/notification must be filed immediately in case there is any serious abnormality. It requires the submission of a notification prior to the recovery work and a report after the implementation of the work.
- Weeding and cleaning necessary to properly maintain the mound surface and the inside of the surrounding moats.
- Installation of facilities necessary for property protection (boundary posts, signs with minimum prescribed information such as name, designation date, etc.)

5.2 A-2 “Works protecting from damage and deterioration” will be selectively taken if judged necessary to keep the existing state of the mound. The following are the main concrete actions.

- In the event that the foot of a kofun’s mound is being eroded by the moat water to the extent that maintaining the existing state of the mound is becoming difficult, measures to prevent further erosions will be taken.
- In the event that a kofun’s mound is being eroded because of rainwater to the extent that maintaining the existing state of the mound is becoming difficult, measures to prevent runoff will be taken.
- When taking the above-mentioned measures, a reversible method should be used and the measured

scope should be kept to a minimal extent, in order not to impact in any way the original archaeological remains.

- Before taking such consolidation measures, scientific experts and government officials with technical expertise form a committee and hold discussions. They then propose a project plan on the basis of various preliminary surveys. The Law requires a submission of the project notification. In particular, in the case of kofun designated as Historic Sites, a request for permit for alteration of the existing state must be submitted, in accordance with the Law. All projects go through this screening procedure to obtain a permit from the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs.

Currently, preparation of a concrete “*seibi*” plan is underway for Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [No.22]. It is scheduled to be executed from 2019 to 2020 (Please see Annex 2 for the project plan draft). The use of this approach for other kofun shall be considered in the future, if monitoring results of their mound deformation suggest it necessary.

5.3. For some of the component parts, measures are being considered whose primary purpose is A-2 “Works protecting from damage and deterioration”, but also contribute secondarily to B-2 “Interpretation”.

If the erosion of the mound’s soil is progressing significantly, it becomes necessary to consider the appropriate approach to retain the existing mound shape for maintaining the intrinsic value of the property and transmitting it to future generations. In order to retain the mound shape, placing an additional soil layer is an effective method without damaging the existing archaeological evidence and ensuring reversibility. In addition, shaping the protective soil on the basis of archaeological research can also contribute to the transmission of the site’s value.

Multiple strict conditions must be met before taking a decision to adopt such measures. The conditions include: it must not interfere with preservation; the shaping of protective soil must have excellent basis in terms of scale, structure, style, etc., and; it must be screened by an expert committee, etc. (See Annex 1). Currently, it is under consideration that such measures be applied to Terayama-minamiyama Kofun [No.16] and Minegazuka Kofun [No.44]; however, their plans are not yet definite at this point. Authorities will further study the plans in light of consultations with Japanese and international experts in order to determine the most appropriate measures, taking into consideration the sites’ authenticity as a World Heritage property.⁴

⁴ It is true that the practice of site presentation has played an important role in the Japanese cultural properties administration. Many of the Historic Sites in Japan appear to be nothing but grassy fields because of the loss of wooden structures such as ruins of temples, shrines, castles and so on. In order to preserve such empty-looking Historic Sites as cultural properties and to raise the interests of local societies,

5.4 Review on the previous “*seibi*”

In the past, the above-mentioned measures were applied to a component kofun (Shichikannon Kofun [No.17]), in an attempt to protect and present the remains. As mentioned above, the primary aim of the measure was for protecting the remains by covering with a protective soil layer. At the time, it was judged as the most appropriate method based on the results of various surveys. The measure has proven to be highly effective in an educational sense and contributed to increasing public interest in Historic Sites. However, from now on, the authorities are ready to exchange opinions with a wide range of experts including ICOMOS and determine additional suitable ways of handling various issues. Such efforts may contribute to international discussions on key perspectives of protection and authenticity of earthen structures of the World Heritage sites.

5.5 Measures of B-3 “Management and administration facilities”

Measures of B-3 “Management and administration facilities” are taken at some component parts. In particular, some kofun designated as *Ryobo* have management facilities within the property boundary. They also have interpretation and guidance boards, as well as interpretation facilities introducing the history of the sites set up outside of the boundary. When installing such facilities adjacent to the properties, the authorities in charge must pay due consideration to the buried archaeological remains as well as landscape and view.

some kind of interpretive measure is essential. In this connection, the regulations and techniques to preserve the buried properties were developed for maintaining the scientific evidence and authenticity of the sites, and the government provides subsidies to promote them. The government acknowledges, following experts’ debate at national cultural council and local “*seibi*” committees, that presentation of reconstructed lost features has been effective in gaining the people’s understanding and support for cultural property protection. The relevant authorities are constantly seeking the appropriate principles and techniques to balance between maintenance of authenticity and benefit of interpretation.

3) Intangible aspects of the kofun in the present day

- 3-1) Kofun are held in high regard within Japanese society today. We understand that rituals are conducted in *Ryobo* (a place of worship). We need additional information at this point;
- 3-2) We need to confirm our understanding that entry into the *Ryobo* is limited to the imperial family and staff of the Imperial Household Agency;
- 3-3) We need information on the future possibilities for off-site interpretation of *Ryobo*.

3-1)

Below are highlighted rituals and other activities currently conducted at kofun sites, including “rituals by the Imperial Family”, “Festivals by local residents” and “Honorable respect shown by visitors”.

Rituals and other activities conducted at the kofun today can be organized into three types according to their relationship with *Ryobo* and the usage policy.

a) Rituals at *Ryobo* conducted by the Imperial Family

Today, the *Shoshin-sai* Ritual is conducted by the Imperial Family every year on the date of the death of the deceased emperor and the *Shikinen-sai* Ritual is conducted every 100 years. These rituals originated from ancient times; however, they ceased to be performed in the 14th century, and then were resumed in a new manner by the Meiji Government in the early 20th century.



Photo 3-1 The *Shoshin-sai* Ritual (Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [No. 2-1])

b) Festivals at some kofun conducted by local community

As for Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun [No.33], the adjoining Konda Hachimangu Shrine and local residents jointly hold a great autumn festival for Emperor Ojin, who is the main deity of the shrine and is considered to be buried in the kofun.

The historical relationship between the shrine and the kofun is said to have originated from the mid-11th century or earlier. The festival is estimated to have taken the form it has today no later than the 17th century, according to the pictorial map and the building year of a bridge which is traversed during the festival. However, there are no historic documents or records to confirm the origin of the festival.



Photo 3-2 Great Festival of Konda Hachimangu Shrine

c) ‘Respect and cherishment’ or voluntary activities at the *Ryobo* by local residents and visitors

Visitors coming to the worship places at the *Ryobo* express their feelings of veneration to imperial tombs themselves by honoring their thoughts and creeds. For such visits, the worship place and an approaching path were installed at some *Ryobo* sites in the 19th century. Such facilities are provided as a place where visitors can access and are regarded as targets for management along with the mounds and surrounding moats⁵.

Local residents contribute to the management of the property in the form of cleaning around the component kofun and providing volunteer guides (see p. 104 in the Comprehensive Management Plan).

⁵ The Kofun period is described in detail in elementary and junior high school textbooks, and interest in its historical value is generally high among the public; people are aware that it is a period of significance in Japanese history. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish between the spirit of honoring the sites and their interests in the historical value when discussing the purpose of visitation.



Photo 3-3 Clean-up by local residents at Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun [No.2-1]

In addition, Ryobo are ancestral tombs of the Imperial Family, whose imperial succession has continued from ancient times until today, with the conducting of rituals by the Imperial Family ongoing. There exists an enduring feeling of connection to modern Japanese society. It should be mentioned, however, that such intangible aspects of kofun are relevant to some but not all the component parts of the nominated property. Therefore we, as the State Party, would like to inform ICOMOS that we have treated intangible aspects of the nominated property as something not relevant for discussing whether it should be valued as an attribute of the World Heritage.

3-2) Public entry into *Ryobo* is essentially prohibited to maintain their serenity and dignity as imperial tombs, apart from the worship places and the approaching paths that are accessible to worshippers.

Ryobo are graves of the ancestors of the Imperial Family where rituals by them are continuously conducted even today. Apart from the worship places and approaching paths that are accessible to worshippers, public entry into *Ryobo* is prohibited in principle to maintain their serenity and dignity as imperial tombs, which is an issue of honorable respect for the Imperial Family and the people.

However, officials from the Imperial Household Agency conduct regular patrols to maintain the appropriate state of conservation of the *Ryobo*. In addition, experts from the *Ryobo* Management Committee and municipal officials in charge of cultural properties are allowed to investigate the sites

as needed. Other than that, experts from various fields of research are given opportunities to access the sites under certain restrictions in order to comply with requests for academic research.

Furthermore, after a preliminary excavation involving conservation works, specialized researchers are able to access the site, and information is publicly disseminated through the media. In addition, the Sakai City Government conducted an on-site briefing session for the public, with 7491 people attending, at Gobyoyama Kofun [No.20] which was investigated simultaneously by the Imperial Household Agency and the Sakai City Government in 2008. In 2012, it also conducted a session at Nisanzai Kofun [No.21] in a manner similar to the 2008 event, with 6400 people attending.



Photo 3-4 On-site briefing session at Nisanzai Kofun (No. 21)

3-3) *Ryobo*-related information is provided off-site in harmony with other kofun which are designated as Historic Sites.

Interpretation related to *Ryobo* sites is comprehensively conducted through various efforts, in harmony with that provided at other Historic-Site-designated kofun: in the interpretation boards installed adjacent to the *Ryobo* sites (see Annex 3) and at interpretation facilities (see p. 291 in the Main Document of the nomination dossier). In addition, the findings from the excavation surveys prior to conservation works have been presented through holding on-site briefing sessions, exhibitions, and publishing research reports. They are provided widely and contribute greatly to archaeological research. Such efforts shall be continued in the future.



Photo 3-5 Off-site interpretation board, Dogameyama Kofun [No. 9]
(The property is on the other side of the fence.)

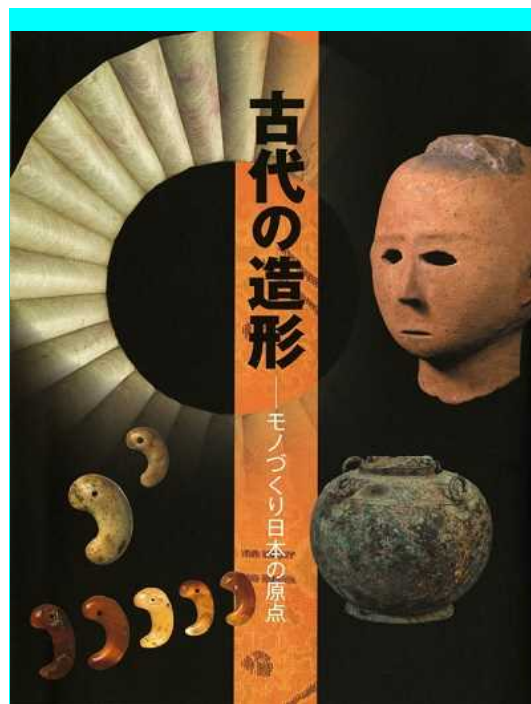


Photo 3-6 Leaflet for the exhibition of unearthed artifacts by the Imperial Household Agency

4) Component 44 (Minegazuka Kofun) Buffer Zone

A small extension to the Buffer Zone for this component was discussed in depth during the ICOMOS Evaluation Mission. The ICOMOS Panel would like to request confirmation that this Buffer Zone has been revised according to these discussions (including a map showing the new boundary).

The State Party and the local governments (Habikino City and Osaka Prefecture) related to the buffer zone of Component 44 Minegazuka Kofun intend to extend its area as shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2, based on the former additional document of last September. Coordination between the relevant departments of local authorities is in process for specific revising procedures such as revision of the existing ordinances.

In this coming May, when ICOMOS will announce its final evaluation on the nominated property, the prefectural and municipal governments will start to hold briefing meetings for citizens and examine the matter at its City Planning Council and Landscape Council to obtain the Assembly's approvals on the revision of the ordinance. Subsequently, the revision of the buffer zone is planned to be completed in or around August 2020 (see Annex 4).

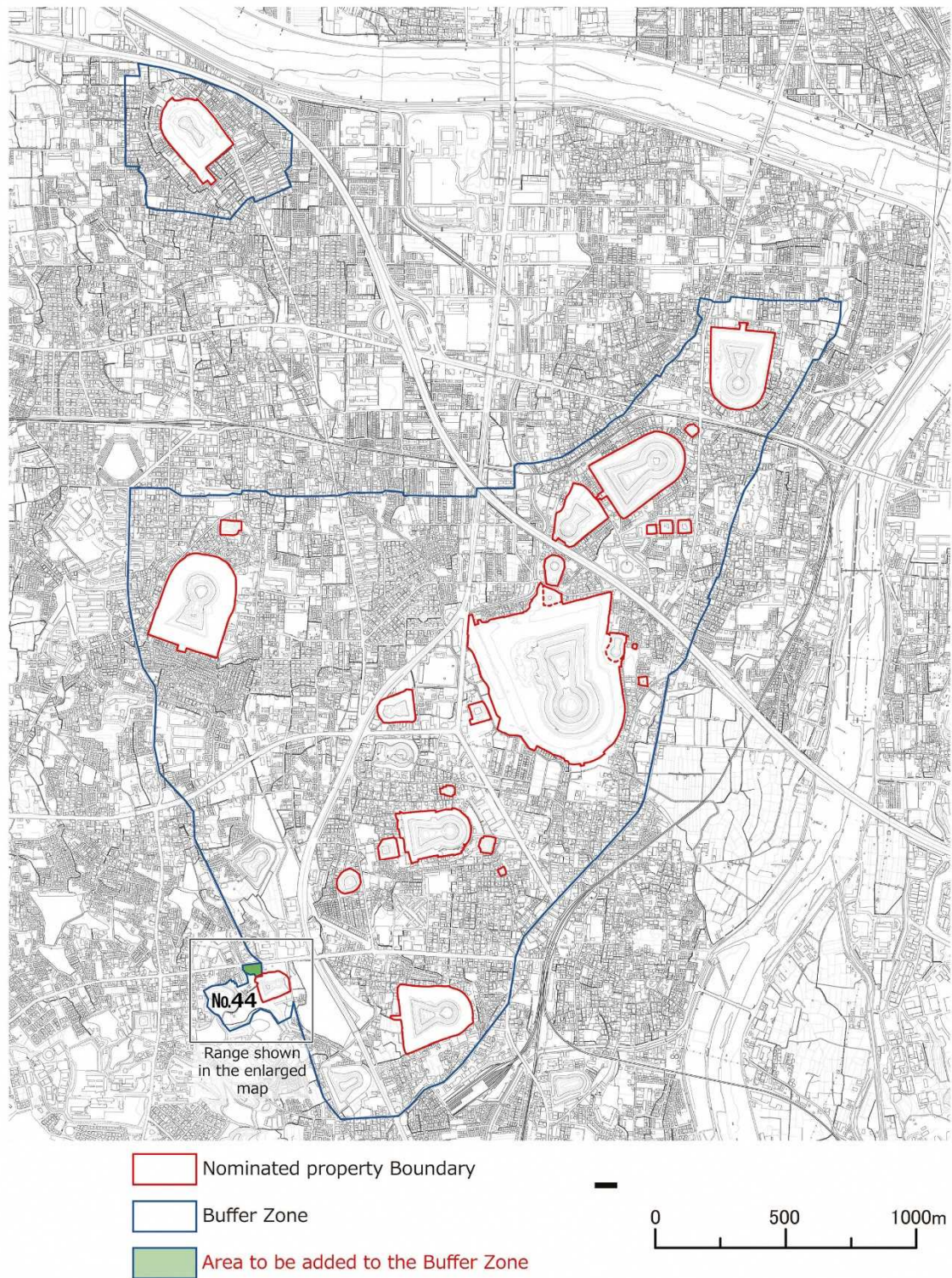


Figure 4-1 Location map of the Buffer Zone extension range around Component No. 44, Minegazuka Kofun

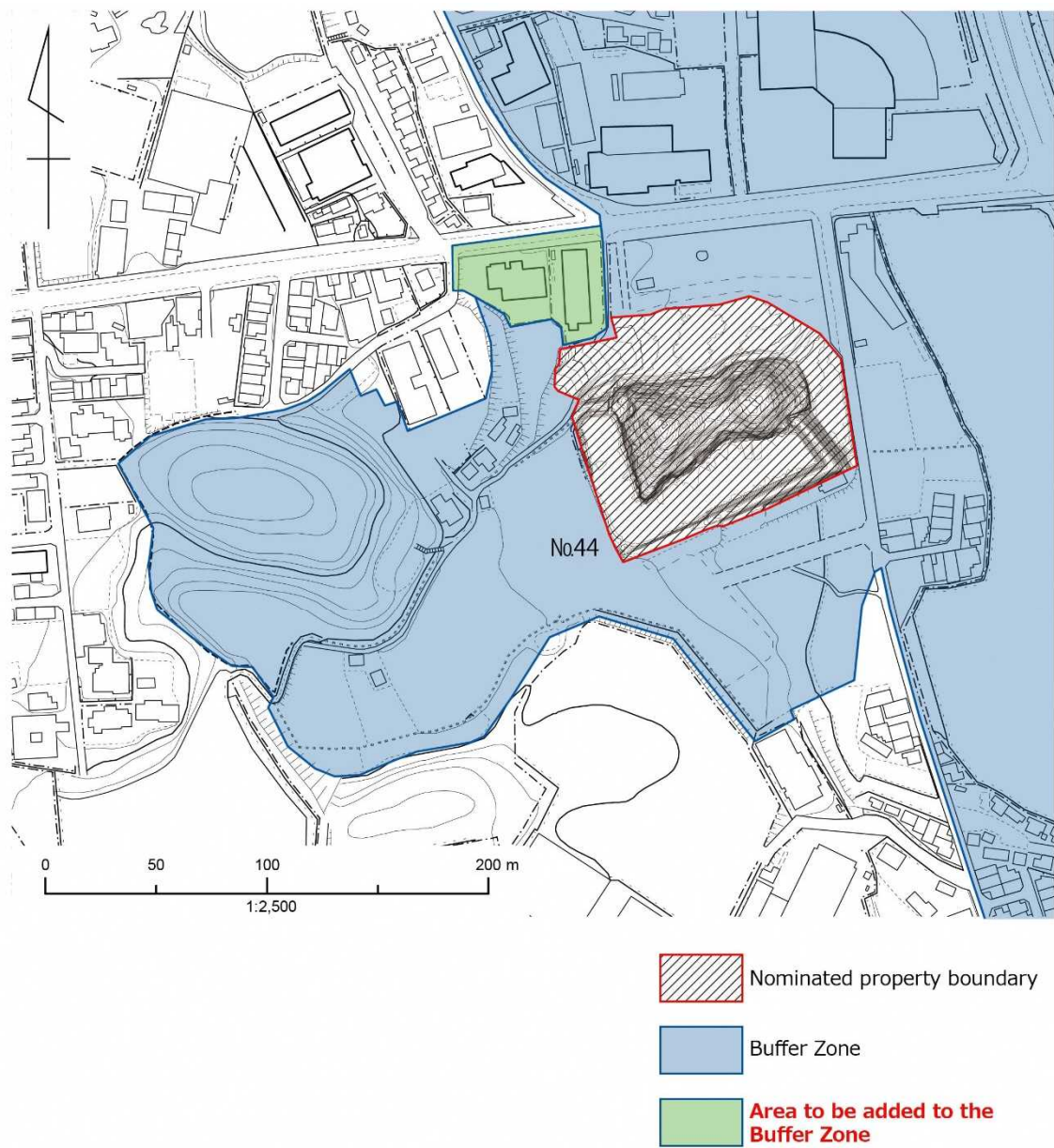


Figure 4-2 Planned Buffer Zone extension: around Component No. 44, Minegazuka Kofun

5) Changes in the vegetation on the kofun mounds

The ICOMOS Panel understands that the kofun were not originally covered by vegetation, but that most are now covered with trees and other vegetation. The ICOMOS Panel would be interested to receive summary information about these changes (i.e. the likely historical period when the kofun began to be covered by vegetation).

The kofun maintained their original appearances only for a short period after their construction and have long been covered with trees, up to the present day. Past research at certain kofun has revealed that black pine forests formed on the mounds from the late 5th century to the 6th century. Then, they changed into evergreen broad-leaved forests between the 9th century and the 12th century: the specific time period depends on each kofun. In the next centuries, the trees supplied resources for firewood, and from the mid-19th century onwards (Meiji period) *Ryobo* became off-limits. At some *Ryobo* sites, tree planting was conducted. Today, the trees are in principle managed with the policy of maintaining their present state.

According to the analyses on the pollen collected from the sediment accumulated in the surrounding moats of Gobyoyama Kofun (No. 20) and Nisanzai Kofun (No. 21), it is believed that the kofun mounds began to form secondary forests immediately after their completion of construction (See Figure 5-1, Annex 5) [Sakai City Board of Education, 2011/2018]. From the late 5th century to the 6th century, black pine (*P. thunbergii* Parlatores) forests appeared on the mounds. Deciduous broad-leaved trees first became widespread, and then, between the 9th and 10th century (in the case of No. 21) or the 11th and 12th century (in the case of No. 20), they transformed into evergreen broad-leaved forests.

Historical documents show that many kofun served as resources for firewood, forming sparse forests, in the Edo period (beginning of the 17th century to 1867) [Toike, 1997]. In the 1860's (end of the Edo period), while the shogunate planted trees on some kofun mounds, others are recorded as having been left as grasslands.

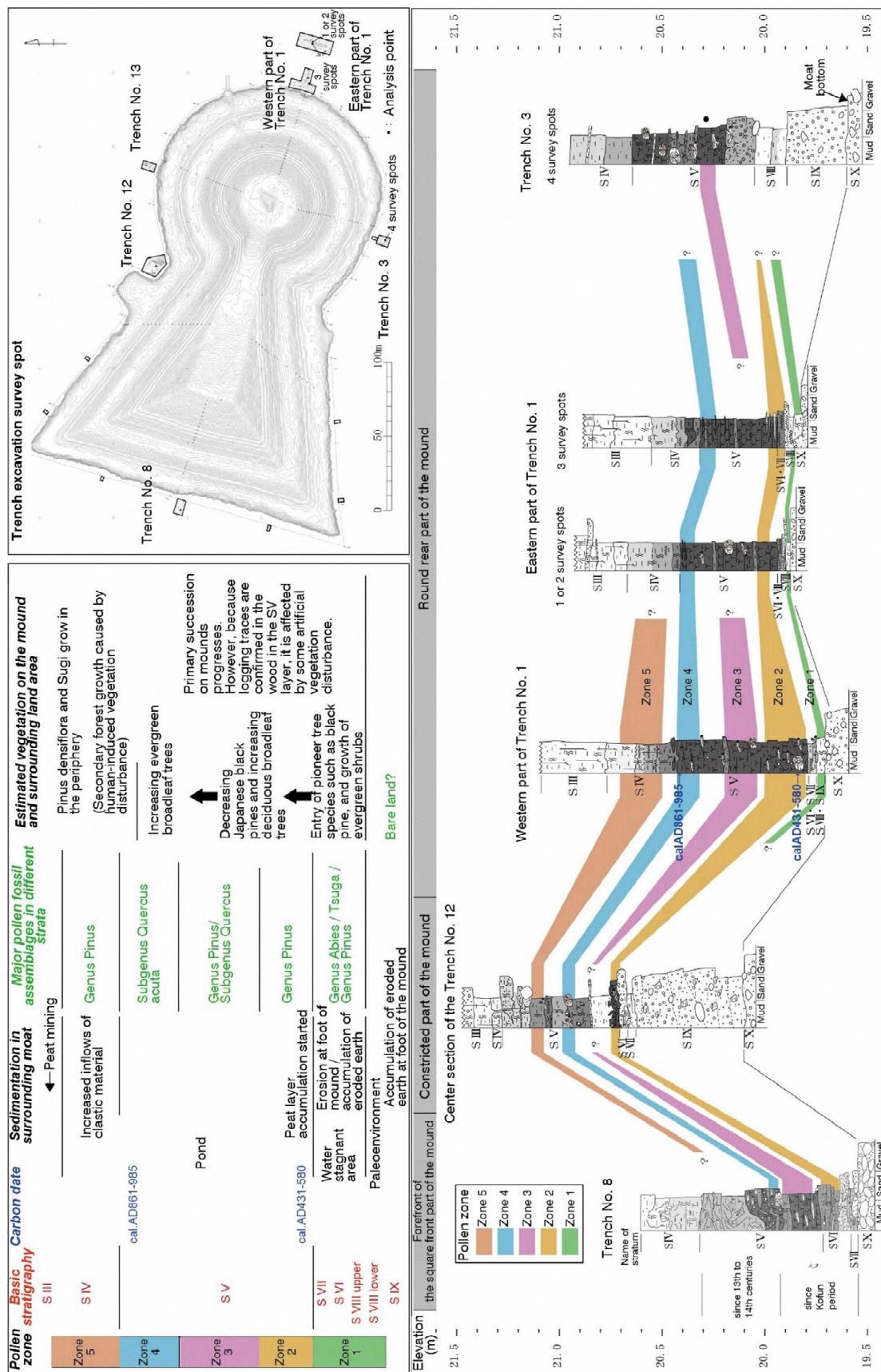


Figure 5-1 Pollen analysis of the surrounding moat of No. 21 Nizanzai Kofun

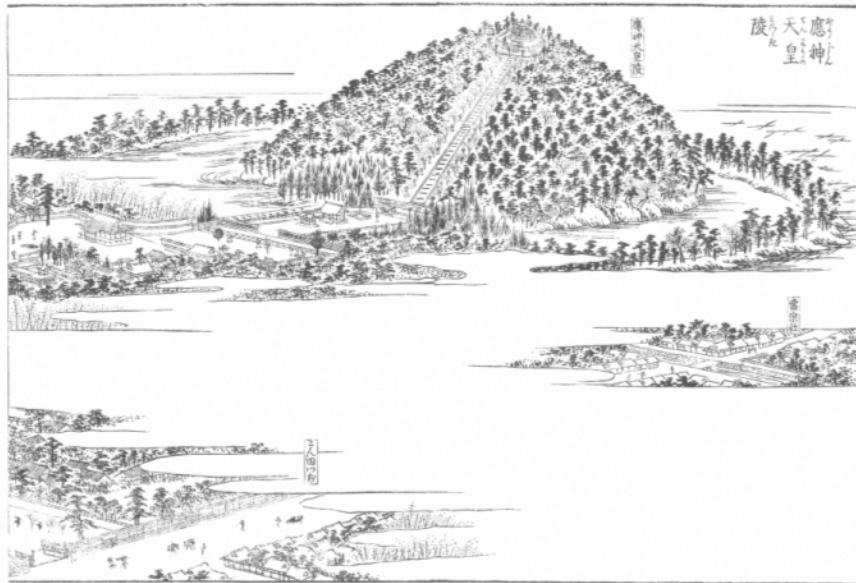


Photo 5-1 Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun drawn in the *Kawachi Meisho Zue* (Edo-period guidebook of the Kawachi province, published in 1801)



Photo 5-2 Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun in the 19th century (From “*Goryo gajo*”, Collection of paintings of imperial mausoleum, owned the National Archives of Japan)

In the Meiji period (1868-1912), entry into the *Ryobo* sites became prohibited, and the government conducted tree planting at some of them to intentionally arrange the forest physiognomy.

Regarding those kofun other than *Ryobo*, they continued to serve as firewood resources after the Meiji period: however, from the early 20th century onwards, the increasing use of fossil fuel appeared to

reduce the use of firewood. Today, trees are in principle maintained in the present state and further tree planting is not conducted.

As mentioned above, it is believed that the original appearance of the kofun lasted only a short time after their completion of construction. They have maintained their tree-covered appearance for a much longer period up until the present day.

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ANNEX

- Annex 1 Outline of the Guidance on the *Seibi* of Historic Sites, etc.
- Annex 2 *Seibi* project under consideration for Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [No. 22]
- Annex 3 List of interpretation boards that provide information about *Ryobo* sites
- Annex 4 Planned schedule for Buffer Zone revision, Minegazuka Kofun [No. 44]
- Annex 5 Summarized results of the pollen analysis

Annex 1 Outline of the Guidance on the *Seibi* of Historic Sites, etc.

This document describes in more detail the *seibi* measures described in the “Guidance on the *Seibi* of Historic Sites, etc.” and the basic policies and conditions associated with them. It should be noted the measures outlined here are not just for kofun, but a broader range of cultural properties. The following are three fundamental principles applicable when taking any measures.

1. It must be first and foremost for preservation of the intrinsic value of the property.
2. Technical experts must be involved in the project.
3. Information of techniques used must be recorded and made public.

A) Preservation: Measures to maintain value

A-1) Maintenance and hazard mitigation

weeding, patrol, markers/fencing, shelters, pest control, minor repairs/consolidation, firefighting equipment etc.

A-2) Works protecting from damage and deterioration

repair, consolidation, reinforcement works, etc.

B) Utilization: Measures to transmit value

B-1) Improvement of environmental features

ground/water management works, landscaping, environmental protection works, etc.

B-2) Interpretation

- presentation of historical topographical and environmental setting and space
- presentation of remains as existing / installation of reconstructed lost features
- explanation devices

B-3) Management and administration facilities

visitor management facilities, administration facilities, visitor center/site museums, etc.

A) Preservation: Measures to maintain value

A-1) Maintenance and hazard mitigation

- Patrols to monitor state of the property
- Measures indispensable for day-to-day maintenance, such as weeding and sweeping
- Installation of facilities site management (markers, interpretation boards, boundary posts, surrounding fencing, etc.)
- Recovery of micro-topography, etc. and partial replacement of decayed materials as an

emergency measure

- Hazard mitigation facilities (fire-preventing equipment, firefighting equipment, fire alarms, lightning protection system, etc.)
- Reinforcement of wind- and earthquake-resistance (structural reinforcement of historic construction, prevention of tree falls in the surrounding area)
- Collapse prevention of steep slopes and soft grounds (soil retaining walls, planting on slopes, ground stabilization)
- Pest control

(Basic Policies)

- Due consideration must be paid so as not to impact the buried archaeological remains and landscape when installing conservation facilities and hazard mitigation equipment.
- Structural reinforcement should be made in such a way that does not give adverse impact to the intrinsic value of the property.
- Installation of a soil retaining wall and other additional structures should be kept to a minimum level with due consideration for buried remains and landscape.
- Pest control should be carefully and gradually done with consideration for the surrounding natural environment.

A-2) Works protecting from damage and deterioration

- Preservation treatment (Resistance reinforcement of materials such as wood, stone and earth)
- Improvement of conservation environment (drainage treatment, felling and uprooting plants and trees, installation of protection shelters)
- Preservative repair (Complete or partial repair of deteriorated remains)
- Preservative repair based on constructive approach (this measure is allowed to be implemented in cases where the original design, structure and techniques of the lost or altered part of the remains can be acknowledged with high accuracy.)

(Basic Policies)

- Methods and materials must be selected after carefully conducting relevant research and analysis. Applied measures must ensure reversibility, which is to say one can remove the added materials in the future if needed.
- When applying a newly developed technology to the preservation of remains, one must study the previous research and construction results available from other fields and examine their effects and side effects by conducting preliminary experiments.
- Once an action is taken, periodic monitoring must be done to ascertain any effects.

- When repairing, original materials should be re-used as much as possible. Replacement of materials should be kept to a minimum. One must make efforts to maintain the authenticity of the property.
- Although it is desirable to use the same materials and techniques as the original ones when repairing, a modern or contemporary method can be applied for a reinforcement measure as necessary after thoroughly confirming that it does not damage the value of the property.
- When a conservation repair with reconstructive approach is applied, one must conduct various thorough surveys and make efforts to eliminate any room for speculation.

B) Utilization: Measures to transmit value

B-1) Improvement of environmental features

- Mound layering, drainage facilities (Necessary measures for setting up the foundation of a structure to be displayed in the form of reconstruction)
- Landscaping plants (For shielding unfavorable facilities nearby and creating a pleasant and desirable environment)
- Maintenance and improvement of the surrounding environment and landscape (Conservation or improvement of surrounding vegetation and forest physiognomy)

(Basic Policies)

- Measures taken should fully respect the environment and space composition of the time when the property functioned.

B-2) Interpretation

- Presentation of historical topographical and environmental setting and space
 - Topography reconstruction (Reconstructing the former undulations)
 - Presentation of former space use (Presenting how the land and space were used in the past through pavement and plants)
 - Recreation of vegetation (Reconstructing the vegetation of the time based on results of plant residue identification and pollen analysis)
- Presentation of remains as existing / installation of reconstructed lost features
 - Display of remains as existing (Displaying excavated remains by exposing)
 - Indication of remains as existing (Indicating the size and shape of the buried remains by two- or three-dimensional models on the mound layering ground immediately above the buried remains.)
 - Reconstruction (full-scale presentation) (Reconstructing and displaying the lost building or

structure on the mound layering ground immediately above the buried remains, using materials and techniques selected in consideration of the original ones.)

- Explanation devices

- Outdoor interpretation devices (interpretation and guidance boards, audio-guide facilities, etc.)
- Outdoor display devices (Displaying smaller-scale models of topography and remains)

(Basic Policies)

- For display of remains as existing (exposed display), one must take fully into account the risk of accelerating deterioration and weathering, and carefully select a method.
- As for indication of remains as existing, one must fully examine ways to correctly convey the information revealed through various surveys in an easily understandable manner. Indication of remains must be presented, in principle, on the mound layering ground immediately above the buried remains.
- For implementing full-scale presentation of a lost structure/building, all the conditions listed below must be met.
 - (1) Does not interfere in the preservation of the property
 - (2) Is particularly meaningful to the use of the property
 - (3) Leads visitors appropriately to accurately understand the property
 - (4) Has a coherence, as a whole, with the property's historical and natural scenic beauty and landscape
 - (5) Safety is assured in terms of structure and post-installment management
 - (6) When using the reconstructed building as a facility, it must be for something related to the preservation and use of the cultural property itself and the contents must be suitable to the property.
 - (7) Is a part of a comprehensive plan of appropriate preservation and use, and has administrative and financial measures in place for post-reconstruction property management.
 - (8) Has sufficient basis for the location, scale, design, structure and style of the property to be reconstructed, and has gone through scrutiny by an expert committee on the reconstruction of the property in question in consultation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

B-3) Management and administration facilities

- Facilities for public display and utilization (facilities for visitors such as site routes, guide boards and signposts)
- Amenities (resting hut, restrooms, water fountains, lightings)

- Interpretation and hands-on learning facilities (facilities for providing interpretation and learning materials about the value of the property)
- Maintenance facilities (watering, lighting and other electrical facilities)
- Management and administrative facilities (administration office, warehouses for keeping maintenance and management equipment)

(Basic Policies)

- When installing a facility, one must be aware of preservation of the property's value and very careful that the foundation of the facility will not give adverse impact upon the buried remains.
- Interpretation and learning facilities must be built in principle outside of the Historic-Site-designated area, unless there are any special reasons. When building a facility on a land adjacent to a designated area, due attention must be paid not to disrupt the view, landscape and spatial composition of the property as a whole. Moreover, a facility should not be disproportional to the size of the property or too extravagant in its design. The design should be harmonious with the historic look of the property itself.

Annex 2 *Seibi* project under consideration for Tsudo-shiroyama Kofun [No.22]

1. Purpose and conditions of the project

(1) Summary of purpose and conditions of the project

Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun, which is a component of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, has an issue of serious soil runoffs on the mound due to rainwater and other causes. This draft project is indispensable in order to protect the earthen mound which is an intrinsic element of the nominated property's authenticity¹. For designing the project, firstly, damaged sections were identified and then the degree of necessity for *seibi* works for each of the sections was assessed. The management authorities are now examining concrete method options for protecting works (covering earth and ground cover plants) on the sections which require urgent repair.

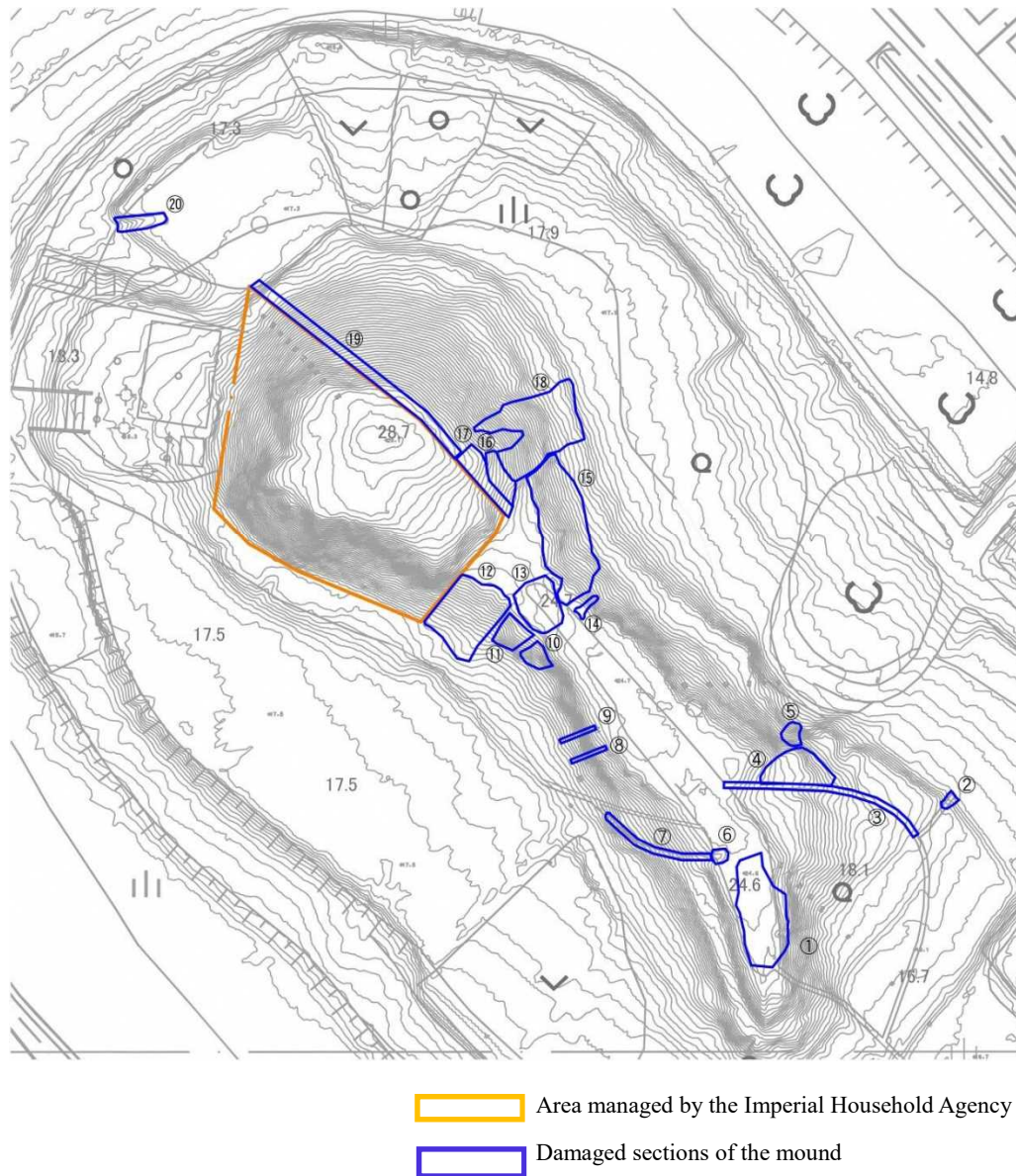
The project has been designed since April 2018 based on the guidance and advice provided at the Historic Site Furuichi Kofun *Seibi* Consideration Committee, which comprises experts in archaeology, historical studies, landscape architecture and heritage site *seibi*. Its executive design is expected to be completed in March 2019. For reference, the Imperial Household Agency, which manages a section of the round part of the kofun, takes part in the committee as observer. The concerned local municipalities and the agency share information and exchange opinions on a regular basis at the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council.

(2) Distribution of damaged sections and past *seibi* works

The mound shape of the Tsuda-shiroyama Kofun was altered partially when it was used as a fortress in the Muromachi period (14th to 16th centuries). It is estimated that a part of the mound was flattened, while some earth was added onto other parts. As for recent works, mound protection measures were taken at damaged sections of the mound by placing earth in 2009 and 2015.

The current damaged sections are as marked in the figure below.

¹ The measure implemented in this draft project is an example of A-2) "Works protecting from damage and deterioration" among the *seibi* actions explained in this additional information document.



Ground plan showing the result of condition survey

The following photos show typical damage of the present mound.

All the photos are of locations where ground cover plants that once prevented the erosion of the original soil were lost. They also show water channels generated and enlarged in consequence of the plant loss. If left untreated, the situation of mound deformation by surface soil runoff and scouring can be aggravated.



Location 2



Location 5



Location 15



Location 20

(3) Conditions set for work designing

This emergency *seibi* project was carefully designed and the interventions are to be kept to a bare minimum so that it will not affect the authenticity of the property. The conditions for designing are as follows:

- 1) The area to conduct *seibi* treatment is kept to bare minimum. A work method which will not impact the archaeological features should be sought.
- 2) A biodegradable or natural material is to be used, so that the used materials will disappear eventually. The additional soil for protective layering should be something distinguishable from the original mound soil.
- 3) The present mound surface will not be disturbed, since surface of the original earthen structure has not been identified.

(4) Schedule (provisional)

- End of March 2019 Completion of executive design (Details of the work method will be adapted to the individual locations later.)
- FY2019 (April 2019 to March 2020) Partial implementation the *seibi* work, based on the executive design

- FY2020 (April 2020 to March 2021) Implementation of the *seibi* work on the remaining parts;
completion of the work

2. Identification of sections for emergency *seibi* work and protection policy

(1) Causes of damages and determination of sections for emergency intervention

According to the results of condition surveys, damaged sections are categorized into three types according to the causes and conditions.

- Soil runoff and exposure of tree roots due to the loss of ground cover plants on the mound
- Erosion due to water channels generated on the mound
- Soil runoff and damage to sandbags in the section where protection works were done in the past

Then, the damaged sections are assessed according to the following two criteria: current degree of damage and character of the sections in question. The sections with particularly high risk of further deterioration were determined as subject for emergency *seibi* measures. As for the rest of the damaged sections, the conditions will be monitored and an application of *seibi* measure will be discussed in the future.

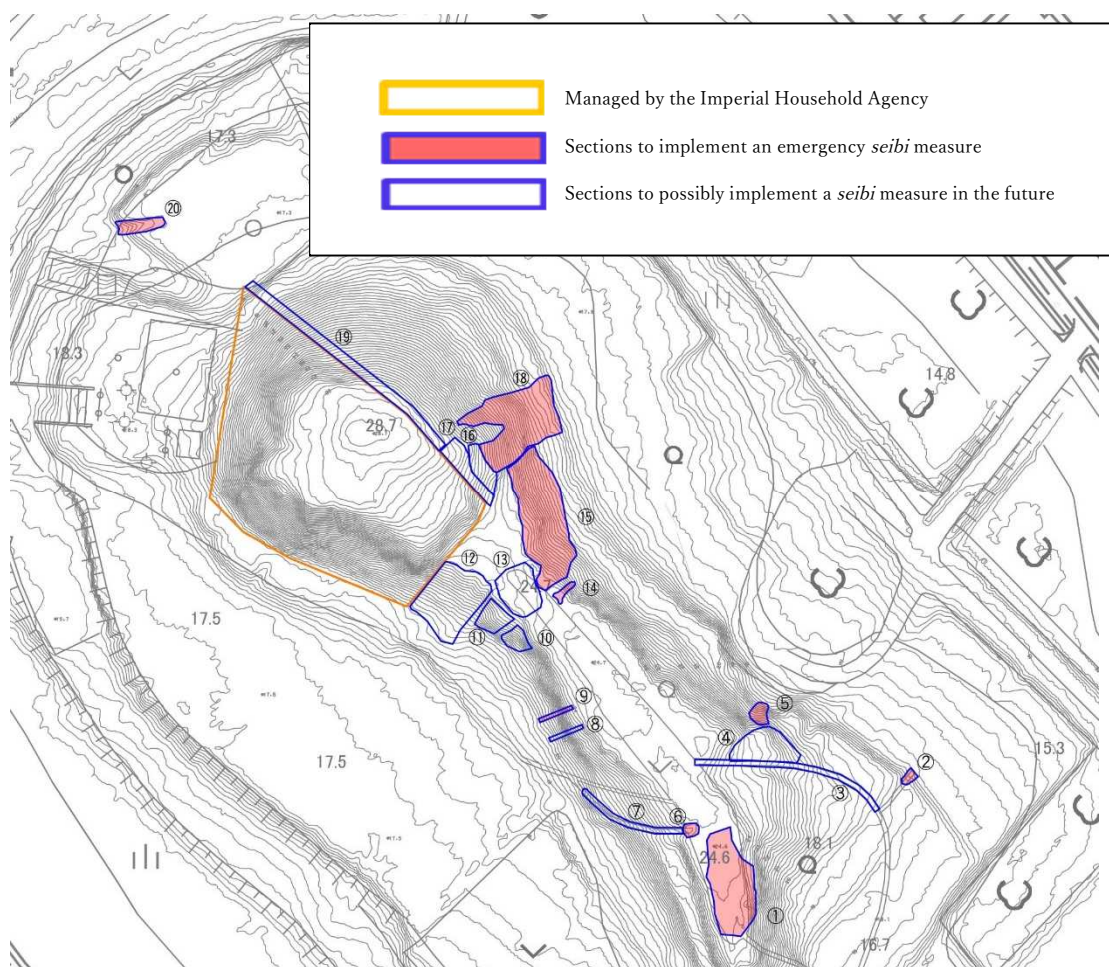
Assessment to select the *seibi* section (Rows in orange: emergency *seibi* sections)

Type	Section	Risk of further damages in relation to current condition		Risk of damaging the intrinsic value of the property if further damage was made in relation to the character of the section	
		Risk	Current condition	Risk	Character of the section
Damage type (a): Damages by exposure of tree roots	①	High	significant exposure of tree roots, runoff of surface soil	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	④	Low	some exposure of tree roots, some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑤	High	significant exposure of tree roots; runoff of surface soil	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑬	Low	some exposure of tree roots; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑭	High	steep slope gradient; exposure of tree roots; runoff of surface soil	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑮	High	steep slope gradient; significant exposure of tree roots; extensive runoff of surface soil	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑯	Low	gentle gradient;; exposure of tree roots; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑰	Low	gentle gradient;; exposure of tree roots; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
Damage type (b): damages leading to a creation of a water channel	②	High	vertically extensive runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	③	Low	gentle gradient; some loss of cover plants exposure of tree roots; runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑥	High	vertically extensive runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑦	Low	gentle gradient; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑧	Low	gentle gradient; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil

Damage type (c): Damage of past sandbags	⑨	High	steep gradient; vertically extensive runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Big	original mound and runoff original soil
	⑱	Low	runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Small	Modern additional soil
	⑳	High	vertically extensive runoff of surface soil; some loss of cover plants	Big	Soil added in the middle ages (possibly)
	⑩	Low	steep slope gradient; limited runoff of surface soil; good condition of surrounding plants	Small	Modern additional soil
	⑪	Low	gentle slope gradient; limited runoff of surface soil; good condition of surrounding plants	Small	Modern additional soil
	⑫	High	extensive runoff of filled soil, much loss of cover plants multiple water channels, runoff of surface soil	Small	Modern additional soil
	⑬	High	steep slope gradient; extensive runoff of filled soil, much loss of cover plants	Small	Modern additional soil

Section to implement an emergency *seibi* measure: ①、②、⑤、⑥、⑨、⑭、⑮、⑱、⑳

Section to possibly implement a *seibi* measure in the future: ③、④、⑦、⑧、⑩、⑪、
⑫、⑬、⑯、⑰、⑲



(2) Methods and policy for emergency *seibi* works

The bare minimum measure to preserve the existing state is implementend, with an aim to stabilize the mound earth and to protect the archaeological features. The following are two main kinds of works, which are done using manually implementable methods.

- Protection of sloping side: Installling a protective layer over the sloping side of which surface soil is suffering from runoff-induced scouring
- Protection of surface soil: Planting and nurturing ground cover plants for minimizing erosion caused by rain water. It should be noted that the roots of the ground cover plants go down only shallowly and stay within the surface of the protective layer, thus they do not impact the archaeological features.

3. Selection of methodology

(1) Examination of methods to protect the sloping side (The following two possible method options were examined.)

- **Sandbag piling method:** This is a method where sandbags are piled up. Two different types of sandbags are examined: one is a natural fiber sandbag and the other is a biodegradable vegetation sandbag. Inside the sandbags is clayish soil with high viscosity resistant to erosion. Once the sandbags are decomposed, they would look quite natural, assimilating into the surrounding surfaces. Soil materials in sandbags shall be carefully selected so as to easily distinguish the newly added parts from the original by color tone or grain size.
- **Soil layering method:** This is a method to pile up and tamp the layering soil mound. Specific materials shall be selected so as to be resistant to erosion and to easily distinguish the newly added parts, as in the case for the soil for the sandbags.

(2) Examination of methods to protect the surface soil (The following four possible methods were examined.)

- **Fiber net:** Natural fiber nets are used to protect sandbags or added soil fuctioning as a protective layer.
- **Vegetation sheet:** Seed-in types of biodergradable or natural fiber materials are used. Seeds are domestic native species, non-native species, and foreign-bred native species.
- **Vegetation mat (no seeds):** Fertilizer bags either of biodergradable or natural fiber materials and vegetation mats with bases are used to hasten the growth of surrounding vegetation by naturally spreading seeds or roots spreading.
- **Cover-plant seedlings planting:** Seedlings are planted from pots.

(3) Comparative examination of the above methods (combination of protection methods for the sloping side and surface soil)

Methodology for the protection of sloping side and surface soil are classified into 5 different methods, (a) to (e), as shown in the table below. The processes of construction work and the advantages and disadvantages of each method are summarized, with several variations of vegetation types, native species, foreign-bred native species and non-native species. Evaluation is carried out on seven items: workability, relation with future projects, economy, vegetation history, ecosystem conservation and speed of covering, and availability.

Each method was first evaluated along with the above items by four grades: excellent (A+), good (A), fair (B) and poor (C). Then, a comprehensive overall evaluation score was made, with those earning more higher grades and less lower grades judged as superior.

Methods	(a) Vegetation sandbag piling method + Fiber net			(b) Sandbag piling method + Vegetation sheet			(c) Sandbag piling method + Vegetation mat (no seeds)	(d) Soil adding method + Vegetation sheet			(e) Soil adding method + Cover-plant seedlings planting, Fiber net
Work processes	Removing branches and leaves etc. other than earth - Piling sandbags - Fixing fiber nets			Removing branches and leaves etc. other than earth - Piling sandbags - Fixing vegetation sheets			Removing branches and leaves etc. other than earth - Piling sandbags - Fixing vegetation sheets	Removing branches and leaves etc. other than earth - Adding new soil -- Fixing vegetation sheets			Removing branches and leaves etc. other than earth - Fixing fiber nets - planting Cover-plant seedlings
Advantages	Easy to pile up sandbags along the existing form; small amount of work and less process, high workability; fast growth of vegetation by use of seeds						Easy to pile up sandbags along the existing form; small amount of work and less process, high workability; a method to grow surrounding plants; good conditions in economy, vegetation history, ecosystem conservation and availability	Fast growth of vegetation by use of seeds			Stable growth and fast surface covering by use of seedlings; good conditions in vegetation history and ecosystem conservation
Disadvantages	Difficult to choose seeds satisfying such conditions as economy, vegetation history, ecosystem conservation and availability						This method to grow surrounding plants without seeds requires a certain length of time for coverage of the sloping side; Vulnerable surface layer protection until covered with plants	Larger amount of work compared to the sandbag method; low workability; difficult to choose seeds satisfying such conditions as economy, vegetation history, ecosystem conservation and availability			Larger amount of work compared to the sandbag method; more processes, thus low workability and economy; risk of hindrance as it overlaps with possible future planting
Type of vegetation	Native	Native (foreign)	Non-native	Native	Native (foreign)	Non-native	Natural species	Native	Native (foreign)	Non-native	Native species (seedlings planted in containers)
Workability	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	C
Relation with future programs	B	B	B	B	B	B	A+	B	B	B	C
Economy	C	B	B	C	B	A	A+	C	B	A	C
Vegetation history	A+	A	C	A+	A	C	A	A+	A	C	A
Ecosystem conservation	A	C	B	A	C	B	A+	A	C	B	A
Speed of surface covering	B	B	A	B	B	A	C	B	B	A	A+
Availability	C	A	A	C	A	A	—	C	A	A	A
Overall evaluation	B	B	A	B	B	A	A+	B	B	B	B

Evaluation table of possible protection methods

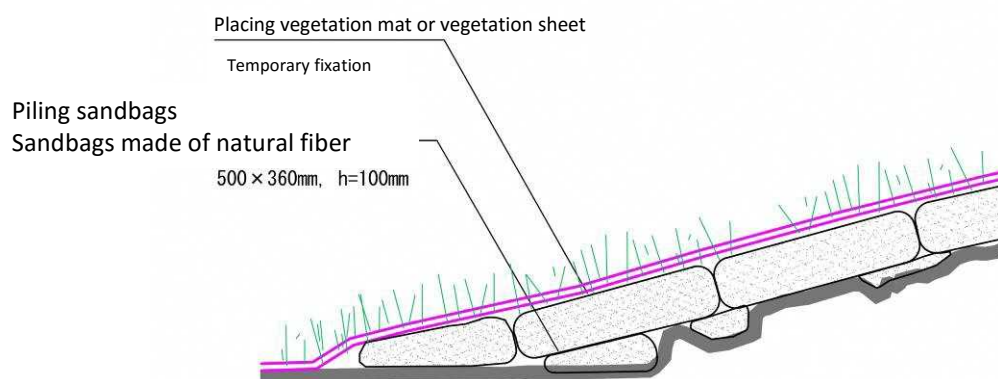
As a result of examination, Method (c), which utilizes sandbags and vegetation sheets with no seeds, is the most highly evaluated. However, since it requires a certain amount of time for the vegetation to cover the surfaces, the final method will be decided after confirming the growth of surrounding vegetation.

4. Work methods

Sandbags are basically piled flat to form a layer, over which a mat is placed to cover them. If there are uneven sections, sandbags filled with smaller amounts of soil are placed at the lowest level and tamped to make the surface even. At the sections where tree roots are exposed, the gaps are carefully filled between the tree roots and upper sandbags are placed flat. Work details need to be adjusted to suit each individual situation.

Wood piles may possibly be used as necessary to stabilize the sandbag layer, in case the section is significantly scoured or has a steep slope. One makes sure the wood piles do not reach the ground surface but stay in the sandbags. Where to use this method is determined in accordance with each individual situation.

Rainwater should be drained naturally.



Standard cross-section

5. Nurturing and maintenance

Once an emergency *seibi* work has been conducted, the mound is kept off limits for a certain period of time, or visitors are led to walk along a specific route, so that the ground cover plants will safely grow on the sloping side surface and be stabilized.

Meanwhile, in those sections where densely planted trees prevent the sunlight from reaching the ground, plant growth may proceed slowly. Therefore, the sections concerned shall be monitored and the need for pruning examined so that the mound is securely maintained.

Annex 3 List of interpretation boards that provide information about *Ryobo* sites

Component parts designated as <i>Ryobo</i>			Installation status of interpretation boards			
Area	ID No.	Component name	Existing		Planned to be installed	
			Number of boards	Body who installed board(s)	Number of boards	Body who will install board(s)
Mozu	1	Hanzei-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	2-1	Nintoku-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai Rotary Club	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.
Mozu	2-2	Chayama Kofun			✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.
Mozu	2-3	Daianjiyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	3	Nagayama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	4	Genemonyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	7	Magodayuyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	8	Tatsusayama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	9	Dogameyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	10	Komoyamazuka Kofun			✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.
Mozu	11	Maruhoyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	15	Richu-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (2)	Sakai City Gov.	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.
Mozu	20	Gobyoyama Kofun	✓ (1)	Sakai City Gov.		
Mozu	21	Nisanzai Kofun	✓ (3)	Sakai City Gov.		
Furuichi	22	Tsудо-shiroyama Kofun	✓ (4)	Fujiidera City Gov. (3), Fujiidera Lions Club (1)		
Furuichi	23	Chuui-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (1)	Fujiidera City Gov.		
Furuichi	25	Ingyo-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (1)	Fujiidera City Gov.		
Furuichi	26	Nakatsuhime-no-mikoto-ryo Kofun	✓ (1)	Fujiidera City Gov.		
Furuichi	28	Suketayama Kofun	✓ (1)	Fujiidera City Gov. *Interpretation is comprehensively given for the “Three Mounds”		
Furuichi	29	Nakayamazuka Kofun				
Furuichi	30	Yashimazuka Kofun				
Furuichi	33-1	Ojin-tenno-ryo Kofun	✓ (7)	Habikino City Gov.		
Furuichi	33-2	Konda-maruyama Kofun			✓ (1)	Habikino City Gov.
Furuichi	33-3	Futatsuzuka Kofun			✓ (1)	Habikino City Gov.
Furuichi	34	Higashiumazuka Kofun			✓ (1)	Habikino City Gov.
Furuichi	35	Kurizuka Kofun			✓ (1)	Habikino City Gov.
Furuichi	38	Hakayama Kofun	✓ (2)	Habikino City Gov. (1), Fujiidera City Gov. (1)		
Furuichi	40	Mukohakayama Kofun	✓ (2)	Habikino City Gov.		
Furuichi	41	Nishiumazuka Kofun	✓ (1)	Habikino City Gov.		
Furuichi	45	Hakuchoryo Kofun	✓ (2)	Habikino City Gov.		

*Interpretation boards have also been installed at every component part designated as a Historic Site.

Annex 4 Planned schedule for buffer zone revision, Minegazuka Kofun [No. 44]

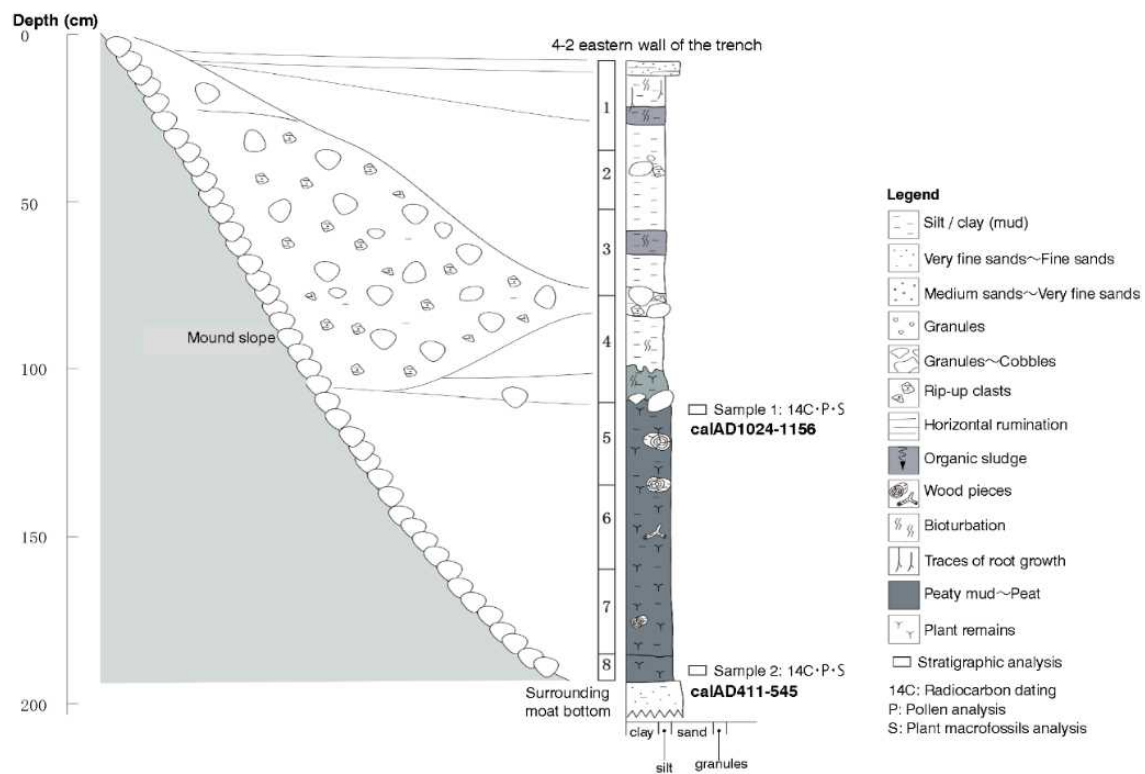
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Annex 5 Summarized result of the pollen analysis

For Nisanzai Kofun [Component No. 21] and Gobyoyama Kofun [No. 20], radiocarbon dating and pollen analysis were implemented in order to identify the age of sediment formation in the surrounding moats and for paleovegetational reconstruction.

At Nisanzai Kofun, pollen analysis was conducted at different strata in each of the six excavation trenches, confirming a similar transitional pattern of the vegetation landscape in all of them (See Figure 5-1 of main text). In other words, Japanese black pines (*P. thunbergii* Parlatores) migrated in the earlier period after the denudation of land during kofun construction, followed by the gradual spread of deciduous broad-leaved trees. From the 9th to 10th centuries, evergreen broad-leaved-tree-based vegetation dominated. We can determine through unearthed artifacts that from the 13th century onwards, human-induced activities disrupted the vegetation status of the mound.

At one of the excavation trenches at Gobyoyama Kofun, sedimentary soils from two layers were analyzed: one from immediately after kofun construction (Sample No. 2) and another from 600 years after construction (Sample No. 1). As with Nisanzai Kofun, it was confirmed that Genus *Pinus*, such as Japanese black pine, was the pioneering vegetation migrating to the sedimentary soils accumulated immediately after the kofun construction (Sample No. 2, see following Figure and Table); therefore, it was presumed that trees including black pines dominated on the mound. Through analysis of the upper level of the peat layer (Sample No. 1, see following Figure and Table), it was confirmed that evergreen broad-leaved trees had widely spread on the mound in the 11th to 12th centuries.



Annex 5 - Figure: Gobyoyama Kofun (No. 20) Schematic sectional diagram on sampling points of the southern constricted part of the mound

Annex 5 – Table: Results of the pollen analysis

Name of pollen sample	Sample number	
	1	2
Tree pollen		
Genus Abies	1	-
Tsuga	1	2
Pinus Dipxylon	74	250
Genus Abies (unknown)	10	22
Sciadopitys	1	-
Cryptmeria	8	13
Taxaceae-Cephalotaxaceae-Cupressaceae	-	7
Carpinus japonica-Ostrya japonica	-	1
Quercus, Subgenus Quercus	2	2
Quercus, Subgenus Quercus acuta	153	3
Genus Ilex	1	-
Araliaceae	1	1
Ericaceae	1	-
Lonicela	-	1
Gardenia	9	-

Name of pollen sample	Sample number	
	1	2
Grass pollen		
Gramineae	-	1
Cyperaceae	2	-
Pickerelweed	1	-
Rosaceae	1	1
Haloragis micrantha	1	-
Asteroideae	1	-
Unknown	1	2
Ferns spore		
Salvinia natans	2	-
Other ferns spores	6	1
Sub total		
Tree pollen	262	302
Grass pollen	6	2
Unknown pollen	1	2
Ferns spore	8	1
Total (except unknown)	276	305